Second Edition

Sporting Section of The Toronto Sunday World

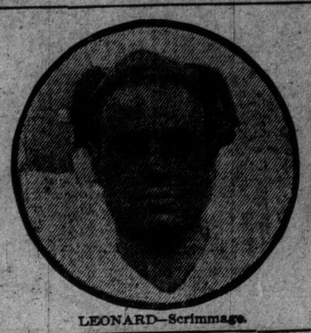
Second Edition

30TH YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 4 X TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 27 1910 PRICE FIVE CENTS

Toronto University, Winners of the Intercollegiate and Dominion Rugby Honors for 1910

GAGE—Flying Wing.

GRASS—Left Middle.



LEONARD—Scrimmage.

BELL—Scrimmage.

MAYNARD—Left Half.

CARROL—Scrimmage.

FOULDS—Quarter Back.

CLARKE—Inside Left.

PARK—Outside Left.

KINGSTONE—Right Inside.

HUGHES (Capt.).
Canada's greatest half-back and captain of the Varsity Rugby team.

LAJOIE—Right Middle.

THOMPSON—Right Outside.

DIXON—Full Back.

KENNEDY—Spare.

IZZY ISBISTER.
Fast left inside wing and captain of the Hamilton Tigers.

VARSITY TRIM HAMILTON TIGERS 16-7

INTER-COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS GO A-HUNTING; COME BACK LADEN WITH SPOILS OF VICTORY

Students Fulfil Expectations of Their Supporters and More Than Double Score on the Jungle Town—Tigers Looked Dangerous in Last Half, But Varsity Finish Strong and Win Easily.

HAMILTON, Nov. 26.—Once more the Varsity royal purple is supreme in Canadian football, and the white stands for a clear season, unsoiled by a single defeat. The Tiger black will do for the gloom of Hamilton. The score was 16 to 7 at the close. It was a great game, even if it was the worst-handled crowd of years. The players at least had a chance, and the game was won and lost on its merits. It was a team of young enthusiasts trained to the minute, and loaded with all the football knowledge there is against an aggregation of wonderful individuals with nothing like the condition and only a rudimentary knowledge of the game. It was a personal triumph for Coach Harry Griffiths, who, by the way, is a Hamilton man. Varsity were at it at the drop of the hat, and as they had done with Ottawa a year ago, they put the Tigers over the ropes at the start.

From then to half time they had the best of the play until just after the opening of the second half, when Tigers came again after the rush, and for a time looked dangerous. It lasted thru the third quarter, which was more than was expected, but after that still toward the close, it was a procession and Varsity was playing water to Hamilton's sieve.

The vaunted Tigers' line did do things for a time, but Varsity halves were so fast and Foulds so quick in his service that as a result there was time to spare. Gall, Maynard and Dixon out up a wonderful line of football, and all the fumbles were behind the Tiger line. Every man was playing the game for all that was in him. Simpson for the Tigers did wonderful service, but fumbled at times, while Moore and Kid Smith were two sure kickers. The game went where it belonged, for even of the luck that was going the tigers had an even break, and had they had all of it, Varsity would have been sitting in the same seat to-night. The teams lined-up as follows:

Varsity—Full, Dixon; halves—right, Gall; centre, Gage; left, Maynard; quarter, Foulds; scrimmage, Carroll, Bell and Leonard; wings—insides, Kingstone and Clarke; middles, Lajoie and Grass; outsides, Thompson and Park.

Tigers—Full, Smith; halves—right, Moore; centre, Simpson; left, B. Burton; quarter, Awrey; scrimmage, Baron, Pfeiffer and Craig; wings—insides, McFarlane and Marshall; middles, Potticary and Isbister; outsides, Glassford and Gatenby.

Officials: Referee—Phil McKenzie, Montreal. Umpire—J. D. McArthur, Toronto. Touch-line judges—Percy Molgon, Montreal; Bert Allison, Toronto. Goal judges—Babe Reynolds, Montreal; George Ballard, Hamilton. Timers—Don Cameron, Hamilton; Dr. John McCollum, Toronto.

Varsity Goes Over on Fake Buck.

The tigers won the toss, and at 2.30 chose to kick to the north. Gall took the kick. It was returned to Maynard, who was downed in the sloppy field. Gall kicked to Simpson, who ran it back 30 yards. Twice it went behind Varsity's lines and was run out. Gall took it to centre, and Maynard carried it five yards. It went to Simpson, who returned to Gall, who carried it to Tigers' 20-yard line, but lost to Tigers, the ball going to Hamilton on a forward pass. Gall kicked to Simpson, and it was returned to Gall at Varsity's 30-yard line, when Simpson put it, and Gall was downed trying to run it out. The scrimmage was on Varsity's 20-yard line, and a moment later Simpson was downed on his own 30-yard line. The ball went to Varsity's 30-yard line on a kick. The slippery going is bothering Varsity's fast wings, but they are tackling well, tho Hamilton's weight is telling on them. Gall kicked to Simpson, who was downed 10 yards out. Simpson kicked into touch 40 yards out. Gall kicked to Moore in touch at Hamilton's 10-yard line. Simpson booted into touch in centre. Maynard bucked three yards. Gall booted to Simpson, who was downed 15 yards out, when he tried to run the ball out. Simpson is trying end runs. Foulds and Gall bucked for five yards, and the ball is at the 10-yards line. Varsity made yards on a buck. Dixon went over when Varsity worked a fake buck. Maynard failed to convert an easy kick. Isbister took the kick and it was returned by Maynard to Hamilton's scrimmage at half way. Moore ran it 10 yards to mid-field. Hamilton gained on the next scrimmage. Simpson kicked to Dixon, who ran it out to Varsity's 20-yard line, and the Tigers got the ball on an off-side. Isbister lost ground, but Simpson kicked behind Varsity's line, and Dixon ran it back 25 yards. Quarter-time score:

HAMILTON 0, VARSITY 5.

Gall Goes Round End for Second Try.

With the ball on Varsity's quarter line, Gall kicked to Simpson. Smith fumbled it and lost the length of the kick. Moore ran 30 yards, and the ball was at Varsity's 35-yard line in Tigers' hands. Isbister was downed for no gain. Simpson kicked to Maynard, who ran 10 yards. Gall's bounder went over Moore's head into touch at Hamilton's 35-yard line. Varsity's ball. Moore touched, and Hamilton got the ball for interference. It went to Varsity, when Maynard got no yards on Simpson's kick. Gall kicked to Simpson behind Tigers' line, and it was booted to the 20-yard line and forced to Varsity's 10-yard line. Gall passed to Maynard for a two-yard loss at half way. Moore ran out Gall's kick, and on Simpson's kick Gall ran it out and passed to Maynard, who ran it 20 yards. Moore was downed on the Tigers' five-yard line. It was Varsity's ball. Murray Thompson was laid away with a bad ankle, and was replaced by Mike Kennedy. Gall kicked to Simpson on the Tigers' line, and it was run out to quarter way, where it hovered. Simpson kicked to Maynard, who ran it back 35 yards to Tigers' 20-yard line. Awrey got it in the loose, and with a clear field took it down three-quarters of the field. Gall took Maynard's pass 30 yards out, and carried it around the left end for a try between the posts. Maynard took the kick and easily converted the try. Score: Varsity 11, Tigers 0. Maynard returned a bounder 50 yards to Simpson, who ran back 10 yards, and the ball was on their 20-yard line. Kingstone broke thru on Burton for a loss. Simpson kicked to Dixon, who passed to Maynard, who was downed by McFarlane. Gall passed to Maynard with no change. Simpson kicked on the first down to Dixon, who ran back 10 yards and kicked into touch. Dixon, on a combination lost a little. Simpson punted to Maynard, who returned to Smith with the ball on the Tigers' 40-yard line. Isbister went thru for five yards. Simpson kicked on the second down to Maynard, who evaded two tackles for a 10-yard gain. Gall kicked to Simpson, who returned to Maynard. Lajoie bucked for a slight gain. Gall kicked to Moore, who was downed after a five-yard run. Simpson kicked to Maynard, who returned, and Simpson was downed in his tracks, with the ball on Tigers' 20-yard line and in Varsity's hands. Gatenby's shoulder was hurt and Punk Thompson replaced him. Mike Kennedy stayed where he was on an end run. At half-time the ball was on Tigers' 40-yard line, with the score:

VARSITY 11, TIGERS 0.

Hamilton Get Two Points.

Third Quarter.—Varsity have been steadily showing superiority. What they have lost in weight they have more than made up in speed and nicety of play. Then, too, the college boys are sure on their feet and with their hands. If the play is rough, and, at times it is, it does not seem to bother the students, and at this stage it looks all blue and white. Maynard is running wonderfully, and Gall is kicking well. Simpson is doing yeoman service, but the other backs are slow to get away.

At half-time the bad places in the field were liberally dosed with sawdust. Isbister kicked off to Gage, who was downed 20 yards out. His shoulder was hurt, and there was the usual five-minute wait. When he went on, Simpson kicked to Maynard, who was downed 10 yards out. On the next down the Tigers got the ball on interference and tried heavy mass work, gaining their yards on two downs. Simpson kicked to Maynard, who rouged in a crowd. Score: Tigers 1, Varsity 11. Gall kicked to Smith, who returned to Dixon, who was downed in his tracks. Isbister broke thru and got Gall when attempting a running pass to Maynard. Gall kicked to Moore at mid-field. Moore returned to Tigers' 10-yard line. Isbister downed Maynard. Gall kicked on the first down on his own 10-yard line. Simpson took and ran back 15 yards. Moore gained five yards on an end run. Baron bucked centre for two yards, a terrific buck, which got Hamilton three yards. Varsity's line is being opened up. Simpson kicked to Dixon, who was forced to rouge. Score: Varsity 11, Tigers 2. Gall kicked, and Maynard, following, took it out of Moore's hands at centre, where he was downed. Gall kicked on the first down to Moore on the Tigers' 20-yard line, where he was downed. Smith attempted an end run for a slight loss. Smith kicked to Maynard on the first down. Gall returned to Simpson, who returned to Gall, who was downed by Glassford. Gall kicked to Simpson, who returned into touch on Varsity's 30-yard line. The ball was stolen from Gall. The game is getting rougher, and Varsity is hard pressed all the while. Mike Gatenby is hurt and dribbled, the Kennedy broke thru and dribbled the fumbled pass to the Tigers' 20-yard line. Gall kicked on the first down. Simpson kicked to Maynard, who made a cross-field run for a five-yard loss, being downed by Glassford. Gall regained the yards by an end run, finishing on Varsity's 20-yard line. Smith attempted a goal from the field, but missed. Dixon ran it back to mid-field after evading many tackles. Kid Smith kicked into touch at mid-field. Gall punted to Moore on Tigers' 20-yard line, who was downed there by Mike Kennedy. Smith kicked into touch on his own 40-yard line. Gall punted to Moore at the Tigers' 20-yard line, and the ball went into touch. Varsity's wing broke thru on Smith and blocked his kick, which went into touch at mid-field. Lajoie gained 20 yards around the left end. Gall again booted on the first down into touch at Tigers' 15-yard line. The ball is in Varsity's hands at this point. Capt. Isbister went to the side lines to make back the crowd, whom the police and mounted officers couldn't handle. A line of police painted on a fence would have

Continued on Page 2.

HARRY GRIFFITHS.
Hon. coach of the Varsity team and the brains of the organizations, whose methods have revolutionized the style of play in last two years.

CANADIAN RUGBY UNION.

—Senior Championships.—

1892—Osgoode Hall (Ontario) defeated Montreal (Quebec), 45 to 5.
1892—Queen's University (Ontario) defeated Montreal (Quebec), 29 to 11.
1894—Ottawa University (Quebec) defeated Queen's University (Ontario), 8 to 7.
1896—Toronto University (Ontario) defeated Montreal (Quebec), 20 to 5.
1896—Ottawa University (Quebec) defeated Toronto University (Ontario), 12 to 8.
1897—Ottawa University (Quebec) defeated Hamilton (Ontario), 34 to 10.
1898—Ottawa (Ontario) defeated Toronto University (Intercollegiate), 7 to 5; Ottawa (Ontario) defeated Ottawa College (Quebec), 11 to 1.
1899—No game.
1900—Ottawa (Ontario) defeated Brockville (Quebec), 17 to 10.
1901—Ottawa University (Quebec) defeated Argonauts (Ontario), 18 to 2.
1902—Ottawa (Ontario) defeated Ottawa College (Quebec), 5 to 0.
1903—No game.
1904—No game.
1905—Toronto University (Intercollegiate) defeated Ottawa (Quebec), 11 to 9.
1906—Hamilton (Ontario) defeated McGill (Intercollegiate), 29 to 6.
1907—Ottawa University (Intercollegiate) defaulted to Peterboro (Ontario); Montreal (Interprovincial) defeated Peterboro (Ontario), 77 to 6.
1908—Hamilton (Interprovincial) defeated T.A.A.C. (Ontario), 21 to 8; Hamilton (Interprovincial) defeated Toronto University (Intercollegiate), 21 to 17.
1909—Toronto University (Intercollegiate) defeated Ottawa (Interprovincial), 31 to 7; Toronto University (Intercollegiate) defeated Parkdale (O.R.F.U.), 26 to 6.
1910—Toronto University (Intercollegiate) defeated T.A.A.C. (O.R.F.U.), 22 to 3.
Toronto University defeated Hamilton Tigers (Interprovincial) 16 to 7.

Hamilton Raving Mad Students Break Loose

Thousand Varsity Rooters With Train Loads of Admirers Penetrate Jungle With Flaring Banners and Noise—Led by 48th Band.

HAMILTON, Nov. 26.—(Special.)—This city is mad, stark, staring mad. It lost all semblance of law and order at 11.30 to-day when the first train load of Varsity students arrived. The citizens of Hamilton are not to blame. It was an infectious fever and the Rah-Rah boys had developed the symptoms from the moment their train pulled out of Toronto.

Never perhaps in the university's history or in the history of sports in the Queen City, has there been such excitement as that which marked the departure of the blue and white supporters this morning for the lair of the Tigers.

Eleven Hundred Students.

The first G.T.R. train of eleven cars pulled out of the Union Station promptly at 10.30. Upwards of 1000 students were aboard, including the Varsity team, who occupied the rear coach.

Students Gaily Decorated.

Gaily decorated with blue and white ribbons, arm bands, streamers, etc., and equipped with hot air horns as an adjunct to the already abnormally developed vocal powers of the students, the spectacle presented inside these coaches was a lively one.

A perfect medley of university songs and yells was kept up incessantly and the one hour's journey along the lake shore seemed only to occupy about 20 minutes of actual time.

Students' Arrival.

Hardly had the train arrived in Tigertown when the howling mob of students rushed out of the depot and brushed aside the little group of policemen, who stood around the station entrance watching for any possible or probable infringements of the law. There was nothing doing, however, as far as the blue coats were concerned. The boys were immediately rounded up by the marshals and a very orderly, if noisy, parade started for the centre of the city.

The Parade.

The route was along Stewart to James-street, where the crowd lined up in front of the Royal Hotel and gave a few selections of yells.

Again the march was resumed till the city hall hove in sight, which was the signal for the first real activity.

A pell-mell up the steps and three cheers and the Varsity yell were given with a vim.

Horses Didn't Like Noise.

The Hamilton horses didn't like the visitors, for the noise seemed too much for their fastidious horse senses, and several attempted to run away, just to show the Varsity boys what annoyance they were causing.

Banner Comes Down.

John Lennox & Co. had shown their partizanship for the Tigers by floating an immense yellow and black banner out of one of the windows of their warehouse on the Gore. The unlucky part of it for Lennox & Co. was that the flag reached too near the ground. That was an unpardonable sin and the students simply couldn't stand for it.

They didn't either, but sized up the situation in a moment and Lennox's flag disappeared. The snap of the flag staff showed conclusively that the hostile banner had fallen a victim to the invading army. Five minutes later nothing was left of the big flag. It was torn to shreds and everybody grabbed fragments to preserve for future reference in memory of the occasion.

Tiger Colors Everwhere.

Out of the windows everywhere the Tiger colors were flaunting defiance at the student procession. Even the citizens wore big yellow mums, ribbons and armbands of yellow and black, as they hustled about the streets trying to keep business going till noon. Barber shops, moving picture theatres and store windows were decorated gaily with yellow and black.

Varsity Noisy Bunch.

"Gee, but they're a noisy bunch," was the way one Hamilton youngster sized up the students as he surveyed the parade from the opposite corner of the street.

The Varsity team were driven to the hotel in automobiles and carriages.

The appearance of the Hamilton streets to-day suggests that approximately 250,000 people are in town.

People coming from Toronto on the 1 o'clock train said that apparently the population of the Queen City this afternoon amounts to not more than 1600. But this is not an official estimate.

Rugby! Rugby! Nothing But Rugby!

All political, social and domestic differences have disappeared completely from Hamilton to-day. There are only two classes of people in this city, one is

Continued n Page 2 (News Section).

Tigers Parade to Grounds Carrying Dummy Corpse Labeled "Varsity"—Blood Curdling Roar of Big Striped Cats to Awe College Men.

HAMILTON, Nov. 26.—(Special.)—There never was such excitement in Hamilton at the football grounds as there was this afternoon. Then thousand rooters, four bands, and every known device for making a noise were on the grounds.

People didn't bother eating any dinner, they just rushed straight from their work or from the trains, as the case happened to be, and by 1 o'clock a crowd ten blocks long stood in line for the Duke-street entrance, which led to the rush seats. The main entrance on Charlton-avenue was open to the fans at 1 p.m., and the main Hamilton stand and bleachers were quickly filled.

Truly all roads led to Hamilton to-day, and in Hamilton to the H.A.A.A. grounds. Every street car line in the city was made to end at the football grounds.

Tear Down Tiger Banner.

The Varsity boys began to arrive at 11 o'clock, and they paraded the down town streets shouting and singing. They first directed their attention to a huge Tiger banner which hung in front of a King-street warehouse and tore it down. Then they made a rush on the restaurants for dinner. The other Toronto specials and boats poured in their thousands in rapid succession, and business was practically given over by the entire populace to football.

Scene at the Grounds.

The scene at the football grounds was one never to be forgotten. The field resembled a circus tent, every side being flanked with seats. A contingent of Varsity boys laid siege to their stand before even the Hamilton rooters arrived. The latter formed up down town at 1.30 and, headed by the brass and bugle bands of the 13th Royal Regiment, together with the band of the 91st Highlanders, they marched to the football grounds. They were 850 strong. On reaching the grounds the Tiger rooters marched around the field, their bands playing "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here." At the head of the procession was a large banner with a tiger and "Tigers, 1910," painted on it.

Carry Varsity Corpse.

In the middle of the procession four men carried a dummy corpse representing Varsity. The corpse had on rubber boots and was carried with a pall, with the name "Varsity" on it. On top of this was a large bouquet of lilies tied with a blue and white ribbon.

The main body of Varsity rooters arrived about ten minutes later, headed by the 48th Highlanders' Band, and they also marched around the field. Then followed a rooting duel between the two factions.

Tigers' New Yell

Tigers had a new yell that was almost blood-curdling in its effects. It was something like Wa-ka-wa-wa, whiskey-wee-wee, holy mackinaw, tigers eat em raw, wow. The finale of this yell was a low growl that was as much animal-like as possible.

Fifty Policemen on Hand.

Fifty policemen were on hand to keep order, some of them mounted, and as many more were held in reserve down town in case their services were required. The Tiger rooters emulating Varsity's human word Toronto formed the word Tigers with their yellow and black sweaters.

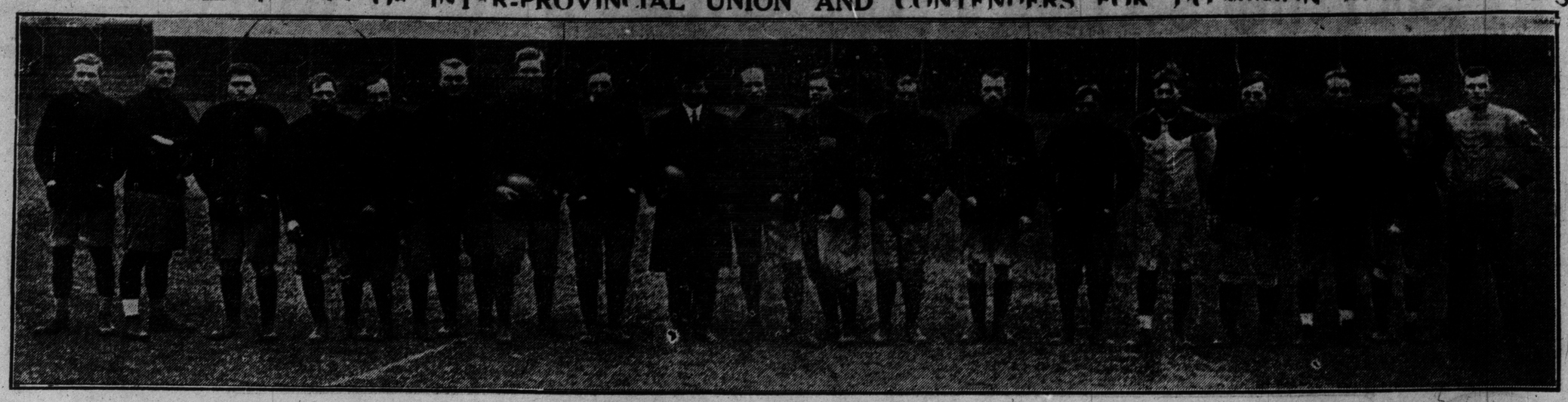
The moving picture men are on the field and are taking movements of the rooters and the crowd preparatory to the commencement of play.

Tigers Can't Lnderstand.

Tigers' supporters cannot understand what is wrong with Tigers that they allow Varsity to buck them about at will. The Torontonians have bucked the Tiger beef trust for a reduction in prices and their supporters are naturally disappointed. The backs, too, are not doing what was expected of them, altho as quarter time ap-

Continued on Page 2, (News Section).

THE TIGERS—WINNERS OF INTER-PROVINCIAL UNION AND CONTENDERS FOR DOMINION RUGBY HONORS



From Left to Right—Thompson, Potticary, McFarlane, Pfeiffer, Awrey, Marshall, Isbister, Craig, Davey Tope (manager), Simpson, Scott, Gessing, Moore, Burton, Smith, McNeilly, Glassford, Gatenby, Lyon

INTER-COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS BRING HOME TIGER HIDE

Continued From Page 1.

been equally effective. Varsity attendants went on the field during the delays with the buzzies, with which they

clothes. Gall passed to Maynard, who [illegible] Varsity were brought back for off-side. Tigers' ball. Burton kicked to Maynard, who was downed 30 yards out. Tigers were off-side, and were moved back 10 yards, and the ball is at mid-field. Burton gained five yards on an end run. Simpson kicked into touch 10 yards out from Varsity's line. Three-quarter time left Varsity in possession 10 yards off line.

VARSITY 11, TIGERS 2.

Tigers Gain, But Varsity Come Strong.

Fourth Quarter—Gall kicked to Simpson, who returned to Gall, who was downed for no gain. Tigers stole the ball five yards out. Art Moore took it to the line and the ball went to Varsity on interference. Gall kicked to Moore, who muffed, but recovered, to be downed in his tracks by Mike Kennedy. Isbister ran eight yards thru the centre. Smith attempted a drop, but it went to the dead line. Varsity 11, Tigers 3. Gall kicked off into touch and had to boot it again. Gall kicked and it was returned to 30 yards out. It went to centre. Simpson kicked into touch in goal. Score: Varsity 11, Tigers 4. Gall kicked to Kid Smith, who returned to Dixon, who punted cross-field to centre. Jimmy Bell downed Moore, who received Gall's kick. Maynard made a bad pass to Gall, and it was on Varsity's 40-yard line. Art Moore ran 20 yards to Varsity's 20. Isbister lost slightly on a buck. Kid Smith dropped a goal handily from directly in front, 15 yards out. Score: Varsity 11, Tigers 7. Tigers were coming strong and showing an unlooked-for condition. Gall was downed at centre after his kick-off. Gall kicked to Moore, who was downed on his own 30. Dixon ran it 40 yards to Tigers' 10-yard line. Gall kicked over to Moore, who was downed for a rouge. Score: Varsity 12, Tigers 7. Varsity was given the ball by an offside on the kick-out. Baron went thru and downed Gall for a loss of three yards. Moore kicked to touch 20 yards out. Gall kicked into touch 15 yards out. Simpson kicked to Gall, who passed to Dixon for a combination run of 20 yards. Dixon was hurt, and a delay occurred. Varsity's condition seemed to be telling at last, altho the heavy Tigers wings are breaking thru. Dixon was cheered when he went back. Simpson kicked to Dixon, who returned to Smith, who was forced to rouge. Varsity 13, Tigers 7. Smith kicked out to touch at Tiger 40. Moore muffed and it was kicked into touch in goal, which was lucky for Tigers. Score: Varsity 14, Tigers 7. It is very close to the end, with three minutes to go. Gall kicked to Simpson, who fumbled, but recovered splendidly, and ran out 20 yards. Gall kicked to Moore, who returned to touch for a Varsity gain of 25 yards. Gall kicked to Simpson, who took a chance behind his own line and passed to Smith, who ran it out. Burton kicked to Dixon, who kicked to touch in goal. Score: Varsity 15, Tigers 7. Simpson kicked to Park, who returned to Moore, who was downed 10 yards out. Maynard sent it sailing to Kid Smith, who gave it up, and rouged, with no effort to run it out. Score: Varsity 16, Tigers 7. Time was up with Moore's kick into centre field, and Varsity are Canadian champions.

VARSITY 16, TIGERS 7.

OPINIONS ON GAME.

Captain Bob Isbister said after the game: "I have nothing to say. You saw the game and know how it happened."

Ben Simpson, the great kicking halfback, who played such a good game, said. "All I can say is that the best team won, we have no excuses to offer."

Manager Dave Tope of the Tigers took the defeat good naturedly. He also said that the better team won. "Have you any apologies to make for the Tigers?" he was asked by The World. "None whatever. I never saw them play better. Varsity was the better team and there lies the explanation."

Phil McKenzie of Montreal, who refereed the game, said Varsity was the greatest team he ever saw. They played the game for all they were worth and won a noble victory.

Seppi Dumoulin did not visit the dressing rooms after the game, but as the final whistle blew, he walked towards the gate with a smile on his face. He was with Harry Griffiths on the touch line until the crowd carried the Toronto coach away.

Harold Lazier, president of the club, was the only local official who criticized Varsity's victory. He said that Varsity had all the luck and that Tigers didn't get any of the best of it from the referee. He thought Tigers got a raw deal when Awrey's try was not allowed, and the same with Isbister's. "I would have liked to have seen us on dry grounds, then we could have bucked," said he. He concluded by saying that the best team won on the play.

DRIVING CLUB MATINEE

Dimity and Lady Brant Winners in Straight Heats.

The Toronto Driving Club had a good crowd to see their usual Saturday afternoon matinee.

There were two races on the card, and they furnished some good sport.

In class A, Richard S. and Dimity were equal favorites, but when it came to racing Dimity was there with all the foot and won a fast heat in 2.30½. Richard S. made repeated breaks going the mile, and finished back in the ruck.

In the second heat Dimity was always in front, but there was a great race for second place between Sunday Belle and Nellie Ethon, the former getting the place by a nose.

In the third heat Dimity and Nellie Ethon were the best, the former winning handily in 2.32.

In Class B there were five pacers and trotters. In the first heat Gold Bars looked to have it won till the middle of the stretch was reached when the alderman came with a rush with Lady Brant, the favorite, and won from him by a length.

In the second heat Lady Brant was always in front, with Shaun Rhue coming strong for second place, after making two bad breaks.

In the third heat Lady Brant was away the best and won by two lengths from Shaun Rhue. Ed. Baker did the starting and had good control of his fields. The summary:

Class A—

Dimity (Ray)	1	1	1
Sunday Belle (McPhee)	2	2	3
Nellie Ethon (McBride)	4	3	2
Planet (McDowell)	3	4	4
Easter Sunday (Scott)	5	5	5

Time—2.30½, 2.23, 2.23.

Class B—

Lady Brant (McBride)	1	1	1
Shaun Rhue (Armstrong)	3	2	2
Gold Bars (Noble)	2	5	5
Harry Lee (Farrell)	4	3	3
Norma Lee (Hezzelwood)	5	4	4

Time—2.28, 2.30½, 2.36.

Judges—J. A. Darch, A. Levack, Dr. Black. Timers—Geo. May, J. McFarren, Geo. May. Starter—Ed. Baker.

OLD COUNTRY SOCCER

Results in the Various Leagues on Saturday.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—To-day's results were:

—First Division.—

Liverpool 3, Manchester U. 2.
Nottingham F. 1, Everton 1.
[illegible]
Woolwich A. 1, Newcastle U. 2.
Blackburn R. 6, Sheffield W. 1.
Aston Villa 5, Middlesborough 0.
Sheffield U. 5, Preston N.E. 0.
Manchester C. 2, Oldham A. 0.
Sunderland 4, Tottenham H. 0.
Bradford City 3, Bristol City 1.

—Second Division.—

Barnsley 6, Burnley 1.
Blackpool 3, Birmingham 1.
Chelsea 2, Huddersfield 1.
Clapton O. 0, W. Bromwich A. 0.
Derby C. 4, Gainsborough T. 0.
Glosson 5, Huddersfield T. 2.
Leicester Fosse 2, Bradford 0.
Lincoln City 1, Bolton W. 3.
Stockport County 0, Leeds C. 4.
Wolverhampton W. 5, Fulham 1.

—Southern Division.—

Leyton 2, New Brompton 1.
Brentford 3, Millwall A. 1.
Crystal P. 2, Queen's Park R. 1.
Bristol R. 1, West Ham U. 1.
Swindon Town 4, Luton 1.
Exeter City 0, Portsmouth 2.
Brighton and H. 5, Northampton 0.
Watford 0, Coventry City 2.
Plymouth A. 0, Southend U. 1.
Southampton 2, Norwich C. 1.

—Scottish League.—

St. Mirren's 3, Hearts 0.
Hibernians 0, Kilmarnock 1.
Dundee 1, Celtic 0.
Hamilton A. 2, Morton 1.
Clyde 3, Queen's Park 0.
Raith Rovers 0, Aberdeen 1.
Glasgow R. 7, Motherwell 1.
Avidrieonians 3, Falkirk 1.
Third Lanark 4, Partick T. 3.

Matilda Hamilton goes to the Mercer for five months for soliciting men on the street. Recently her little son was taken to the Shelter because she was taking the money he got for selling papers.

REVIEW OF PLAY BY WORLD RUGBY EXPERT

HAMILTON, Nov. 26.—First half—The end of the first half found the score 11—0 in favor of Varsity. The play thruout the period was fully indicated by the score.

The running of the Varsity half-backs was truly wonderful, considering the condition of the field, which, in using the words of Manager Tope, "was the worst it could possibly have been." The soil is of a clay nature and newly sodded, which caused it to be torn up considerably by every run.

Hamilton failed to buck the Varsity line and on the other hand Varsity repeatedly bucked for gains. Captain Isbister never had a chance when he tried to buck. Simpson's kicking and Moore's running were Hamilton's features.

Dixon and Maynard the Stars.

The reliable Hugh Gall kicked in his own inimitable style, but Varsity's strong feature was the running and catching of both Dixon and Maynard. Dixon scored Varsity's first try on a fake buck, a clever piece of work.

Varsity's second try was secured on a running and passing game of Gall, who ran 15 yards to Hamilton's 25-yard line, where he passed to Maynard, who carried it the remainder of the way for a try, which he also cleverly converted.

This was all the scoring and it was freely commented on that had the field been dry and hard Varsity would easily have doubled their present score.

Second half—On the resumption of play Hamilton forced matters and did their first real bucking of the game. Play was largely in Varsity territory.

They secured their first point when Potticary got Dixon behind his line and forced him to rouge.

Hamilton had considerable the better of the play for fully five minutes of the quarter, the wet field interfering with the Varsity play. They secured another rouge before ends were changed for quarter time.

Varsity made great gains from their combination. Dixon proved he was a great half-back by his runs during this period he certainly starred.

Moore caught in great form and his running was also a feature. On changing ends for the final period of the game, Hamilton forced matters and secured two rouges in quick style. This justly pleased the Tiger rooters. This was followed by Kid Smith's drop goal, which was very clever. Varsity started to make up and Park got Moore for a point. This greatly changed the tune of things. One of the cleverest pieces of passing was executed by Gall and Dixon.

Dixon got a pass from Foulds, he ran and passed to Gall, who passed back to Dixon for a gain. Varsity got their next score when Dixon returned Simpson's long kick to Smith, who was downed by both Park and Kennedy.

Varsity's rally proved the contention that condition tells, and they continued the scoring for two more. On one occasion Dixon returned Simpson's kick to Moore, the little full-back kicking further than the schoolmaster. Bell downed Moore. The other point was on Maynard's kick to dead-ball line.

The closing minutes of the game were undoubtedly the most exciting ever seen on a football field.

Dixon, the player who it was thought would fumble, proved thoroly the opposite; but undoubtedly the largest share of the credit for the victory goes to Capt. Gall, whose booting was wonderful.

Maynard was good at all times, and the tackling of Varsity was a revelation to the Hamilton public. Kennedy, Thompson and Park certainly excelled in this respect.

Simpson, Burton, Moore and Smith played consistent ball all afternoon, and frequently made nice runs. Barron Isbister and Potticary were the most conspicuous on Hamilton's line. The credit of the game goes to the wonderful training and condition of the Varsity team, combined with a great scoring combination.

Hamilton were great on the defensive, but do not appear to be as good a scoring aggregation as they were in 1908, when they defeated Varsity that year for the Canadian honors.

ST. ANDREW'S BROTHERHOOD.

There were about 100 members present at the annual meeting of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew's which was held in the schoolroom of Holy Trinity Church Saturday afternoon. F. W. Thomas occupied the chair. The reports of the different committees were read and the year's work discussed at some length.

The matter of providing some respectable lodging house where convalescents from the hospitals who are in need of financial aid, might be sent, was dealt with by the members.

Enquiring Into Wreck.

An investigation of the wreck on the C.P.R. near St. Clair-avenue Friday night, is being held. The real cause of the accident is supposed to have been the breaking or pulling out of the drawbar of the freight which prevented it from pulling into the siding in West Toronto to let the Owen Sound Express, which crashed into the freight, pass. The brakesman was left behind in Kleinberg. If this had not occurred the accident would have been avoided, as the brakesman could have flagged the express. The freight train was made up of 66 cars, making it about half a mile long. The damage from the collision will cost the C.P.R. about $1000.

Little Girl Missing.

WINDSOR, Nov. 26.—Fourteen-year-old Reva Green of Detroit disappeared mysteriously from St. Mary's Academy here last night, and no trace of her has yet been found by her family or the police, who spent last night in search for her.

Queen Elizabeth Better.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 26.—Bulletins issued by the attending physicians today indicate that the condition of Queen Elizabeth is improving. It is understood that she is suffering from typhoid.

CENTRAL Y. M. C. A. HANDICAP

Viscount Wins Five Mile Race—Tressider Makes Best Time.

The Central Y.M.C.A. held a five-mile handicap on Saturday afternoon. Twenty men started. Results were as follows:

First time prize, A. Tresidder, 29.33; second time prize, W. Newell, 29.37; novice prize, W. T. Moore, 31.40; first prize, A. Wood, 29.50; first place prize, A. Viscount, 30.20; second place prize, H. Urquhart, 31.20; third place, W. Volduc, 31.57; fourth place, E. Woodstock, 31.08; fifth place, C. Keever, 32.12; sixth place, W. Price, 30.48.

Harry Tresidder ran in the race in a trial against the record, held by Arnold Knox, 28.17, but failed by 17 seconds.

Hotel Kraussmann. Ladies and gentlemen. German grill open till 12 p.m.

NAVY WINS FROM ARMY, 3-0

Game Was Final Contest in Eastern States.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—The football teams from the West Point and Annapolis academies met on Franklin field this afternoon before a distinguished official gathering after a lapse of two years. Perfect football weather prevailed and with both teams trained to the minute a hard and high-class game was looked for by the nearly 30,000 persons that witnessed the contest.

The army and navy game rings down the curtain of the football stage in the east. The army was a slight favorite in the little betting that has been observed, but the naval contingent took all the money that was offered.

The army won the toss and chose the west goal with a stiff wind at their back. The contest was a close one in the first quarter, the navy having slightly the better of the argument, but there was no score, and it was not until the final period that the navy succeeded in getting a tally. Game in favor of navy 3 to 0.

NAILED TO THE FENCE

It was moving day to-day in Jungletown;
All the Tigers wore a worried frown.
All the rooters from the U. of T.
Were over from old Var-sit-ee;
There were college yells on every hand—
Cheering Griffiths and his well-coached band.
They made the Mountaineers and Tigers run,
For it was Toronto day in Ham-il-ton.

BOWLING RECORDS.

—Royals.—

	Won.	Lost.
Swans	16	8
Quails	15	12
Owls	17	10
Larks	14	10
Robins	15	9
Eagles	15	12
Storks	12	15
Wrens	10	14
Hawks	10	17
Orioles	5	19

—Central.—

	Won.	Lost.
Hammond Bros.	18	3
Night Hawks	17	4
Fishing Club	16	5
Brunswicks	16	5
Nationals	15	6
Royal Greys	13	8
Bicenalls	10	11
Kismets	7	14
Centrals	6	15
Tenth	3	18
Grip (Limited)	3	18
O'Kwichernockinous	2	19

—City.—

	Won.	Lost.
Parkdale	18	2
B. & C. Co.	18	3
Dominions	13	8
Brunswicks	10	12
College	10	11
Gladstones	7	14
Royals	7	14
Paynes	5	18

—Business Men's.—

	Won.	Lost.
North Amer. Life	12	2
Jas. Langmuir Mfg.	12	2
Emmett Shoes	11	4
The Telegram	10	5
Eatonias	9	6
National Cash Reg.	9	6
T. J. Fair & Co.	8	7
Woods-Norris, Ltd.	6	9
H. Murby Co.	4	8
Levack Co.	1	8
Hayes Plumbing	1	11
Crown Tailoring Co.	1	14

—Printers' League—Morning Section.—

	Won.	Lost.
Sunday World	11	5
The Globe	10	5
Daily World	6	9
The Mail	4	11

—Evening Section.—

	Won.	Lost.
Toronto Typesetting	13	2
MacLean Pub. Co.	9	6
Saturday Night	7	5
Dunlop & Rose	7	8
Acton Pub. Co.	5	7
Atwell - Fleming	1	5

—Apple.—

	Won.	Lost.
Duchess	5	4
Kings	5	4
Fip lins	5	4
Russets	5	4
Greenings	3	2
Baldwins	1	5

—Brunswick Individual.—

	Won.	Lost.
Bill Seager	4	1
Wm. McMillan		
George Stewart	2	1
F. Frye		
P. Phelan	2	2
T. Bird	2	1
William Karrye	1	1
Bob Stewart	1	4
C. H. Gordon	0	4

—City Two-Man.—

	Won.	Lost.
Athenaeum	5	0
Dominions	4	1
Royals	4	1
Brunswick	2	3
Paynes	1	2
Gladstones	1	2
Parkdale	1	3
College	0	5

—Somerville.—
(End of first series.)

	Won.	Lost.
Drumsticks	20	1
Spare Ribs	17	4
Fox Scratchers	12	9
Gazzooks	11	10
Swankers	10	11
Hardies	8	13
Bioncho Busters	6	15
Cheese Nibblers	1	20

—Eaton League—Section L.—

	Won.	Lost.
Dept. S 3	8	1
Dept. J 4, No. 1	8	1
General Office, No. 1	6	3
Third Floor	6	3
Dept. E 4	6	3
Drivers	5	4
Fifth Floor	5	4
Main Floor	3	6
Printers, No. 1	2	4
Dept. J 5	1	5
Engineers	1	8
Dept. J 6	0	9

—Section No. 2—

	Won.	Lost.
Dept. G 1 2	6	0
Dept. J 4, No. 2	7	2
Dept. F 1	7	2
Mail Order, No. 1	7	2
Photo Engravers	6	3
General Office No. 2	6	3
Delivery	4	5
Basement No. 1	3	6
Dept. H, 7	2	7
Printers, No. 2	1	5
Dept. E 5	1	8
Dept. L 1	1	8

—Section No. 3—

	Won.	Lost.
Dept. A 2	9	0
Dept. J 15	9	0
Dept. E 1 2 3	6	3
Dept. D 5	3	4
Mail Order, No. 2	3	3
Dept. K 1 B	4	5
Dept. S 1	4	5
Sporting Goods	4	5
Basement No. 2	3	6
Instructors	2	7
Floormen	1	5
City Advertising	1	8

—Rosedale I.O.O.F.—

	Won.	Lost.
Moss Rose	2	1
Yellow Rose	2	1
Bride Rose	4	4

R.M.C. ARE CHAMPIONS TRIM GRAND TRUNK 22-10

Game Was Close For Three Quarters, After Which Kingston Drew Away.

KINGSTON, Nov. 26.—On a field covered with two inches of snow, R.M.C. and Grand Trunks lined up here in the final game for the intermediate championship of Canada. Lewis, R.M.C.'s star wing man, was out of the game, he having received injuries last Saturday in the game with Varsity. Wills, who developed water on the knee. His place was taken by Blackstock. Only a fair crowd attended, the unfavorable weather having kept many away. The officials were McMaster of Montreal, referee; George Richardson of Queen's University, umpire. The line-ups were:

Grand Trunks — Full Wells; halves, McBrearty, Ritchie, Hadley; quarter, Ross; scrimmage, Campbell, Broderick, Roberts; wings, Hannaford, Marshall Owens, Ferguson, Cleghorn, Drennan.

R. M. C. — Full Galt; halves, J. Stuart, Robertson, Smith; quarter, Lawson; scrimmage, Pierce, Young, J. C. Stewart; wings, Arnoldi, Goldie, Blackstock, Gwynne, Roberts, Storrie.

Grand Trunks Score Two.

R. M. C. won the kick-off, and by a four-man combination made their yards in the first down. R. M. C. broke thru Grand Trunk's line and Hadley was forced to kick. A fumble by Lawson gave G. T.'s the ball on R.M.C.'s quarter line. R. M. C. blocked a kick and secured the ball at midfield. The Grand Trunk's tackle was high, and the Soldiers were visibly suffering. Hadley kicked to Smith, who slipped while running out and was forced to rouge. Grand Trunks 1, R.M.C. 0. Grand Trunk man fell on Smith as he was down and he was carried off the field unconscious. He was replaced by Powell. Hadley kicked another point for Grand Trunk. Powell was forced to rouge. Quarter score:

GRAND TRUNKS 2, R.M.C. 0.

R. M. C. Take the Lead.

In the second quarter R.M.C. rallied, and in quick succession Robertson and Galt kicked three goals. Grand Trunk 2, R.M.C. 3. Shortly after play was resumed Robertson kicked, and Gwynne, by a nice flying tackle, forced Wills to rouge. From centre field Robertson kicked for R. M. C.'s fifth point. Roberts missed a drop but Richey was forced to rouge by Powell. Grand Trunk 2, R.M.C. 6. Grand Trunk had the ball on R.M.C.'s line when half-time whistle sounded. Half-time score:

R. M. C. 6, GRAND TRUNK 2.

A Touch for Each Team.

Grand Trunk came back strong in the second half, and after putting Powell out of the game with an injured side scored a point on McBrearty's kick. They followed up quickly with a touch. Galt fumbled behind goal, and a Montreal man scored a touch. McBrearty converted. Grand Trunk 9, R.M.C. 6. On a fake kick, Robertson, Dawson and Galt made a combination run for thirty yards. On the first dows Goldie bucked for a touch. R.M.C. did not try for a convert. Score: R.M.C. 11, Grand Trunk 9. Galt fumbled on his line and a Grand Trunk man secured. McBrearty kicked a point. Third-quarter score:

R. M. C. 11, GRAND TRUNK 10.

Fourth Quarter.—Wills fumbled Robertson's kick, and Blackstock, who followed up in splendid style, scored a touch, which was not converted. R.M.C. 16, Grand Trunk 10. Lawson made a beautiful run from centre field to Grand Trunk's line where Richey saved a touch by the best tackle of the day. R.M.C. bucked twice, but could not gain an inch. R.M.C. lost the ball on down. Robertson kicked from centre field, and Wills was forced to rouge. Robertson again kicked over for a rouge. Robertson repeated the trick in a few minutes of play. About a minute before time Robertson kicked another point.

R. M. C. 22, GRAND TRUNK 10.

Prim Rose	5	3
Irish Rose	5	2
Red Rose	5	3
Rambler Rose	5	2
Queen's Rose	3	5
Tube Rose	2	6
Beauty Rose	1	7

—Gladstones—

	Won.	Lost.
Pastimes	16	5
Brockton Colts	15	6
Brownies	15	6
Gladstones	11	10
Maple Leafs	9	12
Careys	8	12
Canadas	8	12
Florals	2	13

—Athenaeum, A.—

	Won.	Lost.
Athenaeums	13	5
Queen Citys	13	5
Spellers	12	6
Simcoes	9	6
Aberdeens	8	10
Red Rose Tea	8	10
Midnight Sons	5	7
College	6	12
Atkins' Colts	4	11
Victorias	3	9

—Athenaeum, B.—

	Won.	Lost.
The Dukes	13	2
Gerhard Heintzman	10	2
J. J. McLaughlins	10	5
Strollers	9	6
A. Y. C.	7	5
Acmes	9	9
Tyndall's Colts	9	9
Seldom Inns	5	13
Clans	3	13
Imperials	3	13

—Athenaeum Two-Man.—

	Won.	Lost.
Drummers	12	8
Athenaeums	11	9
Aberdeens	11	9
Queen City	11	9
Simcoes	8	7
Colleges	7	8
Victorias	7	12
Ramblers	3	7

"FULL OF QUALITY"
NOBLEMEN
CIGARS
S. DAVIS & SONS LIMITED

IF

every violin were a "Strad," what a lot of good music there would be in the world.

IF

every cigar were as good as "NOBLEMEN," what a lot of good cigars there would be.

The Davis' "NOBLEMEN" Cigar is good by comparison—and comparison is the greatest salesman in the world. Buy two "NOBLEMEN" for 25c, and compare them with an "imported" cigar. The leaf is HAVANA, and the workmanship CUBAN, in both cases. That is why we say the DAVIS' "NOBLEMEN" is equal to the high-grade imported.

"NOBLEMEN" IS A CIGAR WITH AN INDIVIDUALITY, and is made by a firm whose cigars have been FAMOUS FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY.

"NOBLEMEN" Size, 2 for a quarter.
"PANETELAS" Size, 10c straight.
"CONCHA FINA" Size, 3 for 25c.

S. DAVIS & SONS, Limited, Montreal
Makers of the Famous
"PERFECTION" 10c Cigar.

THE MELBOURNE CUP.

An English-bred Colt Wins After a Hard Race.

The race for the Melbourne Cup, which was decided at Flemington, Australia, Nov. 1 resulted in a decided triumph for English breeding. There were thirty candidates for the thirty thousand dollars added money plus $150 apiece entrance and a trophy valued at $500. The winner turned up in "Sol" green's three-year-old colt Comedy King, by the late King Edward's Derby winner, Persimmon, out of Tragedy Queen, by Gallinule (son of Isonomy) out of Clarion, by Ben Battle. Mr. Green purchased Tragedy Queen with the Persimmon colt at foot for seventeen hundred guineas ($8,500) at a sale of J. Simons Harrison's Cottingham stud at Newmarket, Eng., in 1907. Comedy King started at 12 to 1.

CYLLENE'S FIRST GREY.

A Colt the Running of Which Will be Watched With Exceptional Interest.

The two remaining youngsters, writes an English correspondent who recently visited Dawson Waugh's stable, to be noted are a filly by Cyllene out of Tagale, and a filly by Carbine out of Skyscraper. The former of these yearlings has a special interest, because she is a pure grey. To the best of my recollection, this is the first grey by Cyllene that I have come across. She also happens to be the first grey thorobred Dawson Waugh has ever had in his stable. Tagale is a Le Sancy mare, and she herself is a grey mare. We may take it, I supposse, that the determining factors in Cyllene will have little to do with the merits of the filly under notice. So far as it has yet been possible to gauge her abilities, the daughter of Tagale is a youngster a long way above the average. Unfortunately, she suffers from one serious impairment: she is very decidedly back at the knees. This no doubt means that the courses on which she runs will have to be carefully selected. Epsom, for instance, is not likely to suit her at all, but Doncaster will, and Mr. Raphael has very wisely entered her for the St. Leger. Apart from the one defect, she is a most charming filly, and a better mover one does not wish to see.

THE TROUBLES OF BARNEY SCHREIBER.

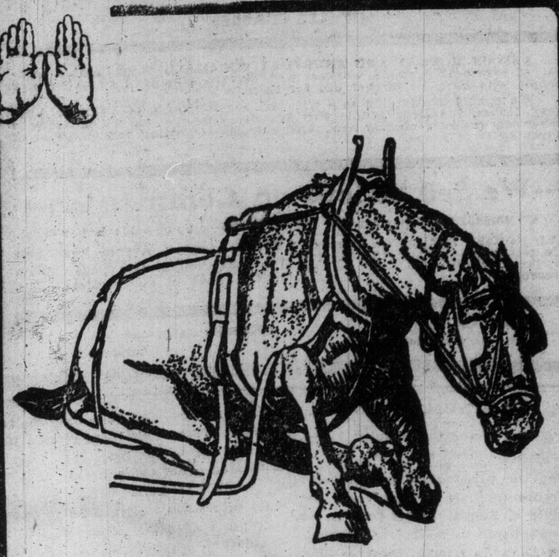
An Attachment Placed Upon All His Horses.

The old adage that trouble never comes singly was demonstrated Wednesday at Latonia in the case of Barney Schreiber, the well-known racehorseman and breeder, who came to Latonia several weeks ago with a large stable of horses, all of which have since been taken out of his hands by attachments issued thru the Kenton County Circuit Court. The final blow came Wednesday when Deputy Sheriff Harry Klaene appeared at the track and attached 10 horses belonging to Schreiber, among them being the renowned Jack Atkin and the Canadian Derby winner, Sager. The others included Fred Essen, Woodland Rose, Captain Carmody Iwaiani, Emma L., Judge Henderson, Free Lance, etc. All of the horses were left at the track in the custody of an attache of the sheriff's office. Several days ago three other horses were taken from Schreiber and placed in another stable at the track.

The attachment papers were issued as the result of a suit filed Wednesday morning in the Kenton County Circuit Court against Schreiber by Milton Young, a well-knwn horseman and member of the Kentucky Racing Commission. Young claims that the defendant owes him $4,292.15 on a promissory note. Attorney W. W. Lyles filed the suit for Young.—The Thorobred Record.

Flat Racing Season Closes in England

MANCHESTER, Eng., Nov. 26.—The flat racing season closed to-day. The Manchester November Handicap of 1500 sovereigns, three-year-olds and upwards, distance the cup course, one mile and a half, was won by L. Winan's The Valet. Anchora was second and Accurate third. There were 18 starters.



Dunlop
Horseshoe Pads

Make your horse sure-footed on the icy pavement. Safer than sharp shoeing and last longer.

THAT'S WHY — *The rubber heel and sole of the Dunlop Horse shoe Pad just naturally clings to slippery surfaces, and slippery surfaces do not cut or wear away the rubber.*

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Company Limited

200 Put on by the Blacksmith who shoes your horse

City Wholesale Branch and Automobile Tire Repair Station

13 Temperance Street. Phone Main 5140.

Wyatt Lee, Freak, One Left-Hander Who Comes Back

(By J. Ed. Grillo).

Once a pitcher loses the use of his pitching arm, that ability to put speed and accuracy behind the ball, his career on the diamond is usually at an end unless he is capable of filling some other position, which is frequently the case.

Instances where left-handed pitchers have lost their arms and come back are as hard to find as needles in haystacks. Thus because it has been shown that left-handers do not last as long as the right-handers it is being argued that their using the arm nearest the heart has a weakening effect.

There is one instance, however, which will go down in baseball history as most remarkable. It is the wonderful record made by Wyatt Lee, a Washington boy, and once a star pitcher on the Washington team, with the Newark team of the Eastern league last season.

Wyatt Lee's experience proves that pitchers can come back. Seven years ago Lee was discarded by the Pittsburg club because his arm was "gone." He had been sold to the Pirates by Washington, for which team he had been a star for two seasons, but that spring he could not raise his arm after working out at Hot Springs, and he drifted into the minor leagues as an outfielder and first baseman, playing first at Toledo and then in the Tri-State League. Occasionally Lee would essay to pitch, but he was only used after a game was lost, and he did not give the slightest indication that the future held pitching honors in store for him.

Several years ago Lee broke into the Eastern League as an outfielder with Toronto. He pitched occasionally, but was not a success. He had lost confidence in his arm ever coming back. Last spring he again reported to Toronto after a gruelling course of training, which he underwent in the local Y. M. C. A. gymnasium during the winter. He was in perfect physical condition, but for some unaccountable reason Joe Kelley, the manager of the team, decided that he could not use Lee.

Strange enough Hughey Jennings of the Tigers was willing to take a chance with him, but before Jennings could close a deal Lee signed with Newark. Joe Kelley had innumerable occasions to regret letting Lee out, for one of his pitching feats during the season was to defeat Toronto eight of the nine games he pitched against it. In all Lee won twenty-seven games and lost six, a remarkable record for a pitcher who seven years ago was all in.

But when Lee went in Jimmy Manning's team in Kansas City in 1900 he was but eighteen years old. He came to Kansas City with Manning in 1901, and played the following season, being a successful pitcher together with Case Patten. Lee was a better pitcher last year than he ever was before in his career, and the wonder is that some major league club did not pick him up. Just how his arm happened to come back is a problem. Lee attributes it to the fact that he got himself in good physical shape during the winter.

"I worked every day in the gymnasium here last winter," said he, "and used hot and cold water on my arm. I knew the first ball I pitched last spring that it had come back. It felt different than it had in years, and when I finally got to pitching I had just as much speed as ever, and to my surprise a good curve ball, something I never had when I was a success as a major leaguer. But I don't suppose that any big league club would take a chance with me. The fact that I pitched in Kansas City in 1900 bars me, tho I am now but twenty-nine years old."

Among some of the pitching feats that Lee accomplished during the past season was the pitching of a double-header against Rochester, winning the first game 1 to 0, and losing the second by the same score. But six hits were made off Lee in the two games.

ENGLAND'S BOXING BOOM TO FIND WHITE CHAMPION

Hugh McIntosh Is Opening an Arena in West London —Talks Fight.

In an article specially written for the English paper Answers, Mr. McIntosh, the promoter, tells of the lines he is pursuing in his search for a white champion to defeat the present holder of the world's championship, Jack Johnson.

During the next few months England will see the greatest boxing boom ever known, and, better still, within that time a white champion will have been discovered capable of worthily representing the honor of the white race against the great colored champion, Jack Johnson.

Finding a Fighter.

That Johnson is a great fighter, no one who has seen him in action can for a moment doubt. He has all the essential qualities of height, weight, speed, cleverness and pluck. So that, if a white man is to be found to beat him, he will have to be something more than a mere good one.

I am far from being downhearted, however, for I really believe that the best of the English boxers have never before had sufficient inducement held out to them to devote the whole of their time to training for the ring.

This can be easily altered, however, and aspiring heavyweight champions who can prove themselves worthy of attention can be given the chance of making as much money out of boxing within the next few months as they would have done in a few years in the old regime. So confident, indeed, am I that my quest will be successful, that I have already practically signed on Jack Johnson for a nine months' tour, during which time he has agreed to defend his title of "champion of the world" against the men I select to oppose him.

The Cry for Jeffries.

Readers of Answers will, no doubt, remember that it was under contract to me that Tommy Burns went to Australia during the visit of the American fleet; and it was in consequence of Tommy Burns' visit that the huge stadium at Rushcutter Bay was built, and the Burns-Squires and Burns-Lang contests arranged, and contested there—both of which were won by the French-Canadian—and where weekly contests have been held ever since, and the sum of over £100,000 gross has been taken in twelve months. Then, after a deal of trouble, I arranged the now historic meeting between Burns and Johnson for the championship of the world.

One of the first championship contests I propose to hold in London will be between Burns and Sam Langford for the light heavyweight championship of the world, a title that is fully recognized both here and in America, tho as yet there have been no bouts to decide who shall hold it. Burns and Langford are unquestionably the two best men under 12 st. 7 lb. in the world to-day, and this contest promises to be one of the greatest exposition of boxing skill.

When Johnson had beaten Burns, thus winning for himself the title of champion of the world, a great cry went up for Jeffries to come forward from his retirement and do battle for the white race against the black. As soon as the idea was mooted, I offered £20,000 for the contest, but this was not accepted. Determined to see the fight, however, I journeyed from Australia to Reno, Nevada, for that purpose. The contest was a great disappointment, for never at any moment did Jeffries threaten danger to the black.

Then I determined that, if there was a white heavyweight living capable of regaining the lost laurels of the race from the dusky champion, I would find him. I promoted a series of matches in Australia for the purpose of finding the best man in that continent. Up to that time, Squires had been looked upon as the Australian champion, but Bill Lang soon proved himself the better man, and I immediately matched the winner against Tommy Burns for the championship of the British Empire.

Johnson's Conqueror?

The match was a huge success, and, altho the crowd shouted Lang home as a winner in the last few rounds, Tommy had piled up too long a lead at the start, and still had a fair margin of points in his favor at the conclusion. The greater experience of Burns stood him in good stead. Still Lang is a real good man.

After the Johnson-Jeffries affair, having heard great things of Bombardier Wells in this country, I immediately crossed over on the Lusitania, to fix a contract with this promising ex-soldier. Under my management he will meet all the best men over here—viz., Hewitt, Parsons, Voyles, Haeney and Synnott, and, possibly one or two new-comers. The winner of these preliminary contests will then be called upon to stand up to Lang. My intention also is to bring over the best American heavyweights, and so educate our men up to the more modern methods of boxing, and I hope by tuition of this sort, to develop a champion. The successful men in these final bouts will be pitted against Tommy Burns for the championship of the British Empire.

This is a pretty comprehensive program, and I am confident of carrying it thru with every success. Associated with me is the ever-popular ex-lightweight champion of the world, Jimmy Britt, who is recognized in America as the greatest exponent of scientific boxing the world has ever seen. Mr. Britt looks after the boxing end of my business, and I am opening a great boxing arena in West London, where I hope and expect to be successful in my long and earnest search for a white champion to uphold the honor of the old country and the white race.

Jacksonville Monday Card.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 26.—Entries for Monday are as follows:

FIRST RACE—Purse, maiden two-year-olds, 5½ furlongs:

Spin	107	Rake	109
Brass Buttons	111	Lydia Lee	112
Vanzee	112	Bessie Reinear	112
Sam Matthews	115	Cardiff	115
Ruby Knight	107	Billy Barnes	110
Trait	112	Aviator	112
The Whip	112	Agnar	115
Barney Ieoe	115	Perthshire	115

Also eligible to start should any of the above declare: Ortara, Ford, Bark.

SECOND RACE—Selling, two-year-olds, five furlongs:

Startler	*95	Thrifty	*100
Zool	103	Gavotte	108
Fort Worth	*107	Husky Lad	107
County Tax	109	John Pendergast	111
Morning Song	98	Discontent	101
Aldivia	102	Corinth	107
Monte Fox	107	King Pin	105
Darling	110		

THIRD RACE—Purse three-year-olds and up, seven furlongs:

Vanden	109	Ozana	102
Great Heavens	112	Pantoufle	109
Ragman	109	King Cobalt	112

FOURTH RACE—Purse, three-year-olds and up, 1 1-16 miles:

Sandrian	97	Bob R.	103
Huck	1 6	Compton	110
Capt. Swanson	105		

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

Sylvestris	101	Hibernica	101
Salvolatile	106	Eye White	104
Woodlane	111	Huda's Sister	101
Ben Double	106	Fly'g Squirrel	2106
Go'conda	2108	Bat Masterson	111

SIXTH RACE—All ages, one mile and seventy yards:

Ellanette	286	Sigo	101
Font	108	Descomnets	111
Limpet	289	Col. Ashmeads	104
Wander	111	Oberon	111

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

The Good Old Ale That Made Good in Toronto

The real test of our India Pale Ale has been the years and years that it has held its place as Toronto's finest and the choice of Canadian connoisseurs.

INDIA PALE ALE

holds old friends and makes new ones. Its uniformity of flavor always prevails. The last drop is as good as the first.

You may as well have the best. On sale at all dealers and hotels.

THE TORONTO BREWING & MALTING CO., Limited

Red Hot Values in Scottish Woolens

TAKE a glance over your private expence account and you will find that one of the principal items will be that of your tailor. The Scotland Woolen Mills Company have solved this problem for thrifty people by introducing the system of selling you goods direct from the mills, making a suit or an overcoat at the nominal price of $15—no more, no less. It was a happy thought, as shown by the large and growing business resulting from this idea. The cloth used is superior to that found in suits costing from $30 to $40. It is an easy matter to figure out how money can be saved by purchasing your clothing here.

Made-to-Order Suit or Overcoat

$15

REGISTERED

NO MORE--NO LESS

Scottish Woolens are made from pure wool imported direct from Botany Bay, Australia. This is the best wool procurable in the world. Woven and carded on the famous looms of Scotland; dyed by a secret process which never fades. This material is shipped direct from the mills to our warerooms in huge mill webs, and you will be forced to concede that, if any goods are genuine, these that we are showing are "all wool and a yard wide."

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

Scotland Woolen Mills Co. LIMITED

139 Yonge Street, Toronto

Canadian Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Hamilton, London.

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

O. H. A. Executive.

President L. B. Duff of the Ontario Hockey Association has completed his executive by appointing Jim Sutherland of Kingston and R. M. Glover of Peterboro.

This makes the executive complete as follows:

President, L. B. Duff, Welland; past president, D. J. Turner, Toronto; life member, J. Ross Robertson, Toronto; C. A.A.U. representative, Francis Nelson, Toronto; first vice-president, H. E. Wettlaufer, Berlin; second vice-president, C. Farquharson, Stratford; secretary, W. A. Hewitt, Toronto; treasurer, Dr. W. G. Wood, Toronto; executive, K. Casselman, London; Rev. A. T. Barr, Whitby; N. Rule, Collingwood; H. J. Sterling, Paris; R. M. Glover, Peterboro; J. Sutherland.

DR. SOPER
DR. WHITE

SPECIALISTS

In the following Diseases of Men:

Piles	Varicocele	Dyspepsia
Eczema	Epilepsy	Rheumatism
Asthma	Syphilis	Lost Vitality
Catarrh	Stricture	Skin Diseases
Diabetes	Emissions	Kidney Affections

And Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases. Call, or send history for free advice. Free Book on diseases and Question Blank. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Consultation free.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

ELLIMAN'S
EMBROCATION

Pain arising
FROM
Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Chronic Bronchitis, Sprain, Backache, Bruises, Slight Cuts, Cramp, Soreness of the Limbs after exercise,
is best treated by using ELLIMAN'S *according to the information* given in the Elliman R.E.P. booklet 96 pages, (illustrated) which is placed inside cartons with all bottles of Elliman's price 1/1½, 2/9 & 4/-. The R.E.P. booklet also contains other information of such practical value as to cause it to be in demand for First Aid and other purposes; also for its recipes in respect of Sick Room requisites. *Elliman's added to the Bath is beneficial.*

Animals

Ailments may in many instances be relieved or cured by following the instructions (illustrated) given in the Elliman E. F. A. Booklet 64 pages, found enclosed in the wrappers of all bottles of ELLIMAN'S price 1/-, 2/- & 3/6.

Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

ROYAL for ANIMALS
See the Elliman E.F.A. Booklet
UNIVERSAL for HUMAN USE
See the Elliman R.E.P. Booklet
found enclosed with bottles of ELLIMAN'S
THE NAME IS ELLIMAN

To be obtained of all druggists throughout Canada.

KILLED BY FELLOW-WORKMAN.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 26. — (Special.) — Harry Spalding, teamster in the employ of Thomas Kelly & Sons, died this morning in the General Hospital as the result of a blow on the back of the head with a shovel, inflicted by a fellow workman named Nicola. Bryeska, who is under arrest. Shaldig is said to have remonstrated with Bryeska for ill-treatment of one of his horses.

MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE HORSE AND OF INTEREST TO TURF FOLLOWERS

The Lead of the Thorobred

And the Effect it Has Had on the Prosperity and Typical Development of the Shire and Clydesdale.

They—the thorobred people—are dying hard in New York State and perhaps, after all they won't die at all. The latest move is to upset "the reapportion act of 1907," which it would seem is claimed to have been passed by the vote of an "unconstitutionally elected" senator from a district "unconstitutionally created." To the novice this sort of thing is delightfully vague, but to the man of experience it conveys no idea regarding the slight incidents on which weighty matters turn. If the district is proven to have been "unconstitutionally created" the Hart-Agnew and other bills carried by one vote collapse like a house of cards. Talk about opera bouffe, but isn't it as funny as anything that can be got out of the celestial kingdom that the life and death of a sport and an industry that represents hundreds of millions in value, should be dependent upon not only a possibly "unconstitutionally created" district but also upon an invalid who was offered, but to his credit refused, a bribe? The old nobility were bad enough, but it is exceedingly doubtful if the "aristocracy of wealth" are any better. There was one trouble about the Hart-Agnew-Hughes' bill. Righteous in its aim when it sought to suppress gambling "per se," it went too far and ruthlessly destroyed what it should have sought to improve. The object of all legislation except in extreme cases, should be to improve, not to destroy. Destruction too often means the interment of the good and the survival of the bad. Gambling, betting, wagering will survive despite all the laws that were ever made or will be made. Betting or wagering is imbedded in the language and is a part thereof. You can reason, argue, deal with it as you may, it will continue. Clergymen use as a simile the thing they hurl their vituperations against. It is common to all nations and to all people. The various games of marbles are gambling. Competition that is the life of trade and all things else, is gambling. It is the hazard of a throw and being such all we can do is to make that throw as scientific and justifiable as possible in order to get the best results. This being so, it is up to Mr. Miller and his associates not to seek to destroy but to try to elevate. Horse racing has made England the great horse country of the world. It has produced not millions nor billions nor quintillions, nor septillions, but untold and unthought of quantities of pounds and is still going on. Without racing where would England's horse-producing supremacy be? Somebody will say, how about the Shire and the Clydesdale. Until the thorobred became an organized breed the Shire and Clydesdale were the mere outcome of district breeding and district prejudices. Now they are national breeds and national types. How did they become so? By following the lead of the thorobred!

POP.

STORY OF AUSTRALIAN WILLLY.

The Horse That Beat Mograzia At Madison Square Gardens.

Willy, 2.07¼, the Austrian-bred trotting stallion owned by Louis W. Winans of Hove, England, who the past racing season attracted more of the public's attention, in many ways, than did any other Grand Circuit campaigner, on account of his being the first foreign-bred trotter to take part in American races, also by reason of his good looks, perfect manners and extreme speed, won the Championship Cup offered by the National Horse Show Association for the best roadster exhibited last week in Madison Square Garden. In the history of the National show no foreign-bred trotter ever before won a championship prize. The fact that Willy, after a stiff campaign, ended on Oct. 13, was able to come to New York but a month later and win a championship reflects great credit on A. C. Pennock, the American trainer, who has handled him ever since he was a three-year-old, having won many good races with him on European tracks in past seasons. Some of those who saw the trotting class shown on the first day were of the impression that Willy was "given the gate" by the judges, but such was not the case. All who saw the stallion race on the Grand Circuit were impressed by his splendid manners while on the track, particularly at the score. He had been educated abroad to stand perfectly still at the post, and while our horses were leaping and lunging in their anxiety to get away, Willy did not offer to move till driver Pennock gave him the signal to start, when he was off like a shot. The tan bark game was a new one to him and when shown the first time he could not be induced to stand quietly. He fretted, pawed the dirt, reared and had to be kept moving, and tho the judges had placed him in the position where the first choices are, as a rule placed before the final test is given, Mr. Pennock decided to withdraw from the competition rather than take any chances of having the horse injured. When shown the second time he acted much better and was given the blue ribbon, while on the last day, when shown for the championship, his deportment was perfect. Willy, tho Austrian born and owned in England, has an ancestry purely American, his sire being Wilburn M., 2.14¼, son of Wilton, 2.19¼, and Rose Leyburn, p., 2.15¼, by Onward, 2.25¼, while his dam is Faustissima, 2, 2.33½, by Sidney, p., 2.19¾.—The Horse Review.

ODD NOTES.

George Haag, driver and trainer of General H., 2.04¾, was given a great reception at Calgary when he returnid home. He was met by a big procession of autos and vehicles of all kinds, headed by the band of the 103rd Rifles. In the evening Haag and the horse appeared on the stage of the Empire Theatre. It is a question as to whether the occasion was most trying to the man or the horse.

* * *

Twelve thousand dollars will be distributed in stakes and purses at the Ottawa winter meetings February 2 to 8. Entries for stakes close with E. McMahon, the secretary, Ottawa, December 13.

* * *

Five pacing stallions have now beaten two minutes—Dan Patch, 1.55¼, Minor Heir 1.55½, Copa de Oro 1.59, Aubudon Boy 1.59¼, and Star Pointer, 1.59¼. As yet no trotting stallion has touched lower than The Harvester's, 2.01.

* * *

The record for pacing mares now stands—Dariel, 2.00¾, behind a runner; Lady Maud C., 2.00½, in the open, with a pace-maker; The Broncho, 2.00¾, in the open and all alone.

* * *

During the Phoenix, Ariz., meeting the sensational California mare Helen Stiles, 2.09¼, by Sidney Dillon, trotted a mile in her work in 2.06¼, a few days subsequent to winning the Copper Stake. She began the season green and has not lost a race. It is probable that she will be seen on the Grand Circuit in 1911.

* * *

S. A. Proctor has bought the St. Charles Hotel at Port Perry, Ont., and the club he is connected with will hold a three-day ice meeting. Mr. Proctor owns the pacing mare Lady May, 2.04¼, and the green trotter Sir Jain that he will race on the ice.

SILIKO RETURNS TO MADDEN.

One of the most important deals consummated lately in the trotting horse world, was the purchase last Thursday by John E. Madden of the grand young stallion Siliko, 3, 2.11¼, winner of the Kentucky futurity of 1906. The next fall, when Siliko was a four-year-old, he showed a mile at Lexington during the meeting around 2.06 and early the next spring he was sold by Mr. Madden, who then owned him, to Louis W. Winans, of England, for the reported price of $35,000. A. C. Pennock raced Siliko on the European tracks, winning several important events, and gave him a record of 2.08¼, over the five-furlong track at Vienna, Austria. He was brought to the States last February with the other Winans horses, but was not raced, owing to an injury to one of his hind legs received while covering a mare. Mr. Madden, who is master of Hamburg Place, near Lexington, Ky., was acting for his sons, Edward and Joseph, in whose names the trotting department of the establishment is conducted. The son of Moko and Silicon, 2.13¼, will be placed there at the head of the stud, and if he does public service in 1911 he will be well patronized by the breeders.

HORSE SALES THIS WEEK.

At Maher's Exchange.

Mon. Nov. 28.—175 horses, including special consignment of lumber horses and a roadster.

Thurs. Dec. 1.—125 horses of all sorts.

At the Repository.

Tues. Nov. 29.—175 select horses of all classes, including special consignments of city horses and a high stepper.

Fri. Dec. 2.—150 horses of all kinds, including special shipments.

At Union Stock Yards.

Mon. Nov. 28.—200 horses, including special consignments of 60 lumber horses.

Wed. Nov. 30.—150 horses of all kinds.

On Raising of Remounts

A Practical Way in Which at Comparatively Small Expense Canada Could Help the Empire.

I must confess to doubts as to whether our present naval policy is rendering service of any value to the empire. If we were prepared to spend half our national revenue on the creation and maintenance of a line of battleships we might in time become a fifth or sixth-rate naval power and then be in a position to protect our sea coasts from attack. At present we are practically telling Great Britain that we are prepared to take care of ourselves when as a matter of fact we are only increasing our own risk as well as that of the empire and offering in return anything but adequate protection. On the other hand, by leaving the guardianship of the seas to Great Britain and helping with a subsidy or contribution and strengthening our land forces it seems to me we should be doing much better. However, as it is all a matter of opinion, and this is not the place to talk politics, it is well to explain what is here meant by strengthening the land forces. Primarily, by the establishment and maintenance of remount depots, and, secondarily, by the erection of defences along the sea coasts. If we were to undertake these things, in my view we would be doing pretty well, all that the empire desired or expected of us, at least for some years to come. General Sir John French, in his report on the military of this country, has said that we require 33,000 horses to adequately mount our forces.

He evidently has in mind the long stretch of frontier and his experience in South Africa, where in somewhat similar circumstances, under a large amount of guerilla fighting, horses cut a big figure and were so prime a necessity that had they been forthcoming in sufficient quantities in the first instance, half the expense of the war might have been saved and half the duration avoided. In other words, Sir John knows and recognizes that with a big expanse of country to defend or assail quickness of movement is of the utmost importance and this can only be had by having at immediate command a plentiful supply of horses. Except for siege and stationary defensive purposes, the days of massed troops are passed. It is rapidity of motion that will win the modern battle and for this the nation that will be the best prepared will be the one that has in stock the required supply of horses. Therefore, I say that if we wish to be of real help to the mother country in her need we will endeavor primarily to furnish her with horses and horsemen.

In those days not only should every military man be able to shoot but he should also be able to ride. With thousands of miles of frontier to defend with our present resources, brave as we may be, we should have a difficult if not impossible task to fulful. The automobile and bicycle could do a great deal in the scout and messenger service, but when it came to hard work reliance would have to be placed on the ever-ready horse with his ability to surmount obstacles and to travel over heavy and uneven land. The day may come when the automobile will be able to automatically jump five-barred gates, hedges and ditches and float over rivers and lakes, but that day is not yet. Until it arrives we must depend upon the horse and it seems to me the various governments are fully warranted in taking that view of the case.

POP.

TRIPLE DEAD HEATS.

Records That Are Rare and One That Recently Happened.

Since the days when Charles II, of sportive memory, was wont to witch the world with more or less noble horsemanship over what is now known as the Rowley mile, there has been more than one instance in which three horses has passed the post nose and nose. It has even happened that the three animals have again dead-heated in the run-off, this phenomenon occurring on the famous Flemington track at Melbourne. Just when prior to the recent occasion at Birmingham, Eng., three dead-heats were run on the same day would tax the memory of the oldest turfite, whether of Britain or America. Apropos of this incident London Sporting Life says:

There are few stronger or mode determined finishers than Charlie Trigg, and when it comes to the "final drive," as the Yankees call it, there are few men capable of taking down the number of the pocket Hercules from Wimbledon. Trigg figured int wo of yesterday's dead-heats, and thus largely contributed to the setting up of a new record, remarkable even in this record-breaking age. Wooton, too, did his share, and the result of the afternoon's racing was to leave him three ahead of "Dan" in the race for the jockey championship. By the way, mention of the "championship" reminds me that I have heard from a usually reliable source that Sloan is likely to be "on deck" again next season, but as this particular rumor has been promulgated so often, only to be proved false, I give it with all reserve. One thing I do know positively is that if it should please the stewards of the Jockey club to permit Sloan to ride next season, he will not be inordinately troubled by the weight question, for recently he scaled only 8st 11lb in his clothes.

THE REPOSITORY

"THE CENTRE OF THE HORSE TRADE."

CORNER SIMCOE AND NELSON STREETS, TORONTO

BURNS & SHEPPARD Proprietors.

ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS

Auction Sales Every Tuesday and Friday. Private Sales Any Time. Receiving each day at 11 a.m.

UPWARDS OF 325 HORSES OF ALL CLASSES

175 Horses

TUESDAY, Nov. 29th

THE BEST SELECTIONS OF ALL CLASSES: Heavy Draughts, General Purpose, Express, Delivery, Workers, Wagon Horses, Carriage and Saddle Horses.

We will have plenty of horses for the week to come and buyers of any class should visit The Repository. Attend our Tuesday sale, if possible, but if you need horses, or a horse, come any time, as we sell privately as well as by auction, and the knowledge gained in fifty years' business is at your service. We will have next week lots of Heavy Draughts, weighing 1500 lbs. and upwards, sound and right, and there will be a great many mares among the lot.

A city gentleman has consigned to us for Tuesday's sale: COPPER QUEEN, chestnut roan mare, rising 5 years, 15.3 hands, thoroughly broken to harness and not afraid of city sights or sounds. This is a mare of splendid conformation, with speed as well as all-round action, and is an excellent prospect for a show horse. She should win anywhere.

We will also sell on Tuesday

50 City Horses

On each and every Tuesday we sell a great number of city horses, most of them warranted serviceably sound, or sound in the wind and good workers every way. On Tuesday next we will have an extra number of city horses, as we have several consignments of small lots, and they will all be sold without reserve. Both buyers and sellers should note this sale.

150 Horses

FRIDAY, Dec. 2nd

Buyers wanting horses can get some bargains on Friday, as the dealers who have shipped early in the week are anxious to sell out, and we will have also some fresh loads shipped for the Friday sale.

We have two carloads of Sleighs sent on consignment, and we will sell these privately any time. They are all new and shipped direct from the manufacturer. You can see these any time now. We will also sell on Friday a number of Second-hand Vehicles, Delivery Wagons, Buggies, Victorias, etc. There's many a bargain to be had at The Repository in this line.

Carriage and Harness Department

Visit the Showrooms—First Floor Main Building

This is where the purchaser gets the finishing touches for his equipment. We have everything that a horse pulls or wears. Enquire for our prices.

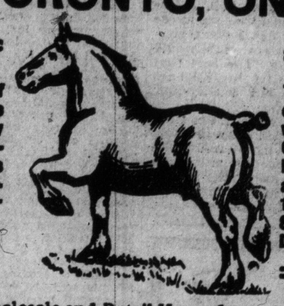
We are SOLE CANADIAN AGENTS for REDUCINE, the great absorbent and remedy for splint, curb, thoroughpin, wind galls or enlargements. Ask your horseman friend about it, and should it be that he has not heard of it, write us for a REDUCINE booklet. REDUCINE is undoubtedly the greatest and most genuine remedy on sale.

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

UNION STOCK YARDS

HORSE EXCHANGE TORONTO, ONT.

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



The Only Horse Exchange With Railway Loading Chutes at Stable Doors, Both G.T.R. and C. P. R. Also 1-4 Mile Track for Showing. Take a Dundas Car.

The Great Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market

ACCOMMODATION FOR

1000 HORSES

AUCTION SALES -OF- 350 HORSES

INCLUDING

3 CAR LOADS LUMBER HORSES

Auction Sale MONDAY NOV. 28th, 1910

At 11 a.m.

200 HORSES

In this lot will be found 60 horses suitable for the Lumber Trade or heavy draught work of any kind. They weigh from 1400 to 1800 lbs. each and are 4 to 7 years old. Also General Purpose, Express and Delivery Horses, Farm Chunks, Mares and Geldings, Carriage Horses, Drivers, Trotters and Pacers, including a number of

SECOND HAND HORSES of all descriptions, a little pavement sore.

Auction Sale Wednesday Nov. 30th, 1910

150 HORSES

of all classes: Heavy Draughts, General Purpose, Express and Wagon Horses, and a number of useful second-hand horses.

Take a Dundas car and look over our stock. Our stables are just three minutes from the car.

HERBERT SMITH, Manager.

MAHER'S HORSE EXCHANGE

16 TO 28 HAYDEN STREET

Near Corner Yonge and Bloor. Phone North 3920

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

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

"THE HORSE MARKET OF CANADA"

AUCTION SALES NEXT WEEK -OF- 300 Horses

A FINE SELECTION OF ALL CLASSES: Heavy Draught, General Purpose, Express and Delivery Horses, Carriage Cobs, Match Pairs, Saddle and Road Horses, Trotters and Pacers and Ponies of all classes, consigned to us by some of the best horsemen and judges of horseflesh in Canada.

MONDAY NEXT

at 11 a.m. we shall sell

175 HORSES

OF ALL CLASSES. We shall have for sale on Monday next the best lot of Working Horses that have been offered for sale for some time. We have been assured of several consignments of horses that have been in hard work for the summer and fall months, and are now ready to be sold. Specially, we have been instructed by a large firm to sell a consignment of

LUMBER HORSES

which will be disposed of on Monday, regardless of price. This will be the finest of opportunities to anyone wishing to secure a first-class work horse at a reasonable figure. But our consignments in all other lines will not be at all limited. We are regularly receiving horses suitable for gentlemen's roadsters and combination horses, ladies' driving and pony outfits. Phone enquiries are promptly attended to. We shall also sell:

ALLIE BOY, a black gelding, 8 years old, by Alcyonium Boy, dam a thoroughbred mare. This horse has been miles in .27 without any preparatory work, and is one of the best road horses obtainable, being able to road twelve miles an hour steady. He will be sold without reserve.

THURSDAY NEXT

AT 11 A.M. WE SHALL SELL

125 HORSES

OF ALL CLASSES

AND ON MONDAY AND THURSDAY WE SHALL ALSO SELL a number of serviceably sound workers and drivers consigned to us by city people who have no further use for them.

We open each auction sale with all consignments of Vehicles, Harness, Robes, Blankets, Stable Fittings and Utensils, on which there is never any reserve, offering unequaled chances of getting rare bargains of anything in this line.

---We Sell Strictly on Commission---

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

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

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

P. MAHER, Proprietor. GEORGE JACKSON, Auctioneer.

THE PARI-MUTUEL IN FRANCE.

How it Works and the Results it Produces.

Altho the pari-mutuel has operated in France for over twenty years the majority of English people seem never to have grasped its method of working, writes Augur in London Sporting Life. "I was amazed to read in the 'Referee,' after the Prix du Conseil Municipal, some remarks by the usually well-informed writer 'Gareth,' who had been over to Paris on that occassion. He said: "No 6 won comfortably, and I was told by a friend that it had started at something well over 5 to 1; I never quite understand how people know what the odds are going to be; but in this case I found my friend was right; 69 fr. 50c. was announced." Now everyone who regularly goes racing in France knows that immediately after each race a full official return is posted up, giving the amount that would be paid over every horse that took part in the race. "Gareth" says in another part of his article that "the German filly Tattling started the absolute outsider of the party at the curious odds of 88 to 1. I do not understand how 88 is arrived at, for there is no pari-mutuel price about horses beaten out of the first three. That is entirely a mistake. It is only the return for "places" that are given about the first three, the price for a win is calculated about every horse. It is also possible to know before the race what prices are likely to be returned, as private agencies employ "lightning calculators" who run round and take note of the number of tickets that have been sold for each horse. This is easily ascertained, as each ticket bears a consecutive number, which is printed in large figures. If "Gareth" had looked at the row of tickets being issued he would have seen under No. 4 (say, for example) a big 52. This indicates that 51 tickets have been issued at that office for the horse numbered 4 on the card, and that the next ticket ready to be issued bears the number 52. The "lightning calculators" that I have mentioned add up the numbers at the various offices, and then calculate what the current odds are against each horse. "Gareth" has no doubt seen little boys running about delivering slips of colored paper to certain people in the enclosures. These slips give a list of the odds, and the information is supplied only to subscribers. Many people before making an investment at the pari-mutuel calculate the odds for themselves. They see that 100 tickets have been issued against No. 6 and only 20 against No. 2, and consequently they know pretty well that No. 2 will bring in a price about five times as great as No. 6, and they lay out their money accordingly.

The Toronto Sunday World

Second Edition

30TH YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 14 TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 27 1910 PRICE FIVE CENTS

No Use Talking, the Demon Envy Is a Terrible Thing — By "Bud" Fisher

Fallon Summoned to Rome To Ecclesiastical Court

Laval Professor Named as Prosscutor and Formidable Brief Has Been Prepared in Respect to Bishop's Bi-lingual School Attitude.

OTTAWA, Nov. 26.—(Special.)—When Right Reverend M. F. Fallon, bishop of London, leaves for Rome shortly, he will carry with him a subpoena from an ecclesiastical court which is to hear charges that have been preferred against the worthy London prelate.

While it is difficult to secure facts concerning the latest phase of this now celebrated case, as those who are in the secrets of the church will not discuss the question, nevertheless, it is known that a member of the faculty of Laval University, Quebec, has been appointed as the prosecutor. This latter functionary, it is understood, is Monseigneur Gignac, D.C.L., one of the best informed men in Canada on canon law, and himself the author of several valuable works on the subject of his choice.

Base of Charges.

The foes of Bishop Fallon have been quietly preparing a rather formidable brief. Of course, the now celebrated letter which Provincial Secretary Hanna indited "in his best reportorial style," to his friend and desk mate, Hon. Dr. R. A. Pyne, minister of education, will form the base of the accusations for which the London divine will have to answer. The "official" document which was translated for La Revue Franco-Americaine of Quebec, and later Le Devoir of Montreal will form exhibit A.

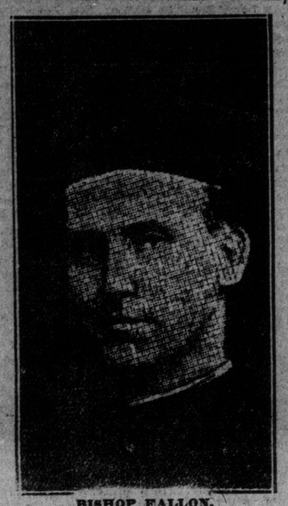
The trial, it is hinted, will prove a sensational one. Not since the troublous times of 1896, when the Manitoba school question was to the fore, have the Roman Catholic bishops interfered in matters of politics. The creation of the office of papal ablegate at Ottawa followed the meddling in politics indulged in by a number of bishops. The situation which has arisen as a result of the London bishop's campaign against the bilingual schools of Essex and Kent Counties, has become so grievous a one that the Holy See will not even entrust the conduct of this rather remarkable case to Monseigneur Staggni, the new papal ablegate.

Status of Kent Schools.

Those who are behind the prosecution of the bishop are strongest in their condemnation of his allegations regarding the status of the Essex and Kent County schools. In short, they argue that the former bishop of the London diocese, the present Archbishop of Toronto, is in a great measure responsible for the trouble. There were no separate schools in that section of the province until the advent of Archbishop McEvay to the See of London. All the best schools in the exclusively French-Canadian sections were converted into separate schools and the lay teachers were discharged. Windsor held out stubbornly against this innovation until Bishop Fallon brought about a change last fall. All this, it is contended, militated against the success of the bilingual schools, for few persons cared to undergo the arduous studies necessary to qualify themselves for this trying profession, when only the poorer schools were within their reach. In his arraignment of the system Bishop Fallon, it is urged by the prosecution, failed to place the responsibility where it belonged. There are those of the laity who are now determined to do so. Moreover, they contend that the worthy prelate did not have that knowledge of conditions to warrant his making so sweeping a statement. The French-Canadians are particularly incensed against Inspector Sullivan, who has many enemies in the eastern parts of the province.

Incidentally, they point to the fact that Bishop Fallon had only been installed in office three weeks when he made his sweeping condemnation to Hon. W. J. Hanna at Sarnia. This information, the bishop's prosecutors allege, could have come from no other source than from Inspector Sullivan, whose cause the bishop was pleading before Provincial Secretary Hanna.

H. E. W.



BISHOP FALLON.
Who has been called to Rome.

Firebugs at Work?

WELLAND, Nov. 26.—Last night the planing mill of S. J. Dickenson at Humberstone was entirely destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $7000. The night before last the Reeve Foundry was burned, with damage of $15,000, and ten days ago three houses were destroyed.

Little York 2, Evangelia 1.

The [illegible] final between Little York and Evangelia was played off on Saturday, resulting in a win for Little York by 2 to 1.

Landing Arms for the Rebels

Mexican Revolution Does Not Seem to Be Quite as Dead as Previous Reports Indicated.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 26.—It is reported from Tampico to-day that an unnamed schooner is attempting to land arms for the rebels at Sorro La Marina. The supplies are believed to have been shipped from New Orleans, via St. Louis. The government has despatched a gunboat to the scene.

Fighting occurred at Ciudad and Guerrero, near Chihuahua, on Wednesday. The rebels made three attacks, and several of them were killed and others wounded in hand-to-hand struggles with federal soldiers. The government troops won.

At midnight Wednesday, San Andres, fifty miles from Chihuahua, was attacked by rebels, who tore up the railroad track. The place was defended by a small garrison. Troops have been sent there.

WASN'T HUMAN SKELETON

Remains Found on Recently Acquired Property Belonged to Animal.

Thru an error it was stated in The Sunday World last week that a human skeleton and a number of cartridges were found in a coffin-shaped box, while workmen were excavating on property belonging to the monastery of Our Lady of Charity.

The remains were those of an animal, and it is probable that the land, which is one of several properties purchased by the monastery last winter on Lansdowne-ave. and Marion-st., was many years ago, the site of a slaughter-house, which would account for an animal's bones and large bullets being found. The box was an ordinary one, and was not of coffin shape.

The property was bought in or about the month of January last, while the bones must have been deposited there many years ago.

HOME RULE THE SUPREME ISSUE

This is How a London Despatch to New York Sizes Up British Situation — King George Acts Constitutionally.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—(Special.)—A London cable received here says:

By summoning the privy council for next Monday, on the eve of the dissolution of parliament, King George selects the most emphatic method of showing his determination to act as becomes a coenstitutional monarch in a great constitutional crisis. This step, very rarely taken, will reassure the country, banish the last suggestion that the King has taken sides, and bring the principal statesmen of the British parties together for a final judgment as to the course the King should pursue.

There is no doubt that he will be advised to inform Mr. Asquith that if the coming appeal to the electorate results favorably to the government, he will entertain a suggestion from the prime minister as to the creation of a sufficient number of peers to overcome all resistance in the house of lords to the veto bill.

Lord Lansdowne's declaration that the bill "endangers the constitution of the country, particularly as regards home rule," leaves no doubt as to the issue upon which the Unionists will hage their fight. Until it was made, there had been more or less uncertainty. Until then there had been a possibility that the land tax, fiscal reform, naval policy, or the so-called socialistic policy of Lloyd-George and Winston Churchill might be used to draw attention from the Irish demands. But the situation has cleared up wonderfully this week, and the electors will go to the polls with an eye single to the expediency of granting to Ireland as much control of her local affairs as has Canada, the South African commonwealth or New Zealand.

STATE-OWNED CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Times says that a proposal is under consideration for a state-owned cable between Great Britain and Canada. The route was surveyed in 1860. It runs from Scotland to the Faroe Islands, thence to Greenland, and thence to Hamilton Inlet, Labrador.

The estimated cost is £850,000, which, it is figured, would permit a charge of nine cents a word for ordinary, and five cents for press messages.

The "Toronto Raffles."

BUFFALO, N.Y., Nov. 25.—Thomas M. Barnett, 23 years old, and his 18-year-old bride, Florence, both of Toronto, before Mr. Justice Marcus in the criminal term to-day, pleaded guilty to the charge of burglarizing the homes of several wealthy Buffalonians.

Barnett was sentenced to Auburn for not less than two years and six months, nor more than four years and eight months.

Mrs. Barnett was sent to the House of Refuge at Albion for an indefinite term.

Porcupine Rush Is On.

Last night the road into the Porcupine gold fields from Kelso was completed, and on Monday morning passenger stages will be running to the camp, and the immense amount of freight that is lying at Kelso ready to be taken in will commence to move.

This means that the winter's business will commence in earnest. Hundreds of people have been waiting for weeks for a complete stage service to the camp, and, as soon as the road is opened, passenger traffic will be very heavy. Hundreds of tons of freight, including food supplies and machinery, is either waiting at Kelso or is on the way there, and, with the opening of the winter road, this will be moved into the camp as rapidly as possible.

The Porcupine camp is said to be the greatest gold camp yet discovered, and the results of the work done up to the present time are more than enough to warrant an assertion of this kind. The richness of the camp, together with the excellent facilities for getting in and out, by reason of its close proximity to the railway, means that there will be a great gold rush. It is the opinion of many that this winter's business in the north country will eclipse anything that has been heretofore.

Canadian Northern in North End.

The Canadian Northern is making its most significant moves these days along the northern portion of the city, and there is now no doubt but that it has secured a right of way from the terminal of the power line right of way which ends at Poplar Plains-road, clear across to Leaside Junction, and probably a good distance beyond that, the idea being to have its main entrances into the city north of the C.P.R. tracks, with a station at Yonge-street north.

But the Canadian Northern is also doing something else in that direction, and that is buying a very considerable portion of land adjoining the Union Stock Yards, in West Toronto, so as to be able to take live stock to those yards, and also for the purpose of having standing freight yards for itself in that quarter.

KAISER TARGET OF SOCIALIST CRITICISM

"Divine Right" Speech at Koenigsberg Stirs up Strife in the Reichstag — Herr Ledebour Sarcastic About Emperor's Loquacity.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The reichstag was occupied to-day with a discussion of the speech of Emperor William at a provincial dinner at Koenigsberg, on Aug. 26, during his tour of eastern Germany. The varied and conflicting sentiments aroused by his remarkable utterance, intimating a continued belief in the divine right of kings, was given full play.

Herr Ledebour, one of Socialist Leader Bedel's most gifted lieutenants, said that there was no objection to the emperor speaking as much as he chose on all possible subjects which his majesty thoughe he understood. "None of our opponents," he continued, "plows so thoroly the soil wherein social democratic seed is to be sown, as Emperor William.

Turn About Fair Play.

It was, however, unfair, the speaker said, that those undertaking to reply to the emperor should be prosecuted on the charge of insulting his majesty. He demanded that the emperor should not interfere in the affairs of the state, contrary to the provisions of the constitution. Herr Ledebour discussed at length the constitutional position of the King of Prussia toward the German Empire, and spoke mockingly of the Hohenzollern family deriving its powers from the Most High. He concluded:

"Electors of Brandenberg obtained the Prussian crown from the Roman Emperor, thru begging and whining, and by all means of intrigue at the court of Vienna."

Ledebour declared that "the king-emperor cannot attempt to rule against the opinion of the people. If he does his position becomes untenable. Either he must put aside his personal opinion or the monarchical system will be eliminated." The speaker affirmed that Germany must be ruled by a democratic parliament system.

Chancellor Retorts.

Replying, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg defended the emperor, and asserted that the Socialist interpellation was inspired by republican sentiments rather than by anxiety for the integrity of the state. Herr Ledebour's remarks make it clear, he said, that he and his party are not moved to interpellate by their care for the commonwealth, but by a passionate hostility to the constitution.

The chancellor denied that the Koenigsberg speech constituted a breach of any promise that his majesty had made in 1908, saying that, when he used the expression "by the grace of God," the emperor was fully conscious of his rights and duties.

TRAINS TOO LONG.

A railroad man, speaking of the accident on the C. P. R. Friday night, said that some of the freight trains on the Muskoka line were so long and the track so tortuous that it was impossible for the engineer to get the signals from the caboose. On a train of 76 cars, for instance, there should be a second brakeman stationed half way between the engine and the caboose to transmit th esignals.

SERVES THEM RIGHT.

Editor Sunday World: I see by The Daily World that Rev. Dr. Jackson and Rev. Dr. Henderson were put out of a seat in the speaker's gallery of the the house of commons, a place reserved for wives of cabinet ministers, the governor-general's party, the wives of the speaker and the leader of the opposition and of clergymen of the Catholic Church. I say it serves them right, Methodist ministers ought to know their place. Presbyterian.

FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE IN A BIG FIRE

Dead at Latest Accounts Numbered 28, and Two Score Are Injured—Girls Leaped From Windows to Stone Pavement.

NEWARK, N.J., Nov. 26.—Fifty girls were trapped this morning in the upper floor of the four storey building, occupied by Louis Wolff, a manufacturer of underwear, and many of them jumped and were killed or badly injured. The fire spread with great rapidity thru the building.

Practically all of the victims were young women, employes of the manufacturing concerns which occupied the building. Some were saved by jumping into life nets, but most of the killed met death in leaping from windows before the firemen arrived.

The death list at 2 o'clock this afternoon had been increased to twenty-eight. It was said that five bodies had been found in the cellar of the ruined building.

An investigation by the police resulted in a statement that the fire originated when Miss Sadie Henson was cleaning a carbon of an incandescent lamp in the shop of the Aetna Electric Company, lamp manufacturers on the third floor. She poured gasoline into the apparatus which she was operating, and in a twinkling there was a blaze, that flared up into Miss Henson's face, and connected wth some waste paper material.

Heroic Acts.

Acts of extraordinary heroism were performed by the score. Three priests from St. Patrick's Cathedral—Fathers Kernan, Dillon and Brennan—fought their way into the burning structure against the protests of persons who saw them, and gave conditional absolution to the dying. All escaped narrowly the fate of those who sought to succor. Firemen fought with each other to be allowed to enter the burning structure. So fierce were the flames, however, ladders placed against the building burned like matches and the work of rendering aid to the trapped employes was extemely hazardous.

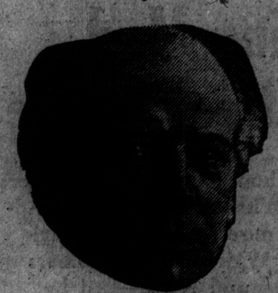
Several of those who leaped toward the nets misjudged the distance and missed striking them, falling to the pavement. It is estimated that at least half a dozen were killed in this manner.

Some of the firemen were perhaps mortally injured by being struck by falling bodies. Nearly all of the victims were girl, employed in the box factory.

CAN LAURIER STEM TIDE

His Forces Surely Disintegrating

QUEBEC IN FULL REVOLT



SIR WILFRID.
Is his power waning?

"Yesterday the Word of Caesar Might Have Stood Against the World, But Now," Etc.—French Canadians' Aim to Remain Aloof Means Declining Influence.

(By P. A. O'Farrell).

MONTREAL, Nov. 26.—(Special.)—Canadian politics have suddenly assumed a very interesting phase. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been supreme in Dominion politics for 14 years, and it looked a year ago as if his supremacy would last indefinitely, but to-day you hear a thousand predictions that his reign is o'er and that his political supremacy will soon end.

This is the gossip of the streets, of the clubs and of the cafes. 'Tis the old, old story, "But yesterday the word of Caesar might have stood against the world, now, etc."

And yet, Sir Wilfrid may be able to stem the tide that is now unquestionably flowing against him and his government. He is the most picturesque character in Canadian public life, and in any assembly of the great men of the English-speaking world he looms large and big. He has, besides, wonderful personal charm, and tho in his 70th year, he is in robust health and ever and always as well dressed and as carefully groomed as a dandy. Such a man is not going to retire calmly from a great position. He holds the destinies of a wonderful country in his hands, and he will make a gallant and brilliant fight to maintain his hold.

Disintegrating.

Yet his forces in the country are disintegrating. During his long tenure of office he has fallen foul of thousands of petty aspirants for place and power. He has often made the mistake of selecting the wrong man for the right place. In all such cases the favored ones grow arrogant, while the disappointed ones grow sullen and revengeful. It is thus that all governments subject to popular support waste away. When Napoleon abdicated in 1814 the ante-chambers of his palace were crowded with marshals seeking his support for place and power under the new ruler of France. Even Napoleon, who knew men so well, was astonished. He had made them all, and they left him without a tear to worship the rising sun. "All leave me," he bitterly remarked, "save my brave Drouot." But there was only one Drouot; the rest were men, men of the world; men who thought of their wives and children, and perhaps, too, men who thought of their country.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has shown the world that French-Canadians have genius for government and for political leadership of the very rarest and most valuable kind. Under his premiership the people of this great Commonwealth have come to understand each other better than they ever did before, and a great national spirit has been fostered among her people. Laurier's greatest work has been the fostering and developing of this sentiment, and it is going to bear noble fruit long after he has passed away.

Quebec in Full Revolt.

But all that will not help him now, for there is a great revolt among French-Canadians at what they are pleased to call the imperialistic tendencies of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Laurier without Quebec is as important as Roosevelt without New York, or Lloyd George without Wales. And

Continued on Page 3, Column 1.

General Election Won't Settle It

Next Fight Will Be on Home Rule and Then the Real Struggle Will Be on.

A private letter from a well-known newspaper correspondent at London, received yesterday, has this concerning the election:

"I fancy the Conservatives will gain a few seats, tho most folk say 'no.' Anyway, the election won't settle things, because the next fight will be on 'home rule,' and then on tariff reform. I am reckoning the Unionists will get 300 seats out of the 670 in the house, but the general opinion seems to be that they will come back with 250 instead of the 273 they have now.

"Wait until the government put their home rule bill into cold print, and then you will see some fun. Out of every five voters in Ireland two are autocrats against one in 60 in England; morevover, Ireland has 106 members out of 670, with a population of less than five millions, out of a total for the kingdom of 45 millions. It is scandalous that a great constitutional question should be decided by a party like Redmonds."

Not the Shortest

The British parliament, which will be dissolved on Monday, has not been the shortest since the beginning of Queen Victoria's reign. It assembled on Feb. 15, this year, and, consequently, its life was nine months and thirteen days.

The shortest parliament since 1837 lasted five months and fifteen days, from Jan. 12, 1886, to June 26, 1886. This was the Gladstone parliament. Mr. Gladstone introduced the Home Rule Bill, which was defeated by the house of commons, and the result of the election was the return of the government of Lord Salisbury, with a majority of 123.

The parliaments elected in 1859 and 1 74 sat for slightly over six years; those lasting between five and six years were the parliaments of 1841, 1868, 1880, 1886, 1895, 1900, 1906; those between four and five years 1847, 1852; between three and four years, 1837; between two and three years, 1866, 1892. The parliament of 1857 sat for close on two years.

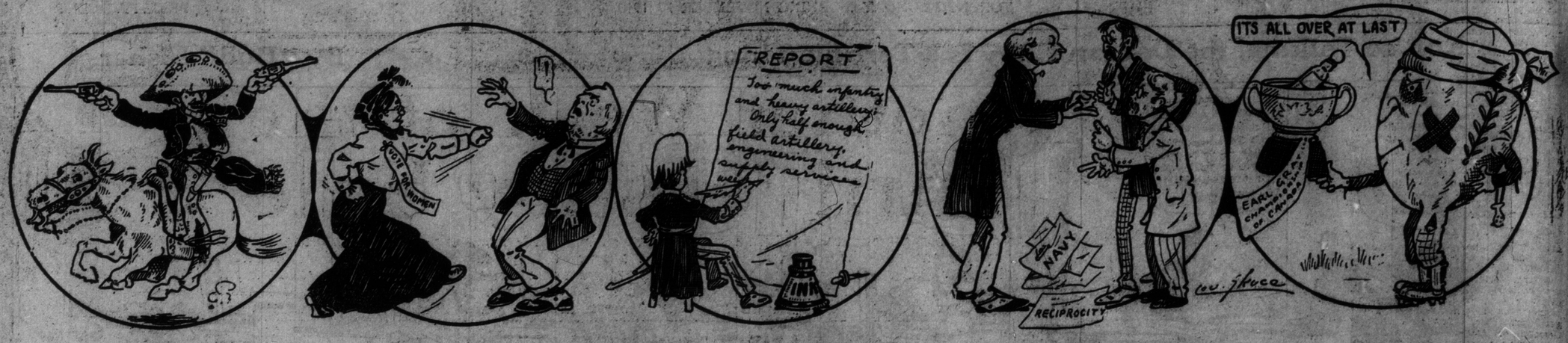
A WHITE ELEPHANT.

EDMONTON, Nov. 26.—At a caucus of the Liberal members, held at the legislative buildings, the proposal of Premier Sifton to abandon the Great Waterways Railway, and to use the $7,400,000 now in the hands of the banks as a result of the sale of the railway's bonds to wipe off the debt of the province, and for other purposes of general benefit to the whole province was discussed at length. When the question was put to a vote, the result was 20 to 12 in favor of the premier's proposal.

SUNDAY WEATHER

Easterly winds with sleet or rain.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK IN CARTOON - - - - - By Lou Skuce



Revolution in Mexico. Militant Suffragettes Assault Mr. Asquith. General French Reports on Canada's Militia. The Debate on the Address. Last of the Season.

TO-DAY'S SUNDAY WORLD.

The Sunday World to-day consists of 48 pages, of six separate sections, as follows:

1.	Sporting	4 pages
2.	News	14 pages
3.	Comic	4 pages
4.	Illustrated	8 pages
5.	Magazine	8 pages
6.	Editorial	10 pages

See that you get the whole paper.

Hamilton Raving Mad Students Break Loose

Tigers Parade to Grounds Carrying Dummy Corpse Labeled "Varsity"—Blood curdling Roar of Big Striped Cats to Awe College Men.

Thousand Varsity Rooters With Train Loads of Admirers Penetrate Jungle With Flaring Banners and Noise—Led by 48th Band.

Continued From Page 1, Spor Section

proaches they are giving their supporters more confidence.

The Toronto stands were not filled at quarter time, but the Hamilton crowds are taking the roof. The crowd in its excitement is getting beyond the control of the police and has blocked the side line.

Still Hope for Victory.

Despite the fact that Varsity was 11 points ahead at half time the Tiger supporters had not given up hopes. The fact that "Punk" Thompson replaced Gatenby just before half time gave the Hamilton bunch assurance that there was still to be a struggle, as it was Gatenby who was allowed both tries. Gatenby is a superb player away from home, but when playing before his own people, he seems to suffer from a bashful species of stage fright. His tackling this afternoon was worse than amateurish, but Thompson is expected to watch Dixon and Gall better.

During half time the Tiger rooters showed their confidence by singing harder than ever.

Among those present in the Hamilton stand is Lieut.-Governor Gibson and Hon. J. S. Hendrie. In fact the elite of the city and the surrounding country are here.

Emperor of Japan

The Emperor of Japan is 58 years of age. He has never been out of his own dominions, and speaks only Japanese. Thus, altho much has been written of him as an emperor, very little has been said or is known of him as a man. A Japanese gentleman who has had many opportunities of observing the private life of the emperor, remarked: "It is almost impossible for a European to realize the change of status which has come over the holder of the Japanese imperial sceptre, and yet at the same time appreciate the reverence still felt by all classes towards the emperor of the new Japan. When the present ruler ascended the throne in 1867 the emperor was regarded as a deity. Now he is regarded as the father of his people. He could exert much more power than that placed in the hands of a constitutional monarch, but prefers to be guided in all things by his ministers. The emperor is a tall man for a Japanese. In manner he is rather shy and reserved, and in no way outspoken. But he has a marvelously tenacious memory for facts. When he came to the throne Japan was only just beginning to leave its feudal state and to assimilate western ideas. The emperor began rather late in life the study of English and French, and he soon gave it up. This, however, does not prevent him taking a great interest in the doings of the western world, and important news is translated for him from the newspapers. He takes a particularly keen interest in the doings of England, and is always anxious to hear any news about the British navy.

"The emperor's chief recreation is riding. Altho the emperor thinks he is a good horseman, his attendants know better, and the horses in the imperial stables are all carefully broken in and trained. His favorite pastime, however, is the writing of poetry, and he is no mean poet. The official who in Japan occupies something like the position of your poet laureate often has the emperor's work submitted to him for criticism, and he has told me that the imperial verse ranks very high in quality. The emperor is in no way a sentimentalist, and never by any chance touches on the subject of love. His verse is generally in philosophical vein or an appeal to patriotic sentiment dealing with the army or navy. It is but seldom, however, that any of his work finds its way into public print."

Continued From Page 1, Sport Section.

a Varsity supporter, the other a Tiger supporter.

Practically the whole male population formed up in line at the Gore, and decorated with Tiger colors, from head to heels, marched to the grounds.

The Varsity Rooters' Club, 1000 strong, accompanied by the 48th Highlanders' Band, arrived about 1.30 and went straight to the grounds.

President Falconer on the Job.

President Falconer and several members of the university faculty came up on the noon train with the rooters.

Somebody proposed three cheers for the president. This was done with a vengeance, and then some unfortunate individual shouted for the usual "tiger." He wasn't mobbed, but was allowed his liberty after he had sincerely apologized.

Doesn't Worry the Cattle.

People coming up from Toronto during the forenoon were annoyed at the indifferent way in which the horses, cattle and poultry were conducting themselves along the railway tracks.

These benighted animals were browsing along just as usual, apparently unconcerned as to the outcome of the greatest gridiron contest of a decade.

At the Cricket Grounds.

The scene at the cricket grounds has never been paralleled in the city's history. Hours before the scheduled time for commencing the crowds began to pour down the streets towards the field, and at 2 o'clock the grand stands and bleechers were filled completely.

The house tops, telegraph poles, trees and even a church were crowded with sightseers.

Tickets Sell at Four Dollars.

Tickets outside the grounds were selling at $4 for grand stand seats and $2 for bleechers.

Lined up on the southwest bleachers were the Varsity rooters, about 1500. The white-sweater brigade were, as usual, neatly placed in the centre, and formed the word "Toronto."

Just opposite, on the southeast bleachers, was the Hamilton Rooters' Club, a perfect blaze of Tiger colors, and with a huge banner displaying a monster Tiger just crouching for a spring.

Tiger Rooters With Bands.

The 91st Highlanders' Band and the 13th Bugle Band of Hamilton were with the Tiger rooters and kept up a series of popular airs all the afternoon.

The attendance exceeded all expectations, there being upwards of 10,000 people on the grounds.

Tigers First to Appear.

The first team to make their appearance were the Tigers, and the applause and tooting of horns were deafening.

Before proceeding onto the field the team lined up and had their picture taken for a moving picture concern.

Varsity Trot Out.

The champion Varsity team arrived a couple of minutes later and received a tremendous ovation. They immediately trotted out onto the field and commenced practising.

The Varsity rooters accorded the Tiger team a good reception.

One of the events of the afternoon occurred just before the game commenced, when the Varsity Rooters' Club paraded round the field, headed by the Highlanders' Band playing the tune "Blue Bell."

Bob Christie Leads Parade.

First in line in the procession were "Christie," the popular Varsity policeman, accompanied by the redoubtable "Dooley," the Varsity mascot.

Dooley marched along, entirely conscious of the proud position he occupied in the estimation of the students. He looked confident that the blue and white would be victorious. The parade of students was given a great reception, even when passing the Hamilton grand stand.

Rooters Well Organized.

Varsity rooters were better organized than the Hamilton aggregation, but the Tigers' supporters drowned their deficiencies with the music of the bands.

Lots of Cameras.

About twenty-five cameras were on the field at half-time taking photographs of the two teams, individually and collectively. At three-quarter time sawdust was sprinkled in front of the goals, as the ground had become extremely slippery.

During a lull in the game at the last quarter, Varsity attendants cleaned the cleats in the soles of the players' shoes with steel brushes.

The enthusiasm during the entire game was unbounded and outdid everything in Hamilton's history of sport.

Reporters Couldn't See.

Unfavorable comment was expressed on every side at the way the touch line crowds clamored in front of the grand stand, even blocking the view of the reporters, who were at times completely unable to get a glimpse of the players.

The police of Hamilton didn't impress themselves very favorably upon Toronto people, as the blue coats seemed unable to keep the crowds from interrupting the view of the grand stand seat-holders.

Game a Battle Royal.

Anyhow, the game was a battle royal from start to finish, and everybody admitted that no finer exhibition of sport has ever been witnessed in the old City of Hamilton.

Among the visitors were noticed Harvey Pulford, one of Ottawa's best inside wings, and Harry Kingston, late of Osgoode Hall.

Toronto Sends Five Thousand.

At least 5000 Toronto people made the trip to-day to Hamilton, the largest out of town crowd that ever traveled to see a gridiron contest in Canada.

Just as the whistle blew for full time the Varsity supporters sprang into the field, and, hoisting the victorious team on their shoulders carried them off the field.

Ticket Speculators Lose Money.

Ticket speculators had a hard time of it in some instances. Forged tickets were being sold at the entrance and many purchasers were stung. In some cases the ticket-sellers were caught and compelled to refund the purchase money.

It was all Varsity after the game. Headed by the 48th Highlanders' Band the entire student body marched out of the grounds in ranks, singing songs and giving the college yells. The police offered no interference.

Just as the crowds were leaving the field a couple of Tiger supporters got mixed up in the Varsity parade and began to get boisterous. A lively pummeling took place for a few minutes, and several more Tigers were coming to the aid of their friends when two mounted policemen rode up and dispersed the crowd.

All was lovely afterwards.

The Late Count Tolstoi, From a Photograph Taken With Henry George, Jr.

When They Poll

With the dissolution of the British parliament on Monday the first possible day of polling will be Saturday next. The following will be the first and last possible days for notices, nominations and polings:

Boroughs.

Nov. 29. Receipt of writ and first possible day of notice.
Nov. 30.—Last possible day for notice.
Dec. 2.—First possible day for nomination.
Dec. 3.—Last possible day for nomination; first possible day for poll.
Dec. 8.—Last possible day for poll.

District Boroughs.

Nov. 29.—Receipt of writ and first possible day for notice.
Nov. 30.—Last possible day for notice.
Dec. 2.—First possible day for nomination.
Dec. 7.—First possible day for poll.
Dec. 9.—Last possible day for nomination.
Dec. 17.—Last possible day for poll.

Counties.

Nov. 29.—Receipt of writ and first possible day for notice.
Dec. 1.—Last possible day for notice.
December 3.—First possible day for nomination.
Dec. 7.—First possible day for poll.
Dec. 9.—Last possible day for the nomination.
Dec. 17.—Last possible day for the poll.

ENTRIES AT WINTER FAIR

They Exceed Those for Any Previous Event.

The entries for the winter fair to be held at Guelph on Dec. 5 to 9, exceed those of any previous fair. The total number is divided as follows: Horses, 220 entries; beef cattle, 217; dairy cattle, 47; sheep, 437; swine, 337; poultry, 4960.

Beginning with Monday afternoon, Dec. 5, the judging program will be as follows:

Dairy cattle—Friday, 9 a.m., conclusion of dairy test; Monday, 9 p.m.

Horses—Monday, 2 p.m. and 8.30 p.m.; Tuesday, 8 p.m.; Wednesday, 2 p.m.; Thursday, 10 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.; Friday, 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Beef cattle—Monday, 8.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.; Tuesday, 10 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

Sheep—Monday, 2 p.m.; Tuesday, 10 a.m.

Swine—Bacon hogs, Monday, 2 p.m.; other classes, Tuesday, 10 a.m.

Poultry—Monday, 1 p.m.; Tuesday, 8 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.; Wednesday, 8.30 a.m.

Our Magazine Section

The article "Restoring the Splendors of Ancient Rome," on the first page of the magazine section, is continued on the seventh page of the editorial section. It would appear from the line at bottom of the first page that the remainder of the article appears on the seventh page of the same section.

SUMMARY OF CONDITIONS WITH ONTARIO FARMERS

How the Various Crops Have Materialized—One of Poorest Years in Records for Apples.

A statement of crop conditions in Ontario on Nov. 1, based upon the returns of a large number of correspondents, has been issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. It is the final crop bulletin for the year.

Fall Wheat: Less spring wheat, wheat may be classed as better than an average crop.

Spring wheat: Less spring wheat is being grown than formerly, goose wheat being the variety chiefly raised. The crop was fully up to the standard.

New Fall Wheat: An increased acreage of wheat has been sown this fall, and as most favorable conditions existed at seeding and since that time, the crop is now looking most promising. Dawson's Golden Chaff is still the favorite variety of fall wheat, Red Clawson and over forty other named varieties following.

Barley: This grain has turned out well, taking the province over. While some discoloration was reported, that is not now considered a serious drawback, as most of the barley raised in this province is fed to live stock.

Oats: Oats were rather short in the straw, but the heads were well filled with grain of good weight, and where the crop was not knocked down by rainstorms just before cutting it was an unusually good one.

Rye: Where grown it is classed this season as from fair to good.

Peas: The vines suffered from drought, and a green aphis also affected them, and as a result the pods were but poorly filled in most cases. The pea weevil was also reported in several localities.

Mixed Grains: Correspondents are hardly as enthusiastic over the growing of mixed grains as they were a year ago. It is claimed by some that it is difficult to get the various grains to properly ripen together; but others still point to the advantage of a greater production in the combination. Mandscheuri barley and Daubeney oats are still the favorite mixture, while some prefer to add peas. Peas and oats, and oats, barley and peas also have their advocates.

Corn: While spring conditions were unfavorable for this crop, the summer and fall were ideal for its growth, and the term "splendid" is sometimes used by correspondents in describing the result. Corn escaped fall frosts almost entirely, was well cobbed and matured in excellent condition.

Tobacco: This crop ranges from fair to good so far as yield is concerned. The leaf is said to be curing well.

Beans: Beans may be described as a medium crop, the early planted fields doing better than those put in late, which were caught by rainy weather at harvesting.

Buckwheat: Some fields were caught by early frost, and there was also injury from rain at the time of cutting, but the crop generally may be classed as an excellent one.

Clover Seed: Ontario farmers are paying more attention than formerly to the raising of clover seed. The season has been a favorable one. There were only a few complaints of midge, chiefly from the western part.

Potatoes: This crop is credited with a large average yield, and many of the returns speak of their excellent quality.

Turnips: There will be a fair yield, and altho as a rule only medium in size, the quality is in general first-class.

Mangels: A good crop of excellent quality.

Carrots: Where grown this season they were a success.

Sugar Beets: These roots are increasing in popularity for feeding to live stock. They were a good crop where grown.

Fruit: The season of 1910 will be remembered as one of the poorest on record for apples, all the good winter varieties being exceedingly scarce. Spring frosts and wet weather at the setting of the fruit aare given as the chief causes of the poor yield. Some correspondents charge that there is a too general neglect of Ontario's orchards, and claim that where spraying and reasonable care were given to fruit trees there were satisfactory results this season. Pears, peaches and plums were more plentiful than apples, altho the surplus was not large. In many parts of the province high winds blew off a considerable quantity of fruit before it was fit for marketing. Grapes, strawberries and other small fruits yielded well.

Live Stock: Fall pastures have been all that could be desired, and, where not overstocked, have kept grazing animals in fine condition. All classes of live stock have been remarkably free from serious diseases. Horses are in considerable demand and at higher prices than formerly. Cattle did unusually well on the grass, and all ages and classes can find a ready market at better values than for many years. Young beef animals especially are hard to procure. There have also been too few sheep for the demand. A large and steady traffic has been done in swine. All over the province a larger number of silos than usual have been erected this year, many of them made of concrete.

Dairying: The milk flow was well maintained by the excellent fall pastures, thus prolonging the dairy season. Butter has gained upon cheese, taking the province as a whole. As between butter and cheese, prices have rather favored the former, and the local demand for butter appears to be increasing. The general quality of both creamery and home-made butter has been high this year. Condensed milk factories in the Oxford district, and the shipping of cream and casein over the border along the St. Lawrence, have also helped to lessen the cheese production of the province. Shorthorns and Holsteins are about equally popular among Western Ontario dairymen, while Holsteins have a large lead in Eastern Ontario. Ayrshires and Shorthorns coming together in second place.

Poultry: The good prices obtained for poultry products this season have led farmers to give more attention to this industry. Eggs have been in great demand all season at paying prices. Correspondents variously estimate the profit per hen at from 50 cents to $1.

Farm labor: Help on the farm has been scarce this season, especially in the case of experienced and capable men. Domestic servants are almost impossible to secure—the attention of the town being greater than those of farm life for the great majority of girls.

Threshing and marketing: The bulk of the reports were to the effect that grain separation was well advanced generally. Grain has been moving out slowly to market, except where some farmers have been pressed for ready money. The price of wheat is such that owners are holding back for a rise, or else will feed a good share of it later if present values of live stock continue. Most of the barley is now fed of the farm, and less of the oat crop is sent to market than formerly.

Fall plowing: Reports as to the progress of fall plowing vary greatly, even in the same localities; but as a whole the work was fairly advanced.

Fodder supplies: Farmers face the winter with more assurance than for years, owing to the general sufficiency of all classes of fodder. There is a surplus of hay, ranging from $8 to $16 a ton, according to the nearness to good markets, and there is plenty of straw. The largely increased silo accommodation, with the big corn crop, has lessened the call for other fodders. The abundant fall pastures, and the growing of millet or Hungarian grass, have also enabled farmers to husband their regular winter feeding supplies. As usual, considerable oil-cake and bran, shorts and other mill feeds will be purchased, but more charily than formerly, as the prices for all these commodities are high, and many farmers are now studying feeding equivalents. There has been a brisk demand for beef cattle, sheep and hogs, all the season, and this has left less live stock on hand than usual. There is also the important fact that Ontario farmers, after the hard lesson of two or three years ago, have learned to feed more wisely, and there is now but little waste of fodder.

EDGELEY.

EDGELEY, Nov. 25.—(Special.)—A quiet wedding took place yesterday at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, 241 Ossington-avenue, Toronto, when their sister, Miss Jessie V. Williams, was united in marriage to Ernest Stong, second son of D. Stong of Edgeley. The bride, who was given away by her brother, wore a cream lace princess, over silk, and carried white roses and lily of the valley. She was attended by her cousin, Miss Alma Williams, in silk mull, and carrying pink carnations. Clarence Stong attended his brother as best man. Master Everton Smith played the Wedding March, and an aisle was formed to an alcove banked with palms, where the ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Morgan, pastor of Maple Methodist Church. The groom's gift to the bride was a sunburst of pearls, to the bridesmaid a pearl crescent, and to the best man gold cuff links, and to the pianist a gold stick pin. Mr. and Mrs. Stong on their return from their honeymoon in New York, will reside in Edgeley.

DEATHS.

GRANT—At 22 Galt avenue, Toronto, Nov. th, 1910, Sarah, dearly beloved wife of Duncan Grant, in her 61st year.

Funeral at 2.30 p.m. Monday, to Norway Cemetery.

CLARK—On Friday, Nov. 25th, at Ann Arbor Mich., Elizabeth, wife of the late George Clark.

Funeral Monday, 2.30, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, from the residence of Hudson, C. E. Harsant, 21 Galley avenue.

OWN RAILROADS OR BE OWNED BY THEM

Editor of McClure's Magazine Addresses Canadian Club of Ottawa on the Problems Which America Faces To-day.

OTTAWA, Nov. 24.—(Special).—When addressing the Canadian Club here this afternoon on "Some Problems of the Government," Mr. S. S. McClure of New York, editor of McClure's Magazine, made some statements relative to United States conditions. He advanced better enforcement of the law as the first of five great problems now confronting the United States. In this connection he quoted Andrew D. White to the effect that 5000 men, women and children will be murdered in the United States within the next few months, and declared there are from 10 to 20 times as many murders in the United States per million population as in all the other countries of Europe, except Spain and Italy.

Insecurity of Life and Property.

Mr. McClure declared that the statistics for murders are but indications of the general conditions which affect the security of life and property. He advocated municipal government as a reform. He also advocated control of the great industrial corporations, showing how well this had worked in Germany. The railroads are the great makers of wealth, declared Mr. McClure, and so naturally their leading men become the bankers of the land, come to control the mineral deposits, and they soon control much of the politics.

Must Own the Railroads.

"We will have to do as the Germans have done," said Mr. McClure. "The owners of the railroads will rule the nation, and we must own the railroads."

Germany had solved problems the United States was now facing, and their cities were like "toy towns," so efficient was their municipal government.

Mr. McClure closed by showing America's place in the steps which are being taken towards advocating world peace. He was just back from Europe, where he had sounded leading men in regard to this matter, and claimed he had found a feeling "that if England, Germany and the United States would join hands, that they could establish the peace of the world. They admit it in England, in Germany and in France. If the United States should propose arbitration to-day, they have the balance of power, he believed, and could accomplish the end."

Overcoats Raincoats Suits . . .

$12.50

7 Cases of

CAMPBELL'S CLOTHING

Made up for a Winnipeg firm. Orders cancelled before goods were shipped.

ON SALE FOR 15 DAYS

At an Actual Saving of from

$3.00 to $6.00

On a Suit or Overcoat

One lot of Overcoats, Raincoats, Suits. Sold in regular way at $15, $18, $20, for..... $12.50

CAMPBELL'S CLOTHING

Open Evenings

47 King West

CAN LAURIER STEM TIDE?

Continued From Page 1.

Quebec is in full revolt. But the Laurier government has appropriated $15,000,000 for the purpose of creating the nucleus of a Canadian navy, and it is this policy of creating a Canadian navy that has transformed multitudes of French-Canadians from friends to foes of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

During the German war scare of two years ago, Britain's overseas dominions became almost panic-stricken at the thought that the British navy might be outclassed. New Zealand and Australia immediately offered battleships to the mother country, and there was a wild clamor from lots of Canadians that Canada should do likewise. She really had to do something, so Sir Wilfrid Laurier hit upon the idea of creating a navy for Canada herself, which could in emergencies be sent to the assistance of the mother country.

The idea has been carefully spread and fostered among French-Canadians that this naval policy will involve Canada in British complications all over the world, and that the sons of the habitants will be drawn from the calm pursuits of their villages and farms to be slain in some new Trafalgar fought by the English against the Germans or French.

And thus an amazingly hostile feeling has been created among French Canadians towards the Laurier policy of a Canadian navy. It is vain to point out to them that Canada must sooner or later get warships to protect her fisheries and her vast seacoast on both oceans.

Jean Can't See It.

It is idle to tell them that Quebec cannot remain isolated in the Dominion, nor can Canada be isolated among the nations of the arth. Canadians know that the twentieth century will see Canada grow into a nation of one hundred millions with a vast commerce and unparalleled prosperity; but the French-Canadian does not see and will not see the duties and obligations that the abounding expansion of his country calls for. He sees no necessity for any naval policy whatever, and he would gladly let the English and Scotch and Irish taxpayer pay all the costs of the navy that must protect Canada from a Japanese invasion, for instance. The French-Canadian is thrifty and parsimonious; he is essentially a provincial, and tho he talks about Canada as a nation, and dubs himself a Nationalist, he is all the time thinking of a Canada that Quebec shall dominate forever.

This is my calm analysis of the situation, and I am writing thus with a full appreciation of what a great and good, excellent and admirable people the French-Canadians are.

French-Canadians have not now and never had anything in common with the French of Lorraine or Languedoc. The pioneers of Canada were Bretons or Normans with plenty of Celtic blood in their veins and little or no Latin blood. There never was a braver, or a nobler or a grander race of pioneers than the men that settled on the banks of the St. Lawrence and that explored and paved the way for the colonization of the great western country from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

Prolific and Sober Race.

There were anly 160,000 French Canadians in America, when England conquered Canada 151 years ago, and, very few French have come hither since, but this splendid pioneer race has multiplied and prospered so that there are 4,000,000 of their descendants in America now. They form about half the population of Canada and they are a prolific, sober, thrifty and a deeply religious people. They are multiplying as no other race on this continent is multiplying, and as they love the land and the fileds and the rivulets and the hillsides and the woods where they play in childhood, and as they love the home and the convent, and the church that guides their faith and shapes their characters, they love to stay close to the old home, and to the old church, and to their associations of childhood. They have hewed down the great forests that once clothed the valley of the St. Lawrence and the Valley of the Ottawa, and they grubbed the land and millions and millions of acres that are now rich pastures, grain fields, gardens or orchards were transformed so from densest forests by the patience and sweat and toil of the French-Canadians. And they are still tolling on, hewing down forests for lumber or wood pulp, and then cleaning and grubbing, and making farms for the boys and girls who will wed and build homes on the newly created farms. Peoples of other races love to crowd the cities and the mills, and the stores. They love the glare and the rush and the whirl and gaiety of the maddening throng. Not so the French-Canadian, for him the woods, the fields, the flowers, and the birds; all his ideals, grip him to the land, and when an Englishman, or a Scotchman grows tired of the monotony of farm life and wants to sell out and migrate to the city, there is always a French-Canadian ready to buy his farm and take his place. And so the French-Canadian farmers are multiplying in Quebec with amazing rapidity and they are buying out the English and Scotch farmers of Ontario and taking their places.

I know no people who are doing the world's work better or more effectively. They are the best farmers on this continent, and Canada is indeed fortunate to be possessed of such a race.

Isolation.

On the other hand it must be admitted that the French-Canadians have their defects. Complaint is constantly made that they live too much to themselves and cling too tenaciously and even passionately to their own tongue and to their own ideals. Their aloofness of solidarity, and their passionate devotion to their own tongue and ideals, have undoubtedly helped to keep them the splendid people that they are. When they stray too far away from their native villages and from the influence of the convent and the church and learn the language of the stranger, they too often lose their ideals and lapse into ways that might well make angels weep. Hence their bishops, priests and nuns never want to see them wander too far away from the parental home, nor from the sound of the convent bell, nor from the watchful eye of the priest. When they are running out a pioneer railroad thru the forests or hewing dawn woods, or creating a new farm and home on the frontier, the old folks and the priests want them at the village church on Sundays and holidays. They may live in tents for weeks and weeks, and cook their own rough food, but there is always a feast for them at home when they return, for mother and sister are the best cooks and the neatest housekeepers in all the world. Can any one wish the ties binding such a people together should be loosened? They are a picturesque and splendid people and long may they flourish and multiply.

But Quebec is only one star in the constellation forming this commonwealth. In another generation or two that great wondrous land stretching from the great lakes to the Rockies and from the Missouri to the Mackenzie River, will be settled by twenty or thirty millions of the most prosperous farmers and business men on this continent. The west, and not Quebec, will dominate the fortunes and shape the destiny of the Dominion. This is as inevitable as that night follows day. In that wondrous west the influence of the French-Canadian is unfelt. He is there, and he is there in numbers, but he does not know the language of the west, and he cannot speak to the west, nor can the west hear him. If he will be part of the great west, and have his share in shaping it, he must speak in English, think in English and act in English. But will he? St. John and St. Paul gave up their own language and their own literature and made the language of the conqueror their own, because it was the best medium to accomplish the mission given them.

[illegible] of Assisi, the first and greatest of all social reformers of modern times, formed an organization to uplift the poor and the lowly and regenerate the world. He bade his disciples leave the language of scholars alone and speak to the people in their own crude tongues. It was the Franciscans that made Dante and Shakespeare possible and inevitable. Nay, more, they made modern French possible and inevitable, too. These men set before themselves the regeneration of Europe and the betterment of the whole world, and they let no pride of race nor love of mother tongue halt them.

It is, of course, entirely a matter for French-Canadians whether they will cling to the French language to such an extent as to cut themselves off from speedy intercourse in places where they are in a minority. In western communities French-Canadian children are kept aloof and taught in French. Later on they learn English, speak in English and think in English, but they are not capable then of choosing the best literature or of ever becoming masters of the best English. I am, of course, writing of the masses, for the highly educated French-Canadians speak and write the very finest English.

I hold the view that the more tenaciously French-Canadians cling to their own tongue, especially in places where English and English modes of thought prevail, the less will be the moral and political and commercial influence which they will wield in the community. And yet French-Canadians know what is best for their own people. Quebec will undoubtedly endeavor to dominate the politics of the Dominion as long as possible, and French-Canadians will strive to perpetuate and hold the influence which their numbers entitle them to, but a revolt like this against Laurier's naval policy is not promising for French-Canadian domination. Of course, nobody yet knows the true extent of the revolt. It is widespread, and it is better, but it marks the inability of many French-Canadians to see or to understand the march of events and the great currents of modern times. Canada has now a commerce of $800,000,000 a year. In ten years she will have a commerce of $2,000,000,000. How can such a country do without a navy or a naval alliance? And an exhibition of this kind is what gives point to comments I have heard made against the education in French-Canadian schools and colleges. For many ardent friends of the French-Canadian people say that their school systems are in many cases antiquated and not up to date, and that the graduates of their colleges are better equipped in the modes of thought of the seventeenth century than in the problems to be solvtd, and on the controversies to be fought out in the twentieth. Of this, I know nothing personally. I do know that Canada has magnificent French-Canadian institutions that are doing superb work, but more of the first class are needed.

Men who remain aloof and exclusive will never be powerful in any community. And in the evolution of Canadian life, and in the rapid growth and vast expansion that is the certain destiny of the Dominion, the very aloofness and the French-Canadians is the very thing that will mar their influence and endanger their supremacy in politics. Hence, if Sir Wilfrid Laurier fails to hold the French-Canadians, Canadian politics will soon be in the melting-pot and new leaders and statesmen will soon be shaping the Dominion's great destiny.

Charge Accounts Solicited

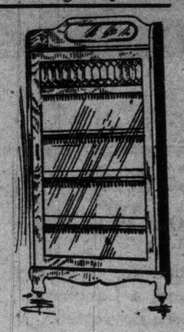
Adams

Specialists in Home Furnishing

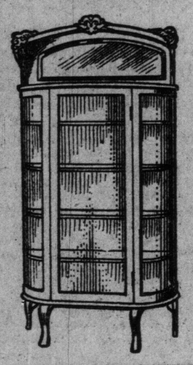
Another Week of the Anniversary Sale

With preparations for the Christmas home-coming just before you, and gifts to buy, this sale should appeal with extra strong interest—it's a real timely event. The furniture and other home things involved in the sale are all new, and comprise many of the beautiful show prices displayed during the Anniversary Celebration last week. Perhaps you had your eye on one or more of the pieces now reduced in price. You'll be very glad to know it can now be had for so much less than it's worth—besides, you can arrange for the purchase of anything in the sale—**at the sale prices**—by making only a small down payment, and agreeing to pay us balance in small amounts. We have a grand array of money savings here for Monday buyers:

A Nicely Designed Bookcase for $11.90



As illustrated—in hardwood, quarter-cut golden oak finish, shaped British bevel mirror in top, five shelves, large glass door with leaded glass panel, strongly constructed; regularly sold for $17.00. On sale Monday for **11.90**



This 1-4 Cut Oak China Cabinet Only $21.50

Just like the illustration—in selected quarter-cut golden oak, heavy canopy top, neatly carved, fitted with shaped British bevel mirror, bent glass sides and large glass door, 4 shelves, polished finish; regularly sold for $30. On sale Monday for **21.50**

Caloric Fireless Cookers

The crowning invention in modern household economy devices; bakes, stews or roasts all foods with 15 per cent. of the cost of cooking in the ordinary way. Sold by us on easy terms.

1-4 Cut Oak Diners $17.65

Exactly like the illustration, made in selected quarter-cut golden oak, high back, neatly shaped top slat, box seat upholstered in best leather, shaped legs, polish finish. Regularly sold for $25 per set of 5 side chairs and arm. On sale Monday for **17.65**

Out-of-Town Folks

Should write for our large illustrated Catalogue No. 28, containing 500 photographic cuts of the newest designs in furniture. Sent free to any address, outside of Toronto only.

"Treasure" Heaters

Monday's Chance to Buy One Underpriced

Just like the cut shown here. A splendid heater—the "Ruby Treasure"—with 11-inch firepot, nickel plated trimmings, fancy urn, full mica front, one of the neatest sitting-room stoves on the market; regularly $24.50. On sale Monday for

$19.75

Floor Covering Features for Monday

Anniversary Sale Prices

A Host of Other Big Economies Besides These

Carpets Less Than Half Price

750 yards Balmoral and Brussels Carpet, some with borders, in a variety of colorings; 11 good patterns to clear, in room lengths and ends. Regularly worth up to $1.85 per yard. On sale Monday for ..... **.83**

Velvet Rugs Very Much Reduced

18 only Seamless Velvet Art Squares, very fine quality, in floral and medallion patterns, greens, tans and reds, in 10.6 x 12 size. Regularly sold for $35.00. On sale Monday for **22.50**

Oriental Rugs, Small Prices

43 only Oriental Rugs, Shirvans, Kazaks and Chigils, all choice goods, in a variety of patterns, from 3 to 4 feet in width and 5 to 7 feet in length. Regularly worth up to $30.00. Your choice Monday for **17.50**

Matchless Values in Mattresses

$3.95 Values Selling at $2.69.

Mattresses, filled with absolutely pure curled seagrass, with layers of jute felt top and bottom, covered in good quality ticking, sanitary label attached. Regularly sold for $3.95. Monday special **2.69**

$12.50 Felt Mattresses for $7.90.

Mattresses, filled with pure cotton felt, in layers, full 45 lbs., covered in choice quality art sateen ticking with guarantee label attached; this is our celebrated "Rest-well" mattress, 4.6 size. Regularly sold for $12.50. On sale Monday special at **7.90**

We Sell the King of Mattresses — the "Featherfelt"

This Electric Fixture

Monday 12.45 Regular Price 16.50

Like the illustration—in brush brass, with heavy cast trimmings, fancy globes; four lights, wired and put up complete.

We are Selling Agents in Toronto for the

Slumber Chair

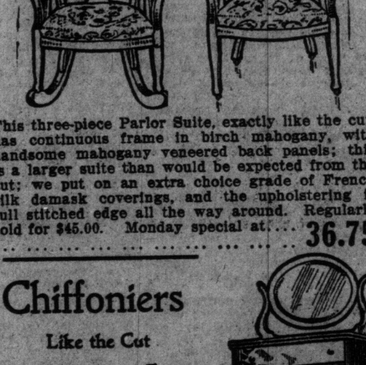
Built on an entirely new principle, and is without doubt the most comfortable and restful chair ever put on the market. Frames are in quarter-cut oak and may be had in golden, fumed or Early English finishes—many fine designs; coverings of best grade of real or imitation leathers; equipped with patented foot rest.

Monday we offer a special design (not as illustrated); regularly priced $21.50, for **10.95**

Just the Thing for Hubby's 'Xmas Box'

Three-Piece Parlor Suites

$36.75



This three-piece Parlor Suite, exactly like the cut, has continuous frame in birch mahogany, with handsome mahogany veneered back panels; this is a larger suite than would be expected from the cut; we put on an extra choice grade of French silk damask coverings, and the upholstering is full stitched edge all the way around. Regularly sold for $45.00. Monday special at **36.75**

Chiffoniers

Like the Cut

$17.65

Made in selected quarter-cut golden oak or mahogany, 3 designs—one like the illustration shown here—four large drawers, double cupboard, best oval British bevel mirror, plain brass trimmings; regularly worth up to $26.50. On sale Monday for **17.65**

$24.75 For this BED

As illustrated, fitted with 2-inch continuous posts, bright finish, heavy ⅝-inch fillers in head and foot, with alternate husks, full drop extension foot, best quality lacquer, 5-year guarantee. Regularly sold for $35.00. On sale Monday for.. **24.75**

Draperies

As well as selling you beautiful things for door and window hangings, we have a staff of expert drapers who can execute any plans of decoration you may have or suggest others to please you. Charges for this service are very moderate.

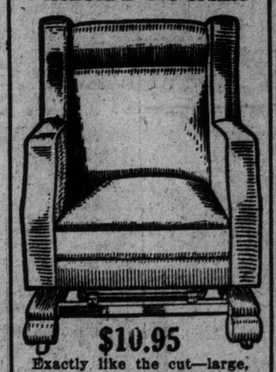
Some underpricing for Monday:—

Portieres, All wool Monkscloth in rich shades of browns, greens, etc., appliqued with Tapestry border; corded edges; made to order for any size arch up to 6 feet wide by 7 feet high; measured for and hung; regularly $14.00 per pair. On sale Monday, per pair **9.95**

Nottingham Lace Curtains, White or ivory, floral, conventional and filet designs, clear nets, exceptionally well finished; with Colbert edges; 50 inches wide by 3 and 3½ yards long; regularly priced up to $3.75 per pair. Special Monday **2.69**

English Cable Fish Nets, Heavy quality, in ivory, grey, or Arabe shades; new designs, in lattice, filet and striped effects; regularly priced at $1.00 per yard. On sale Monday for ..... **.69**

This Handsome FIRESIDE ROCKER



$10.95

Exactly like the cut—large, easy and comfortable; deep cone spring construction; coverings of extra grade imitation leather; built on simple classical lines; special Monday **10.95**

Worth Twice the Price.

Bedroom Pieces of Exceptional Values in the Sale Monday

Dresser like the illustration, in rich golden surface oak, quarter-cut finish, 40-inch case, 3 drawers, 2 top ones swell, 18 x 38 best British bevel mirror, oval shaped, plain brass trimmings. Regularly $19.00. Monday special **13.95**

Large Combination Stand to match. Regularly $6.75. Monday special **4.90**

The Adams Furniture Co., Ltd.

CITY HALL SQUARE

Horse Trainer's Day

Methods That Win the Big Prizes of the Turf—Early Morning Exercise of the Racehorses — Eternal Vigilance Found to Be the Secret of Success—Niceties of Horseshoeing—A Healthful Calling.

The first rays of light were crimsoning the east when a trap was driven at a sharp trot up to the gates of a stable at the racecourse and a colored man stood at attention and touched his cap in answer to the salutation of his arriving employer, whose greeting was a curt good-morning, followed by the peremptory order, "Get them out." Half a dozen smart boys in corduroys and leggings opened as many box stall doors and led forth their charges, saddled and bridled ready for the track, and whatever work the trainer might see fit to impose.

Before leaving the home quarters for the course hte horses were marshaled in line and the trainer passed each one, inspecting them critically and searching for any evidence of unsoundness on the part of the animal or of carelessness on the part of the employe. Nothing escaped his sharp eye, and when he was satisfied that all was right he said laconically, "Get up," and, turning on his heel, walked toward the training track, the horses following in Indian file.

The head lad, so called, tho on this occasion the man in question was upward of 50, brought up the rear. Each boy sat his mount with the greatest care, evidently bent upon mastering the trade of jockey in time and becoming a famous horseman. Upon reaching the course the boys lined their horses up once more and the trainer began issuing his instructions.

It was a mild canter or a brisk gallop for this bunch, a sharp workout under pressure for another pair, and trotting skirmish perhaps for the others, the work of all varying according to their engagements and the amount of preparation they required to put them in shape for their races, or, once ready for the test, necessary to keep them at their very best. The horses were as a rule worked in pairs, and as they breezed or galloped at speed the trainer stood grim and silent, watch in hand, to note how fast they moved.

Sometimes the jockeys or jockey under contract to the stable ride in the work, but there is scarcely a racing establishment which does not possess one or more boys whose forte is this working of racehorses. Tho some of them have never ridden in public races, they surpass the professional jockeys as judges of pace; that is, they can obey orders to the letter and know intuitively how fast they are going, and these boys are very often preferred to the professional on such occasions.

With such lads in the saddle, the trainer, whose orders may have been given for a mile in two minutes or a mile and a quarter in 2.10, has little worry, but if the boy is a new one to the business there is always the duty of waving him on or stopping him if he is coming too fast or too slow, as the case may be. This is accomplished with a handkerchief, the riders having been instructed to watch for the signal.

All the horses were trotted and walked for perhaps half an hour before they were ready for the hard work of the day. As each pair pulled up before the trainer their mouths were sponged by attendants, and once more they were aligne dfor inspection. Feet and legs were examined, after which their bodies, glistening with sweat, were scraped. This was followed by a cooling application of body wash, composed generally, or equal parts of witch hazel and alcohol, altho some trainers have special preparations of their own containing other ingredients.

After a thoro bath in this, the rubbing cloths were brought into play, the result being a beautiful bloom to the coats and a horse ready for his breakfast. Each horse is permitted to have half a dozen swallows of water and is blanketed heavily or lightly, according to the season. Then the start for home is made. In each box stall at the stable a bundle of savory hay, picked thoroly until only the purest timothy is left, is to be found, and after the feet have been cleansed of dirt, each hoof being lifted in turn, carefully picked with the steel hoofpick each man carries in his pocket, with rubber and scraper as companions, the frog is washed with a sponge and water. The legs are then rubbed vigorously for a few minutes, and bandages, with rolls of cotton beneath them, are applied.

When the horses are munching their hay, the men and boys breakfast in one part of the big dining room or kitchen reserved for each owner at the track, the trainer partaking of the morning meal alone in another portion of the building, unless the owner or some of his friends or an acquaintance of the trainer should be on hand.

It is a treat for an outsider to share in one of these racetrack breakfasts. The cooks employed are generally negroes or Chinamen, and the fare is delicious as a rule. Colored men are born bread and roll makers, and nothing could be more inviting than the table spread on such occasions. The coffee, rolls and bacon and eggs would need no sharpening of the appetite to make them enjoyable, but with the pure air of the morning acting as an aid to appetite the pleasures of the table are enhanced.

Breakfast over, the rations of the various horses are doled out by the trainer or head lad—always by the former when the man knows his job thoroly and bestows the attention upon his charges which the responsible position demands. Some thorobreds are gluttons for food, just as some are for work, and require larger rations than others, while still others have to be coaxed with dainties.

The man who understands the details of the trainer's calling makes a study of the individual tastes of each and every horse in his charge. It is for this reason that the best men in the profession not only allot the feed each horse is to have, but see that it has all been cleaned up, making a tour of the stalls an hour or so after feeding time for that purpose.

Another matter to which the capable trainer gives close attention is the condition of the wooden or zinc boxes in which the horses are fed. Some trainers do not have these cleaned regularly, but allow them to become sour and unappetizing. The up-to-the-minute trainer sees that his feed boxes are scoured and scalded with boiling water every day, and that there are no sour secretions of food in the corners to stale the appetite of a fastidious filly or a cranky gelding.

The horses having been fed and watered, the bedding to each stall in shaken down, the bandages on the absolutely sound horses are removed and the feet and legs of those not under suspicion are looked over, for eternal vigilance is the price of safety on the racecourse, as elsewhere. If any of the horses need plating, and all of those that are to race that day must be freshly shod, the trainer now follows his charges to the smithy, if one be convenient, or, generally speaking, he goes to a particular stall in his own stable, where his own blacksmith, employed by the month, does the work.

The plate or shoe is an exceedingly light protection of steel or aluminum for the rim of the hoof. In cases where the horse is to race over a muddy or holding track plates with rims and sometimes toes are worn. The blacksmith, or plater, as he is called by the profession, operates almost wholly under the direction of the trainer if the man is in the class that commands a yearly retainer of $10,000 and upward, and there are not a few who belong there.

The foot has to be trued, and for this purpose a small slab of marble is used, the cutting being continued until the hoof is perfectly level. All horses are not shod alike, and it is here again that the master of his trade shows to advantage. Thorobreds haven't as many faults of gait to be corrected as are found among their cousins of the trotting turf, but occasionally one is encountered that calls for all the farrier's skill and the expert knowledge of the practical trainer combined.

There are some trainers who want to see every nail driven, and it need scarcely be added that they are the men whose names are found at or near the top of the winning list each year. Not a few of the experts have graduated from the plating trade themselves and they naturally know all the fine points of the trade.

The horses having been galloped, rubbed down, fed, plated and thoroly put away, to use a racetrack expression, the trainer makes his entries for the following day and then has a few hours to himself to spend in the surf, or at his books, for most of them keep a record of every workout of each of the horses in their care. The importance of keeping a record is apparent. A horse may be receiving a special preparation for one of the big prizes of the turf. No man can afford to trust his memory for particulars of that horse's work, especially when perhaps there are a score or more other horses in the same man's charge. Hence the importance of keeping a record so that there shall be no mistakes, for one work too many or one too few might destroy the razor edge and dull the candidate's speed.

There are a few men training horses in America who can prepare a horse for a fixed event, and without giving him a public tryout in an actual race can tell within a fraction of a second he whast he should run on a certain day. This faculty is one of the features which distinguish the master mind at the business. Other men have to race their horses into condition, and on the day of the big event the general public knows as much about the speed and stamina of the contestant as the owner.

Not the least of the trainer's troubles, especially if the stable he trains for is the possessor of a fashionable jockey, is the making of engagements for the rider. Naturally the trainer is careful in the selection of the boy's mounts, for he wants to have him ready to fulfil the engagements of the home stable at all times, and horses of bad temper which would be liable to injure the jockey are shunned, as are some trainers and owners whose charges perform inconsistently.

Some of the trainers refuse to have anything to do with the riding engagements of their jockeys, that work being entrusted to an agent, who as a rule pays the feed bills and employes and looks after some of the minor details about the stable.

Work or play, as the occasion demands, brings the trainer up to luncheon time, after which meal he takes his field glasses and starts for the grand stand, leaving instructions with his head lad what horses are to be raced that day and the time they are expected to be in the paddock. At the course the trainer meets his friends and perhaps has half an hour's conversation with his employer, whose business may have kept him away from the morning gallops for a week or more.

If this is the case he has to report progress made by the horses, the condition of some horse which is perhaps being pointed for a big race or sometimes when the owner is a heavy speculator for a coup in a selling or overnight event where the purse is often given to the jockey for winning the race; sometimes the owner, who may be a close student of the turf, is consulted about the small races in which the horses are to be run, but as a general rule the trainer uses his own judgment about this and the man who pays the bills is only asked for advice, when a stake program is issued.

Another topic which may be discussed between the owner and his trainer on such occasions is the condition of the other horses in training, for these men who live at the courses, and who often eke out their wages with an occasional wager, must have their eyes constantly open if they are to succeed. Occasionally a friend on the outside with a liking for an oral wager, gets some points on the day's card, and between this and gossiping with fellow-trainers the time is passed till racing begins.

It is the rule that all horses must be in the paddock at least half an hour before the race in which they are engaged, and the careful man never leaves the enclosure until he has whispered his final instructions to the jockey and seen him safely in the saddle. Saddling the horse is never entrusted to any hands but his own.

The pads are placed so that the point of the shoulders are protected from bruises, and the saddle, sometimes a combination of aluminum and leather, and weighing not much more than a pound, is strapped securely in place with double girths. After the saddle has been fastened, each of the horse's forelegs is drawn forward in turn, so that there may be no wrinkling of the tender skin in the brisket, for it is only natural to suppose that the horse would stride with greater freedom if free from pain or chafing.

His charge once out upon the track ready for the contest, the trainer either secures a position in the stand where he can watch every foot of the race or goes into the infield, where he has greater freedom of action. It is an absolute impossibility for some men under stress of excitement to restrain their emotions, and it is men of this class as a rule who view the running of their horses from the field. They are generally accompanied by a friend, and the antics of some of them in a hard-fought finish are amusing.

After the race, if it is not a selling event, and his horse has not won, the trainer follows his charge to the paddock, where perhaps he finds the owner already awaiting him. If victory has been achieved there is generally a handshake, a word of congratulation, and the horse's chances in some future event are discussed. The horse is being scraped and rubbed down, and the eager crowd, whose desire to be with the winner manifests itself plainly on the course or elsewhere, press forward and watch the animal's toilet, sometimes crowding so close that they have to be warned that a racehorse's heels are steel shod.

It may be remarked in passing that few race horses kick from wanton viciousness when they are being groomed or done up. Their skin is extremely tender and the frequent rubbing they receive has an irritating effect upon it. It is because they are being hurt that they lash out and bite with apparent fury at the men who hold their heads during the operation.

Once the rubbing ceases the eyes assume their tranquil gaze, the ears are erect and when the light blankets are in place and the walking process to cool the fevered blood begins, with a bunch of clover or a wisp of sweet hay to be nibbled from the attendant's hand, they are models of tractability.

It may happen that a horse has won a selling event, in which case it is the duty of the trainer to represent his employer at the auction which follows. If the horse is run up to a point where he is considered well sold he is let go, but if the amount offered does not represent what the trainer thinks he is worth he is bid in for the stable. It generally happens that there is no bid and the trainer's presence at the stand is merely perfunctory.

The racing for the day concluded, the trainer goes to his stable, where the horses are brought out for walking exercise, generally taking this recreation in a ring near the quarters. The best horse in the barn is usually in the lead, and as they pass in their clean cool white sheets with a smart lad at their heads they make a handsome appearance.

While they walk the trainer looks thru their boxes to see that all is clean and regular, then the feed for the evening meal is allotted and placed in the stalls. The horses are then looked over and after half an hour's walk they are returned to their stalls and the boys and men have their dinner, the trainer's meal being again shared by some acquaintance, or if he is a married man by his wife or some other member of his family.

After dinner if the trainer has a family and spends the nights at home instructions are given to the head lad and the day's work for him is at an end. If he is a single man and lives at the stable he reads the newspapers or a book, or indulges in a game of cards with a caller or visits some of his fellows near-by until 9 o'clock or so, when he turns into bed to dream that his pet two-year-old has just won a big prize. A healthy calling followed by a lot of clean, healthy men.

Hobberlin's

Specials in Suits & O'Coats

For Saturday & Monday Only

Roosevelt for London As U.S. Ambassador

Story That He Would Like to Serve His Country in Britain, if He Isn't President.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—From a well-informed source comes the intimation that in all probability President Taft will invite Mr. Roosevelt to head the special mission that is expected to visit this country next June for the coronation of King George. That the ex-president will accept the invitation does not admit of doubt by those who realize his love of taking a prominent part in ceremonials of all descriptions. He will be quartered once more at Dorchester House, the home of the American ambassador in Park Lane, which belongs to Colonel Holford, for so many years an esquerry and intimate friend of the late King Edward. The stay of this mission is not likely to be a very long one, and no doubt Mr. Roosevelt will be anxious to get back to his own country in order to take part in the coming presidential campaign, which will then be entering upon its most exciting phase.

There is, by the way, a persistent rumor in the United States that should Mr. Roosevelt either decide not to stand for the office of president once again, or should he be defeated, he will apply to be appointed ambassador to this country whenever the post becomes vacant. Probably his opponents would only be too glad to take this opportunity of removing him from the sphere of politics; while there is no doubt that he would receive a very hearty welcome over here, where he has many friends.

THREATEN TO WITHDRAW

Machinists Object to A. F. of L. Charter for Western Miners.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—The proposition to grant the Western Federation of Miners a charter in the American Federation of Labor was this afternoon referred to the executive council.

President Gompers over-ruled the point of law raised by James O'Connell of the machinists, who have announced that if the western miners are admitted with jurisdiction over the machinists they will withdraw from the American Federation.

The nominating committee is expected to report in favor of the present officers. Atlants seems to be favored for the next convention.

TO START CONSTRUCTION.

MONTREAL, Nov. 25.—(Special.)—Hon. A. K. McLean, attorney-general of Nova Scotia, and E. Finn, M.L.A. for Halifax, are here negotiating with J. D. Bartram, president of the Halifax and Eastern Railway Co., and Duncan Cameron, of Toronto, who is manager of the trust company, which is financing the project. It is understood that the work of construction will be started almost immediately.

Kilkenny Confers Honor on Woman

Unique Distinction for Jewess, Whose Husband, a Landlord, Had Never Been Boycotted.

From a Staff Correspondent.

DUBLIN, Nov. 26.—The honorary freedom of the City of Kilkenny was conferred a few days ago on Ellen, Countess of Desart, the widow of the fourth Earl of Desart. This is the first time that the freedom of an Irish city has been conferred on a woman, and it is the first time that any city in the world has conferred such an honor on a Jewess.

Lady Desart is the daughter of the late Henry L. Bischoffsheim, a famous London philanthropist and her good works on the Irish estate of her husband have made her the idol of everyone around Kilkenny. The late Lord Desart was just as popular as his wife, and he used to boast in the darkest days of the Irish land war that he had never been boycotted and that he always received an Irish welcome when he visited his home at Desart Court. Lady Desart, in thanking the corporation for the honor conferred on her, declared that it was doubly welcome to her because it offered the best evidence in the world that Ireland, as she had always contended, was a country in which the broadest religious toleration prevailed.

HARD ON CONDUCTORS

"Pay as You Enter" System Meets With Objections.

The Toronto Railway Company employes' union are inclined to disagree with Manager Fleming's action in ordering pay-as-you-enter cars on city routes at present. They take the ground that sufficient preparation has not been made for such a step.

For instance, all the cars will not be equipped with stationary fare boxes on the rear platform and conductors in such cases will be forced to remain on the platform, a matter of very much hardship in cold, stormy weather. The union officials also express the opinion that street car patrons will object most strenuously to the selling of tickets and making change in such an exposed situation.

"It's really a case in which the Humane Society will be called upon to interfere," says Joseph Gibbons, business agent of the T. R. Co. Employes' Union. "If the company goes ahead, as it has said it will, we shall have to take some action. Then how can a man hold a fare box, sell tickets, make change and handle the crowds getting on the cars? We'll see how people like standing out in the cold on the platform waiting for the conductor to take fares. They must have stationary fare boxes, and the vestibule must be closed in and heated."

Duchess Sets Fashion In Swan-Like Necks

Every Woman in Really Smart London Society is Now Trying to Wear Her Throat Long.

From a Staff Correspondent.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—It seems that the Duchess of Marlborough is responsible for the suprising vogue of the moment in favor of the long, swan-like throat. At the numerous art shows now open this "new" neck is a subject of much comment for it figures not only in "fancy" pictures but in actual portraits. The art critics grumble and say it is out of proportion nearly always, and often out of drawing, and the artists agree with some of this but say that an every day request from their sisters is—"Will you please make my neck as long as you possibly can?" And after a little hesitation, "You know, after the style of the Duchess of Marlborough's." This comes from little podgy women of five feet nothing as well as from stately goddesses.

Beauty specialists and others are just now reaping a rich harvest out of the fashion for the "Duchess of Marlborough neck." All sorts and conditions of women, from society beauties to little actresses earning $10 a week are bent on looking "swan-like."

The late beautiful Duchess of Leinster had a superb throat, too. Artists and sculptors said it was as beautiful as that of the Venus de Milo.

WHO KNOWS THIS MAN?

Lost His Memory in London, Eng.—Believed to Be J. E. Drexel of Gotham.

His memory gone, and wandering penniless on the streets of London, England, a man believed to be J. E. Drexel of New York City, has been taken charge of by the Scotland Yard men, and is being cared for in the St. George's Infirmary, pending the arrival of information from this continent that may disclose his identity or discover him to his relatives.

Inspector of Detectives Duncan, received a letter Saturday morning from the Scotland Yard authorities telling of the young man's pitiable plight. He was found wandering about the Thames Embankment on Aug. 4, and has since been unable to tell his name. He appears to be about 35 years old.

It was later found that he had stopped at the Hotel Victoria under the name of J. E. Drexel of New York. Lord Maidstone, who married a Miss Drexel, daughter of Anthony Drexel of New York, went to the place to try and identify him as being some connection of that family, but he failed.

The unfortunate man had clothes on that were bought in Montreal, New York, Detroit, Vancouver and Chicago.

Mr. Sydney Fitzgerald is spending some time with friends in Buffalo.

"The quality goes in before the name goes on."

BREDIN'S FRUIT LOAF

Remember this next week that for the Sunday Tea nothing could be nicer than Bredin's Fruit Loaf sliced thin and carefully buttered.

Just as palatable and tasty as fine pastry and a "heep sight" more wholesome.

Mixed and made with the same care you would give a Christmas cake in your own oven.

10 cents.

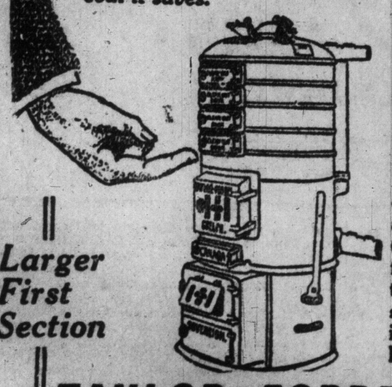
Phones College 761 and Parkdale 1585. Bakeries 160-164 Avenue road and Bloor and Dundas streets.

Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Denovan of Rosedale announce the engagement of their daughter, Hilda, to Frederick W. Stewart, A. M., Washington, Penn., son of J. W. A. Stewart, D. D., of Rochester, N. Y. The marriage will take place on December 28.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hawes, Spadina Gardens, returned from New York last week.

Sovereign Hot Water Boiler

Adds 10 to 15 per cent. more than its entire cost to the selling price of any home in which it is installed—and pays for itself as well with the coal it saves.



Larger First Section

The "larger first section," in its proper proportions is an exclusive feature in the "Sovereign" Hot Water Boiler. The "Dictionary of Heating" (It' free; write for it) tells how this first sectio saves coal a: increases the heating capacity.

TAYLOR-FORBES COMPANY LIMITED

Toronto Office and Showrooms

1088 KING STREET WEST.

EXECUTORS' SALE

OF THE LATE

Nicholas Rooney's Stock

of high-class Irish Linen Tablecloths, Napkins, Towels, Towellings, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Quilts, Blankets, Eiderdown Quilts, Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, Lace Curtains, Motor Rugs, etc.

TO BE SOLD AT RETAIL

Sale Begins Monday, November 28

In order to close out the estate quickly, the Executors will offer the whole of this high-class stock at specially low prices. This is an unprecedented opportunity for the ladies of Toronto to secure at low cost the finest goods manufactured. The late Mr. Rooney was for the past fifty-five years a recognized authority in this line, and handled only the highest-class goods. The stock is all new and up to date. Householders and others should avail themselves of this offering to purchase at less than wholesale prices.

THE NICHOLAS ROONEY (ESTATE), 62 YONGE ST., TORONTO

(Next Door to Globe Office). N.B.—MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

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

Table Cloths	from $1.15	HEMSTICHED LINEN CAMBRIC.	
Table Napkins	per dozen 1.50		Prices per dozen.
Tray Cloths	from .56	Ladies', 12 in. square	78c.
Carving Napkins	" .90	Ladies', 15½ in. sq.	$1.00
Fish Napkins	per dozen .85	Ladies', 16½ in. sq.	$1.12
Fringe Doylies	" .48	Ladies', 17½ in. sq.	$1.12
Linen Sheets	per pair 3.33	Gentlemen's, 19 in. sq.	$2.37
" " Hemstitched,	" 4.95	Gentlemen's, 20½ in. sq.	$1.55
Pillow Covers	each 1.90	Gentlemen's, 23½ in. sq.	$2.00
Linen Towels	per doz. 2.40	GOLDEN FLAX HEMSTITCHED.	
" " Hemstitched	" 3.50	Ladies', 13 in. sq.	$1.63
" " Fancy	" 4.00	Ladies', 15½ in. sq.	$2.25
Baby Towels	" 3.55	Ladies', 17½ in. sq.	$2.50
Huckaback Towels	" 1.90	SILVER SHEEN TRANSPARENT.	
Bath Towels	each .56	Ladies', 11 in. sq.	$1.37
Bedspreads	" 5.50	Ladies', 13 in. sq.	$1.87
Toilet Covers	" .22	Ladies', 15½ in. sq.	$2.38
Sideboard Covers	" .45	Gentlemen's, 20½ in. sq.	$4.00
Hemstitched Mats	" .08	BORDERED LINEN CAMBRIC.	
" Tray Cloths	" .26	Ladies' size	69c.
" Tea Cloths	" .72	Gentlemen's size	$1.00
" Toilet Covers	" .36	Gentlemen's full size	$1.12
" Sideb'd Covers	" .56	HAND-EMBROIDERED INITIAL.	
Embroid. Tea Cloths	" 1.15	12 inches square, ¼-in. hem	$1.50
" Toilet Covers	" .86	14 inches square, ⅜-in. hem	$1.50
" Sideboard Cloths.	" 1.28	15 inches square, ½-in. hem	$1.35
" Tray Cloths	" .60	20 inches square, 1-in. hem	$2.50
Night Dress Cases	" .55	EMBROIDERED SCALLOPED BORDERED.	
Brush and Comb Cases	" .44	Prices: 25c, 38c, 50c, 62c, each.	
Cushion Cases	" .43	PRINTED COTTON HANDKERCHIEFS	
Toilet Sets, 4 pieces	" 1.45	(suitable for Children).	
Tea Cosies	" .62	Prices: 25c per dozen.	

Walpoles'
IRISH LINENS
44b, Bedford Street, BELFAST, Ireland.

Illustrated Catalogue on receipt of Postcard to WALPOLES', 173 Huron Street, Toronto.

PARKDALE RINK
"Rink of Quality."

Tuesday Night, Nov. 29

BLOCK PARTY

Thursday Night, Dec. 1

BAND CONCERT

Programmes and Grand March. Select Patronage.

AN OPEN LETTER

Addressed to the OPHTHALMIC DOCTORS, 358 Queen-street West, Toronto.

Dear Doctors:

"Words fail to express our gratitude to you for the lasting results in straightening our son's, Hatfield's, eyes without an operation which we were told would be necessary.

Seven years ago he was sick with diphtheria and the nerves of his eyes got so weak he could hardly open them for days, then his left eye turned in and we consulted you and obtained your prescription for his glasses and to our glad surprise we could see an improvement in a few weeks. In six months, his eyes were straight again but he wore his glasses for some time to ensure a permanent cure. He has not worn them now for four years and his eyes are alright. We would urge anyone with weak or cross eyes to consult you."

Very sincerely and gratefully yours,
Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Potter.

Careful Women Like to Know that work sent to cleaners will receive the same careful attention they themselves would bestow, Fountain gives this individual attention to every garment, and coupled with an expert knowledge of all cleaning and dyeing processes, can guarantee you will be satisfied with all work entrusted to him.

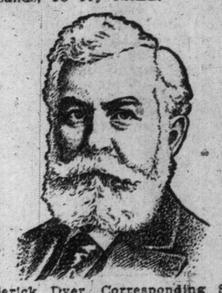
MyValet
MAIN — 5900
30 Adelaide W

RHEUMATISM

I want to send every sufferer who reads this paper a pair of Magic Foot Drafts TO TRY FREE

Send Me Your Address To-day

Write me. I'll send you a $1.00 pair of Magic Foot Drafts, the great Michigan external remedy that is curing thousands, **To Try FREE.**



Frederick Dyer, Corresponding Sec'y.

No matter where the pain, whether acute or chronic—muscular, sciatic, lumbago, gout—and however stubborn or severe, you'll get the Drafts by return mail. Then after you get them and try them, if you are fully satisfied with the benefit received, send me One Dollar. If not, keep your money. **I take your word.**

I make this unequaled offer because **I know** what remarkable cures the Drafts are performing, **cures after 30 40 years** of suffering — cures after doctors and baths and medicines had utterly failed. Won't you try them? I am sure you'll be glad if you do, and you cannot lose a penny. Address **Magic Foot Draft Co., GE48 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich.** Send no money. **Write to-day.**

The North Toronto Route to Montreal and Ottawa.

is the most comfortable, finest and fastest service to Montreal and Ottawa yet afforded to the people of Toronto. Train leaves North Parkdale 2.15 p.m., West Toronto 2.30 p.m., arriving North Toronto 2.45 p.m., and leaves North Toronto 10.00 p.m. daily except Sunday, and carries thru sleepers for both points. Train stops at Westmount and arrives Montreal 7.00 a.m., and Ottawa 6.50 a.m. Passengers may remain in sleeping cars till 8.00 a.m. Northbound Yonge-street cars run direct to North Toronto station. Sleeping car accommodation held at North Toronto station, West Toronto station and City Ticket Office, southeast corner King and Yonge-streets.

Funeral of John Church.

On Saturday the funeral of the late Mr. John Church, father of Controller Church, took place from his late residence, Scarboro Heights, to St. James' Cemetery.

The pallbearers were Messrs. T. R. Whiteside, John Chilew, William A. Poole, Thomas Langton, John Murray and Capt. R. Sargent.

The services were conducted by Rev. E. A. McIntyre of St. Aiden's, and Rev. G. I. Taylor of St. Bartholomew's.

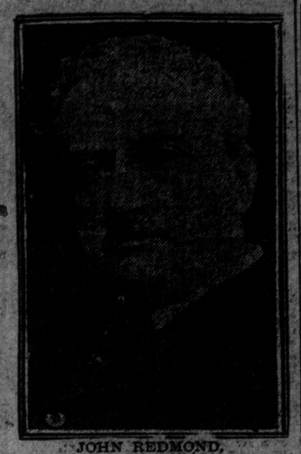
The Danger of Draughts.

From The British Medical Journal.

That the so-called draught is only a concentrated dose of fresh air, and that millions suffer for want of fresh air, certainly represent profound truths. Nevertheless they leave us unimpressed, for much the same statements might be said of so many other things.

Lead, for instance, when distributed thru the substance of india rubber gloves is as useful to X-ray workers as fresh air to ordinary individuals; but when concentrated in the form of a bullet, exposure to its impact is apt to prove inconvenient. But however these things be, we adhere to our belief that draughts are dangerous.

It is not commonly understood that the draught is merely the primum movens, the immediate cause of the ill results experienced being in some cases perhaps a micro-organism, in others perhaps a toxin, with which the system would have been able to deal effectively but for the local depression of vitality brought about by exposure to a concentrated dose of fresh air.



JOHN REDMOND,
Irish member of parliament, who is credited with having the upper hand of the house of commons. During his recent tour of America, Redmond is said to have collected $200,000 to be used to further a scheme to obtain home rule for Ireland.

WOMAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

Mrs. George Slade Gashes Throat With Husband's Razor.

Because of despondency induced by a long illness, Mrs. Ada Slade, aged 30, wife of George Slade, 505 West Queen-street, cut her throat with her husband's razor early Saturday morning. Tho in a very serious condition, Mrs. Slade may recover. She is in Grace Hospital.

The deed was committed in the presence of her husband. The instrument was lying on the dressing table in the room. While they were getting dressed she picked it up, looked at it for a short time, then suddenly opened it and slashed her throat. Her husband was unable to prevent her. He became nearly frantic and rushed for a doctor, after putting on a temporary bandage. Mrs. Slade fainted while the razor was at her throat. The gash was nearly six inches in length. On the way to the hospital Mrs. Slade moaned continually: "Be good to the baby."

DR. SHEARER'S ILLNESS.

The following is a telegram sent to the city solicitor of Winnipeg, Mr. Theo. A., to-day, from Dr. Shearer's office:

"Have written Dr. Shearer at Clifton Springs, enclosing copy of your telegram, and now have his answer. He is especially desirous of the privilege of appearing before the commission and establishing the truth of the statements which he has made, but his physician at Clifton Springs refuses to allow him to undertake now such a journey and effort. He requests that the sitting of the commission do not close till he shall have had opportunity to appear, and he hopes to be able to be in Winnipeg in a month—perhaps less."

Established 1878

D. H. BASTEDO & CO.,
77 KING STREET EAST

FUR Manufacturers

STYLE 14.	
Black, for	$35 to $50
Isabella, for	$35 to $50
Pointed, for	$50 to $75
Black Lynx, for	$50 to $75
Black Wolf, for	$25 to $35
Isabella Raccoon, for	$20 to $30
Sable Raccoon, for	$25 to $35
Alaska Sable, for	$35 to $75
Persian Deer, for	$15 to $18
Russian Lynx, for	$10.50 to $18
Mink Sets, for	$25 to $125
Mink Muffs	$25 to $100
Mink Stole	$25 to $125
Persian Muffs	$12 to $25
Persian Ties	$7.50 to $25
White Thibet Sets	$6.00 to $18
STYLE 5.	
Persian Jackets	$125 to $275
Hudson Seal Jackets	$150 to $200
Near Seal	$35 to $100
Russian Pony	$28 to $5
Muskrat	$35 to $75
Sable Squirrel	$125 to $150
Ladies' Muskrat	$25 to $75
Men's Muskrat	$35 to $150

Everything in Fur at closest prices in the trade.
Every article guaranteed.

WRITE FOR CATALOG.

FOR SALE.

$32,000.00—Solid brick two-storey building, having a frontage of 80 feet by a depth of 187 feet. Suitable for garage, factory or storage warehouse. Light on all sides.

FRED H. ROSS & COMPANY,
Business Real Estate,
6 Adelaide Street East
(Lumsden Building).
Tel. M. 5081.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt

The figure on the divan might have been some beautiful statue of marble; the pallid face, the black, carefully moulded eyebrows, the sensitive mouth, the round, full chin. A long lace robe fell in graceful folds from her shoulders, edged at the neck by a collar of ermine. It might have been the figure of some resting goddess until the glance became riveted on some definite object, and the eyes looked for a moment from the scrutiny of space. Then there flashed into the marble face that something which robbed it of the inscrutable calm, the marble stillness. The figure became imbued with life. And soon not only the eyes gove life, but the hands, as well, the mouth, the face, the whole being. The bunch of white chiffon rose rose and fell, against the cream luxury of her satin waist. The long arms gestured gracefully, the head leaned forward, to add greater attention to the speaker. Madame Bernhardt was, even more the "Femme Charmante" off the stage than on it. She spoke in French, except now and then, when someone seemed not to understand her. Then her brow became wrinkled, and it was with difficulty she found the appropriate word to express herself.

She made a laughing illusion to the muzzling of dogs in Toronto. "What is the matter with all the dogs here? Why is it that they have those ugly things around their necks? Ah, I would not have my dog tortured so, my beautiful cocker, Peter Pan. They would not let me bring him to Toronto in my car. And he remains in New York pining his life away till his mistress returns. I had a telegram from him the other day. He said he was very lonesome without his mother, that he wished I would soon be back again, and hoped I would have a pleasant trip around the country."

She leaned back and smiled. And then I understood how it was she had such a remarkable influence over her audiences, all over the world. There is one thing to which all nations are alike susceptible. Madame Bernhardt's long tuition on the stage has perfected her in the art of graciousneses, as no other tuition could. Hers is the charm of years, the greatest triumph, the triumph of time against youth. When time accentuates graciousness and charm, then time is indeed rising to its true worth, its best mission.

Someone mentioned something about Chanticleer and asked about its reception in Paris. At the mention of Rostand's name Madame Bernhardt became most enthusiastic. He is a particular friend of hers, and she considers him wonderfully clever.

"Ah, it is a clever play, very clever. But the costumes are such as render it impossible to display any remarkable acting in it. To act well one must be able to make use of the arms, the whole body. As the dog, the cat, the cock, the actors are encumbered to such an extent that they cannot move their arms. They are strapped down to their sides, and they must strut about the stage, saying their lines without any movements at all, any graceful gestures. I would never play the part of Chanticleer for that reason. Miss Maud Adams, who is chosen to play it in America, is very charming, and very clever. I saw her play one time, and I have met her. She should play the part very beautifully, but her hands, ah, trapped down, what can she do? That is the reason, I think, why the people of Paris do not consider Chantcleer a whole success. And it is too bad, for Monsieur Rostand is a very clever man."

Someone asked Madame Bernhardt if she considered the American woman too pampered, too idolized, in her own country, and not only her own, but wherever she went.

Her reply was almost a retort. She laughed and appeared surprised at the question.

"Why, no woman can be too much idolized. What a thing to think! And the American women, I should say, are the happiest in the world. And why should they not be? They have everything a waman could wish, horses, carriages, jewels, fine clothes."

As to the old, old question, the secret of her youth, Madame Bernhardt says: "I do not grow old because I keep my thoughts young. I have not the time to grow old. The days, the weeks, the years. Ah, they mean nothing, nothing to the real artist. It is only the plodder who thinks of the time as it passes. Time means just one thing. It means this: The opportunity to work, to prepare for and achieve another artistic triumph."

And so it goes. Till her death, Bernhardt will play the roles of young girls. She is so occupied with youth, and the thoughts of it that she cannot grow old, as the world knows the term.

Margaret Bell.

A PRINCESS IN EXILE.

Life in a Palace Regulated by a Striking Clock.

From The London Daily Mail.

There have been many royal sufferers thru revolutions, but not one of them perhaps endured such fulness of misfortune as Mme. Royale, daughter of Louis XVI., whose life is described by Lady Theodora Davidson's version of Turquan's book of that name.

The remarkable woman known as Mme. Royale was born in surroundings of the greatest pomp and luxury. While an infant she had eighty personal attendants, and the yearly bill for her bouillon at the age of two amounted to £208, but by her twelfth year she had suffered three years of imprisonment, lost her father, mother and aunt, who were guillotined, and herself made an exile.

Altho a hard favored woman in later life, she was beautiful in her young days. Her haughtiness, however, greatly troubled her mother, Marie Antoinette, who adopted a curious measure to check it.

"She chose for her a little companion of humble birth who was to be the princess' own charge and was to share with her the good things of life. 'I have myself seen,' writes a visitor to the court, 'the queen superintending madame's meal in company wtih a little peasant whom madame had to look after and serve first, the queen saying, "You must do the honors."'"

The subsequent event leading up to the imprisonment in the temple are too well known to need description. The life of the orphaned child there was pitiful, but she bore her trials bravely.

"She remained unruffled by such vexations as sleeping on a chaff mattress, having no carpet, no spare body linen or shoes, sweeping out her room. The young girl at a later period of her imprisonment was dressed in a scanty gray bodice she had long outgrown. Her skirt was also much too short. She wore a kerchief around her neck and another on her head. Her hands were coarse and red. She spoke with hesitation and seemed afraid of uttering an imprudent word."

But even wore than her imprisonment was the disappointment of her marriage. This was arranged while in exile without the bride and bridegroom meeting. She dreamed of a hero, and this is how they met.

When the carriages halted the king (Louis XVIII., her uncle) descended from his. Madame, light as a bird, in spite of a month in her carriage, jumped down, ran across to the king and knelt to receive his blessing. Then Louis XVIII. drew from behind his sheltering rotundity a frail creature of monkeylike appearance.

"Your betrothed, the Duc d'Angouleme," he announced, placing a fat hand on the puny shoulder of the prince and propelling him toward his niece.

Yet the Duc t'Angouleme, if not intellectual, was a kindly, honest and gentle man, devoted to his wife, as she in later life was to him.

Even in their days of power the life of Mme. Royale had little joy in it.

The routine of the Duc and Duchesse d'Angouleme's lives at the Tuileries was as unvarying as that of a convent.

They rose at 6 o'clock in the winter and 5 in the summer and lighted their own fires.

At half-past 10 o'clock precisely they breakfasted. The meal was attended by two of the king's gentlemen and a few of their own suite. After the meal the duchesse and her husband paid a visit to the king.

Madame set near him with her ladies and while he jested she worked at her embroidery. After twenty minutes of this entertainment she laid her needle aside, rose and curtseyed low to his majesty.

The king, a prisoner to his chair from gout and corpulency, would kiss her hand, then rattle off scandalous and shameless stories without end, after which with his followers he would attend mass. The whole family would dine at half-past 2 o'clock and usually spend the evening at cards and embroidery.

Punctuality, even when the family was in exile, became almost a vice. Everything was regulated like clockwork in the exiled court. In order that time should not pass unobserved the clocks were arranged to strike the whole hour at every quarter.

Each room was furnished with one of these compendious timekeepers. The result was that at the hour a deafening clamor of striking clocks would proclaim imperiously that the moment for working or talking or playing or eating or sleeping had arrived.

The Old French Mail.

From The London Chronicle.

Even with a railway strike on, the mails can be carried much more quickly between Paris and the coast than in the old days, thanks to the motor car. Before 1843, the time allowance for the Indian mails between Calais or Boulogne and Marseilles was 102 hours, which was nearly always exceeded. Then the French Government undertook to do it in seventy-two hours and put on a special light fourgon for the work. Baines' "On the Track of the Mail Coach," describes the adventures of this vehicle on one journey. At St. Etienne it killed a child running across the road. Then the wheels, insufficiently lubricated, caught fire four times. Linchpins came out and wheels off. There was a collision with a cart, the postillion being flung from his saddle and seriously injured. Going up hill at Neuilly the eight horses revolted and upset the fourgon. Yet only forty-eight minutes were lost between Calais and Marseilles.

The Family Music Fund
An Easy Plan for Buying a Player-Piano

All members of the family should be glad to contribute to the fund that will provide music—gladdening, entertaining, elevating, all-the-year-round music—for the home. A Family Fund for the purchase of a

Nordheimer Player-Piano

is the most attractive and most reasonable method of making a combined gift. Such a present would be suitable for Christmas, but the pleasure of it would last the year round, yes, for a lifetime. The Nordheimer Player-Piano is so simple that every member of the family can play it, even down to the youngest. Each may play his own choice of music—operatic, classic or popular. A repertoire of 20,000 selections is at the command of the operator.

NOTE—A family fund started now will be large enough before Christmas to make a first payment, and have a piano or player-piano delivered before the Christmas holiday. We arrange easy terms when desired.

The Nordheimer Piano and Music Co., Limited
Canadian Representatives of Steinway & Sons, New York
15 King Street East, Toronto

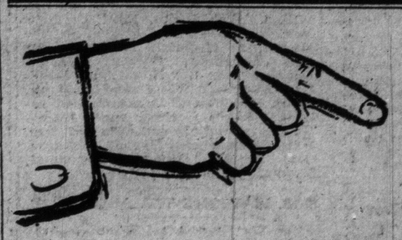
The Home Bank of Canada

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per Annum has been declared upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Home Bank of Canada for the three months ending the 30th day of November, 1910, and the same will be payable at the Head Office or any branches of the Home Bank on and after Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of November, 1910, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board. *JAMES MASON,*
Toronto, October 26th. *General Manager.*



Remember This

You have no Indigestion from eating my bread, You get the full standard weight in every loaf and you pay only

5 Cents a Loaf

Full Weight, 24 Ounces—5 Cents
Full Weight, 48 Ounces—10 Cents

If you have never yet tried a loaf of my Home-made Bread, you ought to do so at once. It is a delicious and substantial loaf.

GEO. LAWRENCE, BAKER

Cor. Denison Avenue and Carr Street.

Mrs. Gibson will give a dance at Government House on Dec. 23.

* * *

Miss Ethel Stone will give a tea at 43 Nanton-avenue on Saturday, Dec. 3.

* * *

The Rugby dance will take place at the gym on Dec. 9, and Trinity conversat will be held on Jan. 26, 1911.

* * *

The following have consented to act as patronesses for the medical at home at the university gymnasium on Nov. 30: Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Falconer, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Primrose, Mrs. Adam Wright, Mrs. Ramsay Wright.

* * *

The Toronto Women's Press Club will give a reception for Mrs. McCling (author of Sowing Seeds in Danny) on Monday afternoon from 4.30 to 6.30.

* * *

The annual conversazione at Victoria College will take place on Dec. 2.

* * *

Mrs. J. A. McKee will give a young people's dance at McConkey's on Dec. 12 for her two daughters.

* * *

The Hon. W. Vivian and Miss Violet Vivian are at the Queen's for the week-end. The Hon. Violet Vivian is maid of honor to the Dowager Queen Alexandra.

* * *

The Parkdale Canoe Club dance will be held at McConkey's on Dec. 28.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Townsend is giving a tea to introduce Miss Constance Townsend on Dec. 7.

* * *

The patronesses for the Harbord alumni dance at the Metropolitan on Wednesday are: Mrs. H. B. Spotton, Mrs. E. W. Hagarty, Mrs. I. W. Fairbairn, Mrs. G. Keith, Mrs. D. Urquhart, Miss G. Lawler, Miss E. Baimer. No tickets for the dance can be obtained at the door. Miss Alice Rothwell is the secretary.

* * *

Senorita Brazill has charge of the program of music next Wednesday afternoon at the Women's Art Association.

* * *

Mrs. A. P. Inglis will receive for the first time in her new house, 1398 College-street, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 29, and in the New Year on the third Monday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Borsh, 92 Delaware-avenue, have left on an extended trip to Southern California.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. I. Woodland, formerly of 117 Wellesley-crescent, are now in the St. George Apartments, where Mrs. Woodland will receive on Wednesday, Nov. 30, and on the fourth Tuesday of each month after the New Year.

* * *

Miss Elsie Loudon and Miss Olive Loudon will receive in the studio, Standard Bank Chambers, 1 East Charles-street, on Monday and Tuesday afternoons, Nov. 28 and 29.

* * *

Mrs. John J. Collins, New York, announces the engagement of her only daughter, Frances Agnes, to Mr. Arthur J. Roseburgh, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Roseburgh, Palmerston-avenue, Toronto.

* * *

Mrs. George McGill, Walmer-road, was the hostess of a large tea and dance on Wednesday afternoon and evening in honor of her daughter, Miss Lena McGill. Mrs. Arthur Ridler, Mrs. William Scott and Miss McGill assisted in the drawing-room, which was decorated with yellow chrysanthemums and roses. Mrs. Charles McGill and Mrs. Stanley Floyd poured out the tea and coffee, and the ladies assisting were Mrs. Lester Coulter, Miss Muriel Rogers (Peterboro), Miss Gourlay, Miss Helen Young and Miss Eileen Kinnear.

* * *

The officers and members of the Alumnae Association of University College announce their annual Christmas bazaar to be held in the foyer of Convocation Hall Nov. 29 and 30, from 3 to 10 o'clock. Tea will be served each afternoon and evening. There will be no charge for admission.

* * *

Mrs. T. Miles Kinsman, Summer Hill-avenue, will not receive until the New Year.

* * *

Mrs. F. H. Cates (Florence Gould) will receive for the first time since her marriage at her home, 646 Ontario-street, on Dec. 1.

* * *

Mrs. S. S. Fliton (nee Nixon) will receive for the first time since her marriage on Wednesday afternoon and evening, Nov. 30, at her house, 18 Kingswood-road. Mrs. W. H. Cunningham will receive with her sister Mrs. Filton.

* * *

Mrs. Frederick C. Noice (nee Miss Edith Robinson) has issued invitations for her first nuptial reception on Thursday, Dec. 1, at her house, 11 Galley-avenue, Parkdale.

* * *

Mrs. Russell M. White will receive on Friday, Dec. 2, in her apartment, 46 Avenue-road, and not again until the New Year.

* * *

Mrs. Austin L. McCredie will receive at the Mulgrave Apartments, 378 Markham-street, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 29, and not again until the New Year.

* * *

Mrs. Hyman Goldburg will receive for the first time since her marriage with her mother, Mrs. David Goldburg, 1034 Bathurst-street, Thursday, Dec. 1, from 4 till 7.

* * *

Mrs. Albert J. Broughton, 114 Beatrice-street, will receive on Wednesday, November 30, and not again until the New Year. Mrs. Chris Murray, her sister, will receive with her.

* * *

Mrs. J. G. Newsom (formerly Mrs. M. Millichamp) will receive for the first time Wednesday, Nov. 30, at 521 Brunswick-avenue.

* * *

The undergraduates in medicine of Toronto University, will hold their annual at home in Varsity Gymnasium on Wednesday evening, November 30. The patronesses are: Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Falconer, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Primrose, Mrs. Adam Wright, Mrs. Ramsay Wright. The at home committee consists of: Hon. President Dr. Herbert A. Bruce; President T. J. Glover; Secretary W. D. Barrett.

* * *

The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Bryce of Winnipeg took place on Wednesday night at the home of Mr. Geo. A. Musgrave, 233 Garden-avenue. A large number of relatives and guests were present.

Mr. Bryce came to Canada from the old country in the year 1854 to work in the machine shop of the contractors of the G.T.R., situated at that time at the Don. From 1868 to 1879 Mr. Bryce was engineer on the old Great Western Railroad, afterwards being engineer on the Winnipeg branch of the C.P.R. from 1879 to 1906, when he retired from active railroad life.

The Rev. Mr. Follis of Galley Avenue Methodist Church officiated as chairman. An excellent musical program was furnished by the following prominent Toronto artists: Mr. Charles E. Musgrave, Mr. Geo. A. Musgrave, Mr. Fred Weaver, Mr. Norman Nicholson, Mr. Harvey Lloyd, Mr. Geo. Ross, Mr. Bob Clarke and Mr. J. R. Slack.

Mrs. Gouinlock's Dance at McConkey's

Mr. and Mrs. Gouinlock gave a delightful dance for about 250 of their friends at McConkey's on Wednesday evening in honor of the debut of their youngest daughter, Naomi, who was wearing a beautiful white satin dress with silver and crystal embroidery and carried a sheaf of pink roses, numbers of other bouquets being arranged on a table by her side. Mrs. Gouinlock wore a white satin dress veiled with black jetted chiffon and her other two daughters were in pale yellow and in white satin gowns respectively. The pretty rose colored ball room was decorated with masses of palms and supper was served downstairs at tables set for four and decorated with mauve chrysanthemums. The guests included a number of young married people, Mrs. William Temple and Mrs. George MacDonald, two brides of last summer being very much admired in the wedding gowns of white satin and real lace. Others present were: Mr. and Mrs. Holmstead, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Massey, the latter in apple pink; Mr. and Mrs. Cromwell Gurney, Mr. Harry Strathy and Mrs. Strathy in emerald green, Miss Isobel Saunders in mooonlight blue chiffon, Miss Aileen Robertson, Miss Eleanor Mackenzie, Miss Eleanor Gooderham, , the Messrs. Gooderham, the Messrs. Fellowes, Miss Marjorie Fellowes, in black, Miss Violet Edwards in pale blue, Mr. Gordon Perry, Mr. Montizambert, Mr. Scott, Mr. Heber Smith, Mr. Bob Sinclair, Miss Muriel Jarvis, in pink, Mr. Hewitt Smith, the Misses Cassels, Miss Lena Coady, in pale yellow with bouquet of roses, Miss Elf Bowes, also in yellow, Miss Clare Corson, Miss Lorna Murray, Miss Jessie Webber, Miss Ollie Walker, in white chiffon and jet, Miss Evelyn Taylor, in rose color, Miss Maud Arthurs Weir, Miss Dorothy Primrose, Miss Dorothy Beardmore, Miss Fiskin, Mr. Louis Monahan, Mr. Mortimer, the Misses Webster, Mr. David Dick, Mr. and Mrs. Britton Osler, Miss Mona Murray, Miss Muriel Strathy, Miss Edith Snelgrove, Miss Doris Suckling, Miss Edith Porter, Miss Laura Cassels, Miss Olga Schwartz, Miss Nita Millman, Mr. Millman, Miss Muriel White, Miss Nesbitt Woodstock wore white satin with silver and carried a lovely bouquet, Miss Kathleen Burns, Miss Eva Haney, Mr. Harold Scandrett, Miss Jessie Hope, the Misses Crowther, Miss Elsie Graham, Miss McConkey, (Guelph) in white, Mrs. Harry Paterson, Messrs. Ince, Messrs. Langmuir, Mr. B. Mortimer, Miss Taylor, St. Catharines, Mr. Snively, Mr. Roy Buchanan, Miss Marjorie Wilkes, Miss Gouinlock, New York, Miss Elsie Jackes, Mr. Large, Mr. Porter, Mr. Acton Fleming, Mr. Hewitt Smith, Miss Perch, England, in white and pink, Miss Marjorie Haskins, Hiss Norah Gwynne, Miss Garrow, Miss Marjorie Wallace, Miss Blanche Milas, the Misses Wedd, Mr. Frank Cochrane, Mr. George Alexander, Mr. De Courcey O'Grady, Mr. Walter Miller, Mr. St. George Baldwin, Mr. Ford, Miss Massey, in pale blue, Miss Gwynne (Dundas), Mr. Harcourt, Mr. S. Holmstead, Mr. MacKelcan, Mr. P. Beatty.

O'REGAN—HIGGINS.

On Nov. 23, at 9 a.m., St. Patrick's Church was the scene of an interesting wedding, when Miss Mae, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Higgins, McCaul-street, was married to Mr. John Parker O'Regan. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. Mulheran, C.S.S.R., after which solemn mystial high mass was celebrated by Rev. E. Mulheran, assisted by Rev. T. A. L. Jones, deacon and Rev. W. H. Brick, sub-deacon. The altar was lavishly decorated with white and pink chrysanthemums, Easter lilies and narcissi, and the sanctuary was banked with palms and ferns. The choir, of which the groom is a member, under the direction of Mr. John Cosgrave, with Miss N. Costello at the organ, rendered in a most beautiful manner Mercandante's Mass, Messrs. James Costello, Charles Lavery and Jean C. Frese singing the solos. To the strains of the Lohengrin wedding march the bridal party entered the church, the bride leaning on the arm of her father and attired in a handsome hand-embroidered Parisian gown of ivory silk poplin over satin, with white gage picture hat and willow plumes and tiny gold roses. She carried an empire shower of lily of the valley. The bride's sister, Miss Margaret, was bridesmaid and wore an imported gown of handsomely embroidered pale blue silk crepe, and also wore a large black gage hat, with willow plumes, and carried a sheaf of marguerites and American beauties, and wore the groom's gift, a sunburst of pearls. The groom was assisted by Mr. Jack Harnett of Brampton. The ushers were Mr. N. K. Moore and Mr. J. J. Higgins. The groom's gift to the bride was an upright Baby Grand piano; to the groomsman, a pearl scarfpin; to the ushers, gold monogram cuff links. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, Mrs. Higgins receiving in black voile over satin and trimmed with baby Irish lace, and black plumed hat, after which the bride donned her traveling black diagonal serge and King's blue hat and mink furs, and left with her husband to spend a short honeymoon in Buffalo and Rochester. Mr. and Mrs. O'Regan will be at home after Jan. 1, 1911, at 384 Yonge-street.

I.A.A. DANCE ON FRIDAY NIGHT.

The Island Aquatic Association held its fourth annual dance at McConkey's on Friday evening, when over two hundred guests were present and thoroly enjoyed the evening, the arrangements being perfectly carried out by an able committee and an unusual number of patronesses being present to look after the enjoyment of the guests. The floor was at no time too crowded for dancing, and a bridge room was provided downstairs for the non-dancers. The following committee was in charge of the dance: Charles G. Ellis, T. K. Wade, J. G. Merrick, Fred Lamont, A. B. Meredith, A. R. Denison, H. S. Sweatman, J. M. Lowndes, J. R. Francis, Norman Copping, C. L. Lugsdin and Lewis B. Brown. The patronesses present were: Mrs. Horrocks, Mrs. Dyas, Mrs. Denison, Mrs. Lowndes, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Lugsdin, Mrs. Copping, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Eastwood, Mrs. Ryrie, Mrs. Langley and Mrs. Douglas, those receiving being presented with bouquets of Killarney roses.

TRINITY DANCE.

The usual autumn dance took place at Trinity College last week with even more than its usual success. A. B. Mortimer made an efficient secretary, and was assisted by the following: Mrs. A. H. Boddy, J. L. Bishop, Mr. Dykes, Mr. Hatley. Both Convocation Hall and the entrance hall were used for dancing and supper was served downstairs from a buffet decorated with carnations and chrysanthemums, th eprovost, the dean, and several others giving small suppers in their rooms for a few intimate friends. The patronesses were: Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Duckworth, Mrs. Boyle and Miss Strachan, while the guests included: Miss Beardmore, Miss Rolph, Miss Rosenmuller, Miss Edwards, Miss Lansing, Mrs. and the Misses Horrocks, the Misses Alley, Miss Marjorie Wallace, Miss Violet Heward, Alfred Beardmore, Miss Edith Porter, Miss Greenwood, Miss Claire Denison, Mr. and Miss Norrey, Misses Cassels, Miss Edna Reid, Miss Blake, Miss Doherty, Miss Denton, Miss Margaret Lowe, Miss Goldie, Miss Carswell, Oshawa; Miss Botsford, Miss Langley, Miss Marjorie Wilkes, Brantford; Miss Bigwood, Miss Boyd, Mr. and Miss McGregor, Miss Thompson, Miss Eleanor Gooderham, Mr. Gooderham, Curran Hunt, Brantford; Rev. Dr. Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney H. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Bell, Prof. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Woodcock, Prof. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Miss Madelaine O'Brian, Miss Dorothy Massey, Miss Ottilie Schrieber, Miss Helen Cassels, Misses Edythe and Lila Wilson, Hilda Ingles, Edith Crombie, Marjorie Wilson, Miss Fisken, and the Messrs. Le Mesurier, Alfred Walker, Jack Langmuir, Goggin, Keachie, Douglas Kelly, Roy Nordheimer, Douglas Kirkpatrick, Woodburn Langmuir, Gavin Langmuir, Burnham, Outerbridge, Beatty, Murray and Harold Wrong, Mowat, Douglas Fisken, Ince, Heaton, Mackenzie, Machell, Clarkson, Cox, Beasley, Duncan, Proudfoot, Stewart Wallace and Secord.

MRS. WATSON'S TEA AND DANCE.

Mrs. Watson of Admiral-road was the hostess of two very successful entertainments during the week, a large tea, and, on the following night a young people's dance for her sons. At the tea Mrs. Watson was assisted by Mrs. Geo. Watson, Miss Watson, Miss Eleanor Mackenzie, Miss Violet Edwards, Miss Petica Geddes, Miss Joan Raikes, Midland; Miss Barclay and Miss Glanelli; her gown was of ciel blue chiffon over satin with diamond ornaments. The decorations were of carnations and ferns, and the tea table was done in Richmonds and marguerites. An orchestra was in attendance, and Mrs. Macdonald Fahey sang several solos during the afternoon. At the dance Mrs. Watson was wearing a Parisian gown of maize ninon over satin with real lace and diamond ornaments. An orchestra played the latest dance music and small tables were brought out for supper at midnight. The guests included: Miss Dorothy Kingsford, Miss Petica Geddes, the Misses Edwards, Miss Eleanor Mackenzie, Miss Mary Rosenmuller, Miss Aileen Robertson, Miss Audrey White, Miss Dorothy Write, Miss Constance Henderson, Miss Violet Heward, Miss Maud Weir, Miss Joan Raikes (Midland), Miss Louise Robertson, Miss Claire Denison, Miss Gladys Parry, Miss Jeanette Barclay, Miss Tyrwhitt, Miss Dorothy Shannon, Miss Marjorie Ross, Miss Mowat, Miss Grasett, Miss Ince, Miss Mabel Haney, the Misses Duggan, the Messrs. Langmuir, the Messrs Ince, Mr. Mills, Mr. Dyment, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Tyrwhitt, Mr. Keefer, Mr. H. Denison, Mr. A. Walker, Mr. Jack Galbraith, Mr. P. Beatty, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Jack Macdonald, Mrs. Sifton, Mr. J. Francis, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Pepler, Mr. Monroe, Mr. Parry, Mr. F. Grasett, Mr. Gooderham, Mr. S. Clarke, Mr. G. Fellowes.

LADY CLARK'S TEA ON SATURDAY

Yesterday afternoon Lady Mortimer Clark, Wellington-st., was the hostess of a very large and successful tea, at which the decorations were carried out entirely in pink chrysanthemums, a tall solid silver epergne of the same flowers centering the tea table. Lady Clark looked handsome in a pearl velvet gown with point lace and diamond ornaments. She was assisted by the Misses Mortimer Clark in rose pink and in pale grey satin respectively. Miss Macdougall, Montreal, a guest of the house, also assisted, and was wearing a pink satin dress veiled with crystal net.

MISS CAULFEILD'S TEA.

Miss Kathleen Caulfeild gave a very successful tea for girls last week in honor of Miss Kilbourne of Winnipeg, who was wearing a beautiful gown of white satin with gold and pearls, the hostess looking pretty in a pale blue chiffon frock over silk. The drawing-room was decorated with pink roses and the tea table, in charge of Mrs. Caulfeild, wearing black, with carnations and morguerites. The assistants were: Miss Violet Edwards, Miss Jessie Hope, Miss Norah Gwynne and Miss Eleanor Mackenzie. A few of the girls present were: Miss Vivyan Boulton, Miss Clare Corson, Miss Davsuckling, Miss Helen Bell, Miss Davidson, Miss Frou Le Mesurier, Miss Edna Reid, Miss B. Bethune, Miss Ilga Schwartz, Miss Eleanor Gooderham, Miss Gouinlock, Misses Massey, Miss Gladys Edwards, Miss Evelyn Taylor, Miss Madeleine Walker, Miss Florence Peters, Miss Elf Bowes, Miss Blanche Miles, Misses Crowther, Miss Mildred Thompson, Miss Aileen Larkin, Miss Vera Peterson, Miss Marjorie Wallace, Miss Nita Millman, Miss Beatrice Bethune, 116 St. George-street, also was the hostess of a girls' tea for Miss Kilbourne during the week.

MRS. DUNLAP'S DANCE.

Miss Mary Moffatt, one of the debutantes, was the raison d'etre of a delightful young peoples' dance given during the week by her aunt, Mrs. D. A. Dunlop, of Highlands-avenue. The hostess wore an imported gown of black and white lace with touches of pink and Miss Moffatt was in white satin with tunic of ninon embroidered in silver and crystal. The entire lower floor was used for dancing and small tables were set in the billard room for supper while the conservatory and sun room were used for sitting out.

Among those present were: Miss Cochrane, Miss Clara Flavelle, Miss Lois McPhedron, Miss Aileen Larkin, Mirs Margaret Nairn, Miss Madeline Walker, Miss Gwynne, Miss Kathleen Burns, Miss Clarkson, Miss Grace Gooderham, Miss Gowans, Mrs. Barclay, Miss Doolittle, Miss Hanna, Miss Gibson, Miss Townsend, Miss Sykes, Miss Bucknell, Mrs. Benjamin, Mrs. E. Ross, Mrs. Heaton, Miss M. Thompson, Miss Bigwood, Miss E. McGregor, Miss Ritchie, Miss Webber, Miss Dinton, Miss Gladys Parry, Mrs. W. Anclebar, Miss Fudger, Miss E. Taylor, Miss B. Hops, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Marjorie Dyas, Miss Olive Kinnear, Mr. Trees, Mr. A. Sanderson, Mr. J. Eddis, Mr. C. Eddis, Mr. Clement, Mr. Grover, Mr. Howat, Mr. Outerbridge, Mr. J. Burns, Mr. F. Macdonald, Mr. H. Beatty, Mr. Capreol, Mr. Parry, Mr. Smith, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Leslie Green, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Stark, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Wells Ross, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Heaton, Mr. McPherson, Dr. Stewart, Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Leslie Green, Mr. Morris McPhedran, Mr. Andrew Moffat, Mr. Goodwin Gibson, Mr. Murray Wrong.

POST-NUPTIAL RECEPTION.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Burton Holland (Muriel Barwick) held her post-nuptial reption with her mother, Mrs. Walter Barwick, who looked very handsome in a pale grey gown of embroidered ninon with diamond ornaments, the bride being in her wedding dress of white satin with Brussels lace and pearls, and her sister, Mrs. Ewart Osborne, wearing pink satin veiled with gauze of the same shade. The decorations were of pink and white chrysanthemums and the tea-table was in charge of Mrs. Turnbull, Mrs. George Mitchel and Miss Burton. On the following day Mrs. James Blakely Corbett (Norah Sankey) a handsome bride of last summer received at her residence on Foxbarroad, where the rooms were decorated with yellow chrysanthemums and the tea-table with crimson carnations in cut glass and silver with candles shaded to match. The bride wore a becoming frock of pale green crepe de chene with bouquet of pink roses and was asisted by her mother, Mrs.. Villiers Sankey, in a blue dress with embroidery of silver and blue. Miss Patti Warren and Miss Josephine Brouse were in charge of the tea-table assisted by Miss Georgie Sankey, Miss Gordon Mackenzie and Miss Pattie Armour.

MISS RALSTON'S DEBUT.

Mrs. Ralston, of South Drive, gave a tea last week to introduce her daughter Muriel, who was gowned in ivory crepe de Paris with garniture of rosebuds and lace and carried roses, her other bouquets being disposed about the drawing room. Mrs. Ralston's gown was cafe au lait ninon over satin with lace of the same shade and diamond ornaments; she was assisted by Mrs. Frederick Sparling, Mrs. Sharpe, Mrs. Norman Sinclair, Miss Irene Brown, Miss Ruthven, Miss Fiosie White, Miss Barr, Miss Hilda Laidley, for whom a small dance was given in the evening. The tea-table decorations were of real lace centered with a silver basket of gold-colored chrysantehmums and smaller cut glass vases of the same flowers.

MRS. HEATON'S TEA.

Mrs. Ernest Heaton of Balmoral-avenue, gave a small tea last week in honor of Miss Helen Heaton, who received with her mother and was wearing a pretty and becoming frock of palest green satin with lace yoke and gold necklace. The decorations were of Richmond roses and white chrysanthemums and the assistants were: Mrs. Jim Mackenzie, Miss Marjorie Macdonald, Miss Phyllis Kingsmill and Miss Madelein O'Brien. A few of the girls present were: Miss Margaret Cassels, Miss B. Garrow, Miss Ruth Louden, Miss Isobel Saunders, Misses Cross, Miss Coisetance Townsend, Miss Isobel Saunders, Miss Nordheimer, Miss Frou Le Mesurier, Miss Joy, Miss Laura Cassels, and Miss Boyd.

MR. FRANK SMITH'S DANCE.

A delightful entertainment was given at McConkey's on Tuesday evening, when Mr. Frank A. Smith invited a number of friends to a large dinner dance. The table was decorated with beautiful French gold baskets of roses, sweet peas, lily-of-the-valley, violets and marguerites, and at the close of the dinner the guests repaired to the ball-room, which was fitted up for sitting out with rugs, seats and palms in the corners. The guests included: Mr. and Mrs. E. Strachan Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Ewart Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Osborne, Miss Marion Gibson, Mr. Alex. Gibson, Mr. George Beardmore, Mr. and Mrs. Burton Holland, Mr. Puddicombe, Mr. Ray Ryan, Misses Edwards, Mr. Gordon Myles, Mr. Norman Perry, Miss Miller, Miss Eleanor Mackenzie, Mr. Douglas Bowie, Major Carpenter, Mrs. J. W. Mackenzie, Miss Maud Weir, Miss Phyllis Moffatt, Col. and Mrs. Chadwick, Miss Patti Warren, Miss Mary Campbell, Mr. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull, Miss Kemp, Mr. Hamilton Morton, Mr. Bert Austin, Miss Evelyn Somerville, Miss Marjorie Brouse, Miss Olga Schwartz, Miss Howland, Mr. Harold Suydam, Mr. George Davidson, Mr. Dionne, Miss Beatrice Sullivan, Mr. St. George Baldwin, Mr. Garrow, Miss Hilda Burton.

A WINDSOR LADY'S APPEAL.

To All Women: I will send free with full instructions, my home treatment, which positively cures Leucorrhea, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Painful or Irregular Periods, Uterian and Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also Hot Flushes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back or Bowels, Kidney and Bladder Trouble, where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only about 12 cents a week. My boow, "Woman's Own Medical Adviser," also sent free on request. Write to-day. Address Mrs. M. Summers, Box H 65, Windsor, Ont.

M'MASTER'S "AT-HOME"

Pleasant Time Given to Nine Hundred Invited Guests.

McMaster University was a blaze of light and color Friday night, when the faculty and students held their annual "at home" in commemoration of the founding of the institution by Gulletmus McMaster in 1882. Fully 900 invited guests attended, completely filling Castle Memorial Hall, where a reception was held. Here a portrait of Professor Calvin Goodspeed was unveiled after a formal presentation by Professor Farmer and acceptance by Chancellor McKay. It was not made known who the donors were, except that they were members of the board of governors. Dr. Goodspeed was for fifteen years a member of McMaster faculty, and since his retirement a few years ago, his loss has been keenly felt. The portrait is by C. M. Hall.

Programs were arranged for ten promenades thru McMaster Hall and the Science Building. Six rooms were artistically decorated by the students, each year the theology class and the athletic society being represented. The athletic society's fixup was especially good; in a room to one side was a miniature football field with two life-size dummies trying to kick a goal. At the other side of the room was a tiny hockey rink, labelled "Little Vic," with great sarcasm. While not quite so seasonable, the snowy banks where ice should have been, were quite realistic. Years '12 and '14 had their rooms decorated to represent woodland scenes, wigwams, bears, boy scouts and sweet smelling spruce, all adding to the effect. Cosy corners, or rather mossy banks, were thoughtfully provided, and weary promenading couples found them comfortable. '13 had their room fitted up in gorgeous Turkish fashion, costly rugs and draperies being scattered about in profusion. The rooms of the senior class and the theological students were of a more dignified character, but none the less interesting.

A bugler from the 48th Highlanders blew a call at the end of each of the promenades, which were limited to fifteen minutes. Then the gentlemen had to consult their programs for new partners. Refreshments were served. An orchestra provided the music.

Many people well known in society were present. All the guests were invited, each student being allowed five tickets in order to show his friends and families the mysteries of college life.

Mrs. John W. Charles, 12 Hampton Apartments, Winchester-street, will not be at-home till after the New Year.

Mrs. Roy P. Wilcox, (formerly Miss Fern Johnston), will receive for the first time since her marriage on Wednesday, November 30, from four until seven at her house, 34 Wineva-avenue, Kew Beach.

BALFOUR MARLING.

An interesting wedding of the week was that of Miss Edith Marina Marling, second daughter of the late Alexander Marling, formerly deputy minister of education of Ontario, to the Ven. Archdeacon Balfour, of Quebec, which took place at half-past 10 o'clock in the morning in St. Thomas' Anglican Church. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Dean of Quebec, asisted by the rector, the Rev. C. Ensor Sharp. The chancel and altar were decorated with carnations and palms. The bride, who was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. Ernest DuVernet, wore a gown of white satin, with duchess lace. Her veil, which was of tulle, was crowned with orange blossoms, and she carried an ivory prayer-book. Two bridesmaids were in attendance, Miss Vera Bethune and Miss Tillie Shaw, Quebec, who were dressed alike in white cloth coats and skirts, with pale blue satin scarves and black velvet hats with pale blue. They carried lily-of-the-valley. Mr. G. H. Balfour, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were: Mr. William Rae and Mr. Percy Henderson. Mrs. Du Vernet held a small reception after the ceremony at her residence in Wychwood Park, and later Archdeacon and Mrs. Balfour left for New York, sailing on Saturday for England and the continent, the bride traveling in navy blue serge and blue velvet toque and squirrel furs.

The honorary governors who will visit the Toronto General Hospital this week are A. W. Austin and Walter J. Barr.

BOVRIL

Differs From Beef Extracts

DOCTORS will tell you that beef extracts merely stimulate without nourishing, but that BOVRIL is a great body builder for it contains all the strengthing food qualities of the best beef.

MURRAY-KAY, Limited

(W. A. MURRAY & CO., Limited)

17 to 31 King St. East

Store Opens at 8.30 a.m. Closes at 6 p.m.

A Sale Extraordinary of Fine Imported Models in the Mantle Department

Women's Fine Coats, worth up to $50.00, for $27.00

Beautiful Dresses, worth up to $30.00, for $14.50

Exquisite Waists, worth $10.00 and $14.50, for $5.75 and $7.50

Our buyer for the Mantle Department has just returned from a trip to New York, where he was fortunate enough to secure a large number of handsome Coats and Dresses at about half the regular prices. We have decided to give our customers the benefit of these price concessions, and on Monday morning the whole consignment goes on sale at the astonishing prices here mentioned:

STREET COATS AND AUTO COATS, in broadcloths and smart tweeds. Some full satin lined, others half satin lined. A few in the larger sizes are in fine black broadcloth.

Regular prices range up to $50.00, and are good value at that. Monday, your choice ... $27.50

BEAUTIFUL DRESSES, produced in silks, coliennes, broadcloths and satins, in a wide range of shades and fashionable styles, all very dressy and smart.

Regular prices up to $30.00. Monday, your choice at ... $14.50

IMPORTED WAISTS—An assortment of really beautiful models, in Paisley and self-colored silks, veiled with chiffons and marquisettes.

Regular prices range up to $14.50. Monday, your choice for ... $7.50

IMPORTED WAISTS, in messalines and check taffetas. A variety of handsome styles and colors.

Regularly priced at $10.00. Monday, your choice for ... $7.75

IN THE FUR DEPARTMENT

A Special Sale of Persian Paw Muffs and Ties, $7.50 and $10.00

17 to 31 King Street East

MICHIE'S

Finest blend Java and Mocha Coffee at 45c lb. is in a class by itself. It is a breakfast necessity.

Michie & Co., Ltd. 7 King St. West

de-7

WHY SUFFER with Toothache when **DENTO INHALER** will cure you in 1 minute? All Druggists. Price 25c. 247tf

Eyeglasses AND Spectacles

Accurately made and fitted. Oculists' prescriptions filled. Special lenses duplicated. Quick repairing. Prices right. W. J. KETTLES, Optician 23 Leader Lane. 7tf

First Church of Christ, Scientist

Corner Queen's Park Ave., Cor. Howell and Simcoe Sts. Services: 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Subject for Oct. 30: "EVERLASTING PUNISHMENT."

MEDICAL

DR. BRUCE RIORDAN has removed to his new residence, No. 1 Roxborough street E., corner Yonge street. Telephone North Two Hundred. Down-town office, 132 Bay street. Telephone Main One. 7123tf

A SURE CURE FOR WOMEN'S DISORDERS

Ten Days' Treatment Free

ORANGE LILY is a certain cure for all disorders of women. It is applied locally and is absorbed into the suffering tissue. The dead waste matter in the congested region is expelled, giving immediate mental and physical relief; the blood vessels and nerves are toned and strengthened, and the circulation is rendered normal, as this treatment is based on strictly scientific principles, and acts on the actual location of the disease it cannot help but effect a cure of all forms of female troubles, including delayed and painful menstruation, leucorrhoea, falling of the womb, etc. Price, $1.00 per box, which is sufficient for one month's treatment. A Free Trial Treatment, enough for 10 days, worth 35c, will be sent Free to any suffering woman who will send me her address. Enclose 3 stamps and address. MRS. FRANCES E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

Orange Lily Can Be Procured in Toronto From the T. Eaton Co., Limited.

W.B. Reduso CORSETS

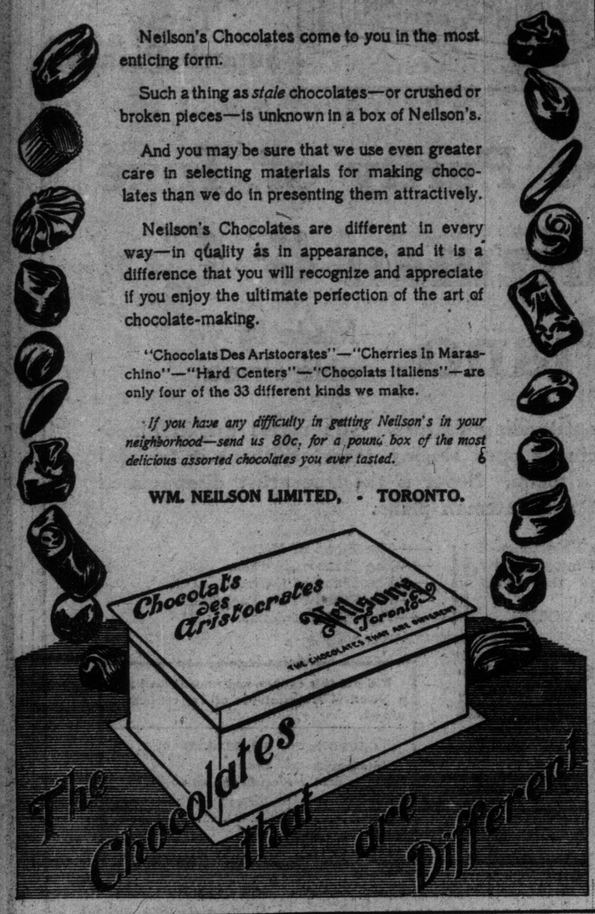
GUARANTEED to REDUCE from 1 to 5 inches

WEINGARTEN BROS., Makers, Broadway & 34 St., N.Y.

THE T. EATON CO., LIMITED, Sole Agents.

Neilson's

The Chocolates that are Different



Neilson's Chocolates come to you in the most enticing form.

Such a thing as *stale* chocolates—or crushed or broken pieces—is unknown in a box of Neilson's.

And you may be sure that we use even greater care in selecting materials for making chocolates than we do in presenting them attractively.

Neilson's Chocolates are different in every way—in quality as in appearance, and it is a difference that you will recognize and appreciate if you enjoy the ultimate perfection of the art of chocolate-making.

"Chocolats Des Aristocrates"—"Cherries in Maraschino"—"Hard Centers"—"Chocolats Italiens"—are only four of the 33 different kinds we make.

If you have any difficulty in getting Neilson's in your neighborhood—send us 80c, for a pound box of the most delicious assorted chocolates you ever tasted.

WM. NEILSON LIMITED, - TORONTO.

Society at Hamilton

The principal event of the past week was the large at home given by Mrs. W. A. Holton, at Ravelston, the family residence, to introduce her second daughter, Miss Wilmot Holton.

Mrs. Mark Holton, the charming young daughter-in-law of the hostess, was matron of honor. Mrs. James Moodie, the handsome daughter of Mrs. Holton, was to have been a matron of honor also, but was unable to be present on account of illness.

Mrs. James Robert Moodie, Mrs. (Dr.) Lyle, Mrs. John Harvey, were in charge of the tea-room, assisted by Misses Frances Wardrope, Helen Bankier, Frances Scott, Helen Dewar and Isabel Scott. The table decorations were exceptionally handsome and artistic. A large silver basket of choice yellow 'mums, with four branches from the foot, holding yellow shaded candles, rested on a round mirror bedded in smilax. Smilax festooned the electroller and came down to the table and trailed in and out, surrounding glass vases of 'mums, yellow shaded candles and little fairy lamps, with green stem and leaves and white glass tulips for shades.

For the library, where Lomas' Orchestra played, the mantel was banked with delicate ferns, studded with hydrangea blossoms, and there were vases of carnations galore. For the drawing-room the mantel was banked the same as in the library and tea-room. Two large tables held the presentations from guests to the sweet and popular young debutante—American beauty, Richmond, Killarney, pink bridesmaids and white roses, violets, lilies-of-the-valley, carnations and 'mums. She carried a large bouquet of exquisite mauve orchids and lilies-of-the-valley.

Mrs. Guy Warwick, Toronto, has been visiting her niece, Mrs. Mark Holton.

Miss Marjorie Braithwaite and Mrs. Turnbull Warren, Toronto, spent the week end and Sunday with Mrs. Hendrie, Holmstead.

Mrs. A. Elmore Richards went to Toronto to see Sarah Bernhardt at Princess Theatre.

The Woman's Wentworth Historical Society will give a grand ball in Hotel Waldorf early in January.

Miss Jennie Grantham has been visiting friends in Rochester.

Mrs. Dubart Long Wilson and baby have returned from Ottawa. Mrs. Wilson's mother, Mrs. (Dr) Parent, Ottawa, returned with her for a visit.

Mrs. Cyrus King has been visiting in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Crerar have returned from the New York Horse Show.

Miss Madeline Davis has returned from an extended visit to her sister, Mrs. Charles P. McColm, in Flushing, Long Island.

The Daughters of the Empire will put on the opera of Robin Hood the last of February. William F. Robinson will be musical director.

Major William and Mrs. Hendrie have returned from the New York Horse Show.

Mrs. Kirwan Martin has returned from an extended visit to her parents, Bishop and Mrs. Hamilton, in Ottawa.

Mrs. Edward Martin has returned to Atlantic City.

Mrs. J. M. Young and Mrs. Alex. Murray are in Chatham.

Miss Ridley is visiting her sister, Mrs. Baldwin in Toronto.

Mrs. Mickleborough, St. Thomas, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. George J. Robertson.

Mrs. F. W. Gates has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Bullen, in Chicago.

MRS. COULTER'S TEA.

Mrs. J. J. Kerr Coulter was the hostess of a large tea during the week to introduce her daughter, Winnie, who was wearing a maize satin frock with over-dress of ninon in the same shade embroidered with gold, and pearls, and carried marguerites and lily-of-the-valley, the hostess being in heliotrope charmeuse with amethysts and pearls, and bouquet of violets.

The tea-table was decorated with a tall epergne of rose-colored shrys surrounded by cut glass vases of lily-of-the-valley and pink shaded lights, and the assistants were: Mrs. Richmond Willcox, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Attwood Hamilton, Mrs. K. Smith, Mrs. Britton, Mrs. Knight, Miss Louise Wilcox, Miss Wickett, Miss Lena McDonald, Miss Muriel Wilson, Miss Norah Wilkinson, Miss Marion Smith, Miss Gladys Cutler, Miss Gladys Sutton and Miss Muriel Smith.

The guests included: Mrs. Murray White, Mrs. Bastedo, Mrs. J. A. Cummings, Mrs. Borthwell, (Peterboro); Mrs. Fred Perry, the Misses Perry, Mrs. R. Thompson, Mrs. J. Armstrong, Mrs. Johnston, Miss Hamilton, Mrs. Geo. Palmer, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. R. H. Cameron, Miss Lotus Cameron, Mrs. Sutherland, Mies Sutherland, Mrs. John Ross, Miss Ross, Mrs. Long, Miss Staples, Mrs. Jarrott, Miss Jarrott, Mrs. McSweeney, Miss Irene Thompson, Mrs. McClintock, Mrs. Thatcher, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Banks, Mrs. Devaney, Miss Banks, Mrs. McKay, Miss McKay, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Steward, Mrs. Wickett, Mrs. Sheerin, Miss Irene Wickett, Mrs. Geo. Mrs. McGowan, Mrs. Harvey, (Calgary), Mrs. Mossop, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Memler, Mrs. Loane, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Sinclair, Miss Bothwell, Mrs. Haight, Mrs. Turnbull, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Hampshire, Miss McCullough, Mrs. H. Armstrong, Mrs. Geo. Cameron, Miss Marjorie Cameron, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Boland, Mrs. Rae, Mrs. McCausland, Mrs. Herson, Miss Herson, Mrs. Ahn, Mrs. McKinnon, Miss Ashworth, Miss Clow, Mrs. Gabel, Mrs. Clemer, Mrs. R. Thompson, Mrs. Pearcy, Mrs. Jackman, Miss Jackman, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Carrol, Mrs. R. Bert Smith, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Markie, Mrs. Barr, Miss Barr, Mrs. McKay, Mrs. McDonald, Miss Willcox, Mrs. Flick, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Maloney, Mrs. John Ross, Miss Ross, Mrs. W. Scott, Miss Ella Scott, Mrs. Long, Miss Devaney, Miss Smith.

LEE—POLSON WEDDING.

The marriage took place very quietly Tuesday afternoon at the residence of the bride's brother, Dr. Thompson, College-street, of Mrs. Frank Polson, to Mr. Frederick Clare Lee, New York. The drawing-rooms were decorated with palms and yellow chrysanthemums and Dr. Wallace read the marriage service. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. Albert Thompson, looked very pretty in her traveling gown of brown chiffon velvet, with black satin bands, large black satin hat with black willow plumes and carried the bridegroom's present, a very handsome silver bag. She had no attendants. Mr. Lee's brother, Mr. Frank Lee (Winnipeg), was best man. The bride's table was decorated with mauve chrysanthemums and ribbons and after a small reception of the immediate relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Lee left for New York, and on their return will reside in the bride's apartments while their house is building.

The evening previous to the wedding a family dinner was given by the bride's sister, Mrs. McWhinney, Crescent-road, who was wearing a very handsome gown of black ninon embroidered with steel, the bride being in a white real lace dress over pink satin. The table decorations were of Killarney roses and pink and silver-shaded candles.

TOBACCO HABIT

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

LIQUOR HABIT

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

Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 5½ Yonge-street, Toronto, Canada.

THE DRUMMOND BY-ELECTION

Some Extracts From Nationalist Speeches Given to the Country Thru the Medium of Hansard.

OTTAWA, Nov. 26.—(Special.)—Seldom, if ever, has any debate in the Canadian House of Commons given to the country such a spectacle of denials and counter denials, charges of mis-statements and interpellations such as "It's absolutely false," or "I never heard of it before," as has characterized the discussion of the campaign in the recent by-election in Drummond and Arthabaska in the Province of Quebec in connection with the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne this week. Old parliamentarians declare that the attitude of speakers on both sides of the house is practically without parallel.

Early in the week the Drummond and Arthabaska election divided honors with the fiscal question, and the monotony of the debate was accentuated by deep delving into the records of the past, and speeches have been quoted that have long since been consigned to the archives of the political dead letter office.

* * *

The ball was started rolling by F. D. Monk, the leader of the Conservative wing of the Nationalist party in Quebec, who read from a statement made to the house by the prime minister:

The naval service, then, is to be a service primarily for the defence of Canada, but not only for the defence of Canada. Under the measure we are proposing we shall have a naval service which is Canadian in time of peace but which, by the very machinery we have provided, will unmistakably become imperial whenever the help of Canada is needed for the defence of the empire. I accept the view that when the empire is at war Canada is at war; Canada will never need defence except when the empire needs defence; and so I say the Canadian navy, while supplied primarily for the defence of our shores, is, after all, but a branch to the royal navy in time of peace, and will become an integral part of the royal navy whenever the war alarm is sounded.

* * *

Hon. L. P. Brodeur, minister of marine and fisheries, made a long and labored attempt to refute the arguments of Mr. Monk. He read extensively from extracts of previous speeches in the house by the member from Jacques Cartier to show apostacy on the part of that gentleman. Here is a sample:

I venture to say there are very few French members who sit in this house whose relatives have not at some time had occasion to prove that devotion (to the British Empire). Well, under these circumstances, is it not time that the system of playing upon the sentiments of the people for party purposes should be done away with, and that we should learn to discuss and to examine political questions upon their true merits?

* * *

Referring to Mr. Bourassa's remarks during the campaign, Mr. Brodeur cited the following extract from a speech delivered at St. Eustache on July 17, at which Mr. Monk was present:

Then, again, when big ships will have replaced small ships, and when we will have gone in that disastrous policy of which Laurier and Borden are the prophets, when this policy will have fully developed, one day conscription will be enforced, and this little lad here that you send to school to study the law of God as well as that of man so that he may take your place to continue to fecundate the old farm where you were born, where you have learned, in the furrows made by your forefathers, to be Catholics, to be Canadians, to respect law and to nobly accomplish your duty, then this little child, if you should continue to listen to Mr. Laurier, this little child taken away and put under arms, embarked on the fleet of which you will have approved, this little child, I say, who will shed his blood on a foreign land, disembowelled by a Chinese or a Japanese cannon ball, he will have a right to curse you, if you were to sacrifice to the partizanship which binds you to one man, your duty as a citizen and as a free man.

On July 28 Mr. Taillon said:

Let Laurier finish his work, we are told. Well, after his betrayal of the Catholics of Manitoba, after his betrayal of the Catholics of Alberta and Saskatchewan and after what has just taken place in connection with that navy bill, I wonder what work we should entrust to him to finish, and I wonder if he still has something to betray.

* * *

Here is another extract from Mr. Bourassa. At Farnham on September 19 he said:

Perhaps we men of to-day will not suffer very much from such a policy, but you, heads of families, old men who have one foot in the grave, you, perhaps, will be asleep in death before the disastrous effects of this ignominious policy are felt, but you have children. I see some in this meeting who smile over the future of their country. They are eight or ten years old. They were brought up on the knees of their mothers, and they count on you to protect them from all the dangers which may reach them, but when, 15 years hence, you heads of families will not be any longer here—but your wives may still be here—when 15 years hence your wives will see the agent of the government, having in his hands this accursed act, and addressing each one of them, will say: "Good mother, thou must give thy sons not to defend their native soil, but to fight on all the lands and seas of the world on behalf of the English flag." Then, when your wives will learn some months later that an Austrian shell, a Japanese cannon ball or a German bullet, will have dismembowelled their children, and that they have fallen over pre ipices, or collapsed on the deck of a ship, do you think they will then say:

"Very well, my husband was rouge, and it is Mr. Laurier who passed the act. He did well."

No, they will curse you, and it will be only right.

* * *

So much for Mr. Bourassa; now a small extract from Armand Lavergne, upon whose defection from the "path of virtue" Sir Wilfrid has been taunted. At Stanford:

"We are French-Canadians, not English. French-Canadians would not go down on their knees before the English. They will not have their backbone smashed for them. Vote against Sir Wilfrid, who wants to uby $15,000,000 worth of guns and ships."

At Victoriaville Tancrid Marcil finished his speech as follows:

"If you are anxious for war, if you wish to have your children have their backbone smashed for England, then vote for Perrault."

At St. Anselme one of the speakers said:

"The navy is a conspiracy of the British to drown Canadians. Laurier has consented, after having betrayed us as regards our language, to man all the ships of war which we will have with French-Canadians. This will take 50,000 to 60,000 men, all fathers of families or young men on the point of so becoming, who will have to go to Japan, China and Australia, under the command of English officers, who, wishing to make our race disappear, will see to it that these ships go to the bottom of the sea. Laurier has sold us to the English in return for the honors he has received, and in 25 years there will be no French-Canadians left."

* * *

Then followed a merry passage at arms between P. E. Blondin, member for Champlain, who is credited with the statement:

"You are intimidating the people in waving the English flag, and adding that we must contribute always and everywhere to the defence of that tormentor of our constitutional liberties; but we will not be made to forget that in 1837 it was necessary to bore holes into it in order to breathe the atmosphere of liberty."

It is fair to say of Mr. Blondin that he denied this and a number of other statements, altho in respect to some he said that such statements might have been made by some of the speakers.

The subsequent discussion on the part of Nationalist members was confined to an affirmation of their loyalty and a denouncement of some members of the government, notably Mr. Brodeur, for the change of front he now presented from that shown to the electors of Quebec on the occasion of sending Canadian troops to South Africa. One does not care to pass upon the authenticity of the statements herein contained. They are spread upon the records of parliament and belong to the people of Canada. Whether Nationalist speakers have been reported correctly or otherwise, the fact obtains that the publication of articles as are herein noted can be judged by the sentiments they contain.

TO GROW HAIR ON A BALD HEAD

By a Specialist.

Thousands of people suffer from baldness and falling hair who, having tried nearly every advertised hair tonic and hair grower without results, have resigned themselves to baldness and its attendant discomfort. Yet their case is not hopeless; the following simple home prescription has made hair grow after years of baldness, and is also unequaled for restoring grey hair to its original color, stopping hair from falling out, and destroying the dandruff germ. It will not make the hair greasy, and can be put up by any chemist: Bay rum 6 ounces, Lavona de Composee' 2 ounces, Menthol Crystals ½ drachm. If you wish it perfumed add half to one teaspoonful of To-Kalon Perfume, which unites perfectly with the other ingredients. This preparation is highly recommended by physicians and specialists, and is absolutely harmless, as it contains none of the poisonous wood alcohol so frequently found in hair tonics. Do not apply to the face or where hair is not desired.

Be sure to ask the druggist for all the enclosures in the Lavona de Composee' package. One of them entitles you to a handsome free sprinkler top for your hair tonic bottle and you are also entitled to receive the free advice of an expert on the hair by simply writing to the address you will find enclosed in the carton.

SUPERB CRYSTALS

The Crystal Chandelier was the pride of the Manor House of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century. You have it to-day in all its glory, with the "power" of the "Electric age" to bring out the charm of it.

Our illustration shows just one of the many designs now on exhibition in our showrooms, at prices ranging from $30 to $75.

The newest and best ideas in lighting fixtures of both Europe and America find representation here and at prices that will prove an incentive to your buying.

Expert service only is employed in the installing of fixtures, and satisfaction is guaranteed.

Note Our New Address---Our New Building

McDonald & Willson

12 Queen St. East, Toronto

Producers of Superior Products

Pure Milk Scientifically Pasteurized

PHONE MAIN 3310.

8½c Per Quart Bottle 4 1-2c Per Pint Bottle

The Farmers' Dairy Co. LIMITED

367 Queen Street West

MASSEY HALL SATURDAY, Dec. 3rd. 8.15

Under the auspices of the Ontario Branch of The Canadian Defence League

"FREDERIC VILLIERS" In his Illustrated War Talk 'Pictures of Many Wars' with 120 limelight views.

Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00. Plan opens Monday, Nov. 28

MASSEY HALL THURSDAY Dec. 1, 8.15

The Tenor Par Excellence **BONCI**

Recognized as the Greatest Living Exponent of the Art of Singing.

Reserved seats, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50. Balcony front, $2.

Plan Opens Monday, Nov 28

SALE OF HIGH-CLASS LINENS.

Toronto ladies will next week be favored with an unusually good opportunity to secure the highest class linen goods of all kinds. The late Nicholas Rooney, who for more than half a century carried on extensive business at 62 Yonge-street, was a recognized authority in this line and carried a stock noteworthy for its exceptional quality. It must now be sold by his executors and will be found in all respects new and up-to-date. As the estate must be closed on an early date, the goods will be offered at specially low prices and the sale will begin on Monday, Nov. 28.

What to Eat

will be an easy matter to decide with such a varied menu as is to be found here. The best viands prepared by chefs at the top of their profession. Our music is an important feature, the best talent has been obtained. Bring your wife and friends on Sunday next; dinner from 6 to 8 p.m. The music will be appropriate. Week days music 12.30 to 2.30 p.m., 6 to 8 p.m., 10.30 to 12.30 a.m. The Particular People's Place, "St. Charles," of course, King and Yonge-streets.

Modern Jack and Jill.

Jack and Jill went up the hill—
The hill of matrimony.
While they were on the upward way
She was his "ownest owney."

He helped her where the path was rough,
She still was young and slender.
His words were never short or gruff,
His every act was tender.

At last they reached the top and there
A little while they tarried.
A preacher said things, and the pair
Were then securely married.

As soon as they found out that all
Their woolngs had been ended,
They hastily went down the hill,
And fought as they descended.
—Exchange.

For the Woman That's Fat.

A Detroit physician says that the cheapest and safest mixture a fat woman who wants to get thin can use is ½ ounce Marmola (get it in the original ¼-ounce package), ¾ ounce Fluit Extract Cascara Aromatic and 4¾ ounces Peppermint Water. The proper amount to take is a teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime.

These ingredients may be obtained from any druggist at small cost, and make a combination that is not only excellent as a fat reducer, being able, it is claimed, to take off a pound a day without causing wrinkles, but is also a splendid help to the system as a whole, regulating the stomach and bowels (where the fat person's troubles begin), and clearing the skin of pimples and blotches. No exercise is required to help the remedy in its work and, best of all, no dieting is necessary while taking it—you can eat what you like.

MINES DRIVEN UNDER SEA.

An Ever-Present Danger to Miners Along British Coast.

Mining under the sea is continued to a considerable extent in Great Britain. It was only a short time ago that the overhead seas of the Whitehaven mine burst thru the sea floor and drowned scores of men in the workings, making the further resumption of work impossible.

Workington, a near neighbor to Whitehaven, once had its under sea mine, into which one day the waters of the Irish Sea suddenly burst, drowning the 36 men who were working out the coal. In all of this mining the sea floor ordinarily is only a few yards above the workers' heads an dthe uncertainty of the ocean bed lends the chief risk to the workings.

One of the most famous of existing sea mines was the Botallack, a copper minne at Penzance. She coast is rocky there and shelves sharly down into the water. Into this hill ten galleries were driven, each of them stopping within a few yards of the floor of the sea. As the mine work went on at different levels the hill became honeycombed with galleries and mine rooms until the Atlantic began to leak in at scores of places, causing its abandonment.

Stories are told of the times when, under influence of heavy storms breaking on the coast, the Atlantic drove in with thunderous sounds upon the thin strata lying between the miners and the water. Mighty boulders were flung about, crashing and grinding on the ocean bottom until the stoutest hearted workers in the mine ran in terror from their work. Among the workers, deafness because of the thunders in the ocean was common, and men left the mine often in hysterical condition.

To this day, however, visitors in quiet weather may explore many of its galleries for considerable distances. Originally the drifts extended a third of a mile under the ocean. The late King Edward entered it several years ago, and under the quietest sea rolling just aboye his head he discovered the temper of his subjects who once toiled here in all weathers merely that they might earn their bread.

Within a few miles of the Botallack copper mine is the Levant mine, one of the richest ever opened in England. Copper and tin to the value of $10,000,000 have been taken from its 40 galleries extending under the bed of the sea. Its lowest gallery runs directly out into the ocean floor for a mile. A few years ago a geologist who was one of a party of visitors under escort of officials of the mine, wandered away a few yards as the rest of them talked. Discovering something which resembled a plug overhead, he was fingering it when one of the officials rushed up:

"My dear sir," he exclaimed, "you must not do that, you know!"

"Er—but why not?" enquired the visitor, as the official caught his arm.

"Why, it will let in the Atlantic, you know."

It is believed that the rosy Britisher didn't regain all his color for two days afterward.

From either side of the Frith or Forth coal mines have been run under the water until the ends of the galleries almost meet under the sea.

Off the County of Durham are several great submarine coal mines, of which the famous Monk Wearmouth colliry has workings so vast and intricate as to make it approach the size of a city of bleak streets. On one occasion the North Sea broke into it at the rate of 3000 gallons a minute, but the flow finally was checked. At the present time a 200 horse power engine is required to keep the mine clear of water.—Chicago Tribune.

Butter Swelling Machines.

Good Housekeeping.

There are machines being put upon the market making a like suggestion as to butter, and the economical housewife, the harassed wage earner—worse, the boarding house and the restaurant keeper—grasp at a proposition which seems to indicate so great a saving in expense. One pound of butter plus one pint of milk (which weighs 1.7 pounds) makes two pounds of what? One advertiser boldly said "butter"; another "product," a third merely "two pounds." One plus one makes two, but two what?

The mother knows why she should not give watered milk to the children; but watered butter—why not. Because the children require those butter fats, and it may even occur that the adult members of the family need them in their diet also.

Far, Yet Near.

The following fine lines of Cowper's are remindful of one of the characteristics of the "virtuous woman" of the Proverbs; "She is like the merchant's ships; she bringeth her food from afar."

When one, who holds communion with the skies,
Has filled his urn where these pure waters rise,
And once more mingles with us meaner things,
'Tis even as if an angel shook his wings;
Immortal fragrance fills the circuit wide,
That tells us when his treasures are supplied.
So, when a ship well-freighted with the stores
The sun matures on India's spicy shores,
Has dropped her anchor and her canvas furled
In some safe haven of our western world,
'Twere vain enquiry to what port she went;
The gale informs us, laden with the scent.

.. HONOR BRIGHT ..

Coleman's BREAD

at 6c the double loaf is bread of the finest quality at the least cost.

Order a sample loaf delivered. .·. Phone College 3645

ELECTRIC FIXTURES SELLING AT BIG DISCOUNT.

The Bennett & Wright Company, Limited, are disposing of their entire stock of Electric and Gas Fixtures at a discount of 33 1-3 per cent. below regular prices.

They have opened temporary salesrooms at 149 Church Street, and are able to display to advantage the many designs and varieties that are being sacrificed in order that the space may be used in connection with other branches of this progressive institution.

Those who contemplate the furnishing of a home or adding an artistic fixture should avail themselves of this opportunity to save money.

Men of To-morrow

Airmanship Developing Top-heavy Type With Tiny Legs and Bird-like Eyes.

A being with tiny, shrivelled up legs, a huge elastic heart, a colorless, keen, ferrety face, and beady, bird-like eyes which can see sideways, or even, perhaps, nearly backwards and up and down without the head being moved—this is to be the man of the future, when flying becomes general.

Such is his portrait, pictured by a doctor who was discussing a statement in The London Lancet that flying men, being exposed to new stresses while rising or falling to different altitudes, which increase the blood pressure, must have circulatory systems which will adapt themselves to these constant changes of pressure.

"With the human heart and vessels as at present constituted," he said, "constant high blood pressure hardens the arteries in two or three years, and anyone with hardened arteries is liable to death from heart troubles or apoplexy.

"Obviously, then, the human machine of the future, when everyone flies as a matter of course, will have to be of a very different character from that of the present.

"Fortunately, the human machine is the most adaptable ever invented. See, for instance, how well it has gradually adapted itself to life in cities.

"So will it adapt itself to the altered conditions of the aerial future in the way I have shortly sketched for you. Let me elaborate further.

"First, the aerial man of the future will have a large elastic heart and fuller arteries, so as to stand the strain of continual high blood pressure.

"Now limbs, not used, gradually become smaller or disappear altogether.

"The future man's legs will, therefore, from lack of use, become small and atrophied.

"The necessity for a smaller supply of blood to them, coupled with the larger heart necessary, will make for the development of larger and heavier chest and shoulders. The man of the future, therefore, will tend to become rather top-heavy, but not more muscular.

"His face will be of the ferrety cockney type, for it is the man with this type of face who always shows his superiority over the country-bred man in his powers of standing intense mental strain. His upper jaw will be greatly developed, and his expression keen, restless and eternally strained.

"Probably the greatest alteration will take place in his eyes. They may become beady and bird-like, with the power to gaze not only before him, but horizontally outwards without movement of the head like a bird.

"Of course, this type of bird-man will take many generations to develop."

The Meisterschaft School Celebrates Its Twenty-first Anniversary.

The boys of the Meisterschaft School wishing to show their appreciation for the successful tuition they received at the school, and also to welcome the principal, Monsieur Cusin, on his return from holidays, appointed a committee, with Mr. E. W. Spafford as president, and arranged for a special dinner at McConkey's Restaurant, which took place Friday night, and was quite a success.

The menu, very tastefully arranged, included several dainties and piece de resistance. Toasts were given to the King, to the school, Canada and the ladies. An orchestra supplied the appropriate music and also singing.

Mr. Spafford deserves great credit for his arrangement and regardlessness of expenses in decorating the hall with red, white and bright pennants of the Meisterschaft School. The principal, Monsieur Cusin, expressed his appreciation for the goodwill and the thankfulness of the students for all the good things provided. As chairman he introduced the many speakers. The speech of Professor R. G. McConochie, so well-known at the Meisterschaft School for his wonderful talent in leading the boys to their successful examinations, was very enthusiastically applauded. The many students present will keep the best recollection of this twenty-first anniversary of the foundation of the Meisterschaft School in Toronto in 1889 by Monsieur Cusin of Neuchatel, Switzerland.

Packs of Hounds in Great Britain.

From The Pall Mall Magazine.

Leonard Willoughby tells us that altogether there are some 456 packs of hounds in the United Kingdom, divided up as follows: England and Wales, 364, of which 173 are foxhounds, 88 harriers, 16 staghounds, 11 draghounds, 58 beagles and 18 otter hounds; Ireland possesses 25 foxhound packs, 40 harriers, 4 stag and 6 beagle packs; Scotland has 11 foxhounds, harrier, 3 beagles and 2 otter packs. These altogether make up an approximate total of some 456 packs of hounds.

In round figures the packs which hunt the fox and stag or deer number some 900 couples of hounds, while of harriers and beagles there are some 3500 couples of hounds.

IN LABOR CIRCLES

By Sam Landers.

Women's Labor League.

The Women's Labor League of Winnipeg is one of the most progressive allies to the trade union movement in Canada.

It is peculiar in its complexion, inasmuch as its membership is composed of wives, mothers or daughters of active trade unionists.

The Women's Trade Union League in the United States has a splendid organization in New York, Chicago and St. Louis, and does good work as an ally to union labor, but its membership is composed of college-bred women and settlement workers and necessarily their knowledge is not as practical of the needs of either the men or the women workers as is that of the women of the Winnipeg Labor League composed of actual workers or the wives of trade unionists.

A Bishop's Opinion.

During the convention of the American Federation of Labor a special mass was arranged by the Knights of Columbus of St. Louis in honor of the Catholic attending delegates. Archbishop Glennon preached a splendid sermon and among other thing said:

"The beer mug and wine glass are the enemies of society, and specifically the enemies of the laboring man," the archbishop said. "If the saloon stands between you and your duties it should go.

"You can call it by whatever name you like, copartners or co-operators. I would like to see the so-called owners of capital realize that while they may have a title to the capital, it is not a title that excludes all other claims or relations. There is a trusteeship in their ownership, and they are trustees not alone for their own welfare and emolument, but for the welfare and benefit of society at large."

Gompers' Sermon.

Samuel Gompers also preached a sermon in St. Louis during the A. F. of L. convention; it was before the Y. M. C. A. on Sunday afternoon. The hall was packed to suffocation. "Uncle Sam" even as a "sky pilot" is in his element, among many excellent things he said:

"The American workingman has knowledge of the guarantee of the constitution of this country of ours," he declared. "The American workingman has full conception of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. There was a time when the employer was master of all he surveyed, even including the workingman, but I thank God that such a day is past."

Labor Press Association.

The American Labor Press Association, which was inaugurated at the Toronto Convention of the American Federation of Labor convention held its second annual meeting during the St. Louis convention and elected the following officers: Charles W. Fear, Joplin, Mo., president; W. L. Maupin, Lincoln, Neb., secretary-treasurer; Edward Hirsch, Baltimore, first vice-president and chairman of the board of directors. Ed. Stephenson of Toronto, who represented The Winnipeg Voice last year was not re-elected, he having since been expelled from the Winnipeg Typographical Union for non-payment of dues.

Co-Op.

The Union Garment Workers' Co-Partnership Factory, Sedalia, Mo., which was launched as a result of a strike, is demonstrating to those who live by their labor that there is a way out of the intolerable undustrial conditions which surround them on every hand. That they have it within their power to make their own working conditions, can determinte the number of hours they will work each day, and decide what compensation they shall receive for labor performed. These no longer are mooted questions, but find a solution in a system of co-operation based upon absolute equity and justice.

It is not a stock company, it is owned, operated and controlled by the persons employed therein. Each member has an equal interest with every other member. They are equal partners, and since it is a union factory from "cellar to garret," it follows that union wages are paid, and in some instances a higher rate is allowed.

The interest of a co-partner is determined by the amount of pro rata capital necessary to safely conduct the business. In the Union Garment Workers' Co-Partnership Factory, the interest of each co-partner is $200. Twenty per cent. of the wages earned and their share of the profits are applied to the interest of co-partners.

A Victory.

The effort of the Canadians attending the A. F. of L. convention at St. Louis were successful in establishing the status of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada as a supreme body in the Dominion in matters pertaining to legislation, etc. There was a feeling among some international officers that the congress was similar to a "State Federation" and this feeling it was believed was fostered by Secretary Frank Morrison and the Canadian organizer of the A. F. of L., but the clear statements of fact to the contrary by the "Canucks" in attendance convinced the delegates otherwise and Canadian autonomy was granted for the chartering of all central labor bodies by the congress. John H. Kennedy, representing the Toronto District Labor Council played no small part in bringing about the victory.

Labor-Millionaire?

Edward Hirsch of Baltimore, Md., the only millionaire in the labor union ranks who was at the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, will turn over his wealth to the government when Socialism reigns supreme.

"I am being ridiculed now for the part I play in the labor union ranks," said Hirsch, "but the criticism comes from those whom I do not care to please. My point is this, that I can do more good with my money by keeping it and working for the men, women and children of this country who are working for their rights. They know that when they need money they can depend on me."

Hirsch is a member of the International Typographical Union, and editor of The Labor Leader. He got his start in the Nevada gold rush, and owns the controlling interest in the Ely Central Mining Company and the Nevada Consolidated Mining Company mines. He owns lots and concessions at Coney Island, New York, and considerable Baltimore property.

Hirsch carries a wardrobe that permits him a change in clothing every day, and diamond pins, rings and studs valued at $8500. A few days ago Hirsch went $15,000 bonds for three strikers indicted in Baltimore during the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad trouble with the machinists.

Fraternal Delegates.

The time is at hand when the Trades & Labor Congress of Canada should send fraternal delegates not alone to the A. F. of L., but to the British Trades Congress. The moral and filial results of such delegateship to and from Canada cannot be estimated. The sending of fraternal delegates to the A. F. of L. from Canada has done more to cement that friendship between the unions of the States and Canada than any other agency and the same will recur when fraternal delegates are sent to Britain.

Vancouver Labor Page.

During the absence of R. P. P. as fraternal delegate to St. Louis, W. R. Trotter is the "acting managing editor" of the labor page in The Vancouver World. R. P. P. says he is a broader and wiser man as a result of his "mixing" with the many internationally-known "reds" and "pure and simplers" at the A. F. of L. convention and no doubt his "page" will be brimful of literary labor gems on his return.

PARADE OF SEA QUEEN.

Prettiest Girl in Naples Crowned With Much Ceremony.

On account of the cholera the authorities of Naples, where the inhabitants practically live on fruit and vegetables during summer, prohibited the characteristic feast of Pedigrotta, a festival of the Virgin. It was originally a pagan rite resembling the saturnalia, but since 1859 it has been celebrated with great magnificence in memory of the victory of Charles III. over the Austrians at Velletria in 1744.

This feast, which was formerly the greatest in Naples, has now become chiefly a night affair, celebrated in an uproarious manner in and around the grotto of Posilipo.

The prefect of Naples ordered all the wine shops to be closed during the night and strong detachments of police and soldiers were stationed to disperse the crowds in case the Neapolitans, unheeding the prohibition, assembled near the grotto of Posilipo. The precautions taken were, however, useless, as the order of the prefect was implicitly obeyed and the feast was not celebrated.

But the Neapolitans were not to be deprived of their annual merrymaking, and instead of the usual pageants which characterized the festival they organized a novel show, thus incidentally instituting a new annual festival. Following the example of Paris, the Neapolitans every year select the prettiest girl of the city and elect her queen of the sea. The election is undertaken according to certain rules and is quite impartial.

Twelve candidates, one from each district of the city, are selected and the prettiest one among them is elected queen, while all the others are appointed her maids of honor. The queen is proclaimed and crowned with a great deal of ceremony; escorted by her maids of honor, she parades the streets, presides at a banquet and attends a festival organized for the occasion; finally she takes part in a great parade on the sea, seated on a throne erected on a galley decorated with flowers and flags.

This year the fetes in connection with the queen of the sea were substituted for the festival of Pedigrotta and they were the festival of Pedigrotta, as the queen of Genoa and the queen of Paris, attended by their respective courts, were invited to Naples on purpose.

Know this Superb Piano?

Own one of These Superb Pianos

The Rare Purity of Tone of the Heintzman & Co. Piano —Made by ye —olde firme

Is a distinguishing, outstanding feature. The rarest art in piano-making lies in producing a pure singing tone. Without it no real musician ever enjoys a piano. Never is the true artist disappointed when the possessor of a Heintzman piano.

—"I was delighted with the Heintzman & Co. Piano. I find the singing quality especially beautiful, and the touch wonderfully light and crisp."
ADELA VERNE.

——The Piano of Melba.
——The Piano of Nordica.
——The Piano of Calve.
——The Piano of De Pachmann.
——The Piano of Jonas.

The tone of the Heintzman Piano is pure and lasting. It has both sweetness and volume. Its fullness and richness fascinate every musician.

Fill out this coupon and we will mail you a beautiful art catalogue of our celebrated pianos.

COUPON TO BE FILLED OUT.
Heintzman & Co., Ltd.:
Please mail me catalogue as above.
Name ... ...
Address ... ...

PIANO SALON:
115-117 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO, Canada

THE MODERN SPORTSWOMAN.

Number in Hunting Field Increasing—Pursuit of Big Game.

Lady Violet Greville, in London Chronicle.

The active participation in field sports by women marks a modern development. Fifty years ago no woman would have handled a gun, much less a rifle, or would have dared to beard a lion or a tiger in the field, or have dreamed of a day on the moors all to herself or taken a hunting box with a string of hunters for the winter. Yet women do all these things now. Sport for women is catered for as amply as sport for men; ladies' golf links, championships, rifle clubs and tennis tournaments flourish amazingly.

The number of women in the hunting field increases every year, and many of these Dianas ride as hard as men. Lately they have taken to riding astride and wearing neat breeches and boots, so that it is difficult to distinguish the sexes on horseback, and certainly the thin young girl, looking just like a boy, is a very attractive figure, but she is essentially modern. The girl who walks the moors all day, who climbs hills and brings down her stag with an unerring rifle is rarer, but she exists. Salmon and trout fishing rank next in popular esteem.

Curiously enough, this love, this craze for sport in women synchronizes with the possible extinction of sport, for already it is difficult to keep up hunt subscriptions, barbed wire renders riding unpleasant if not dangerous, and the breaking up of large estates will soon make game preserving impossible. Sport will be confined to fishing or to grouse shooting over desolate and barren districts, where the heather flourishes and the ptarmigan breed. On these lonely hilltops wild birds will still be found when the rest of England is divided into allotments and building estates.

With the women who care for sport it is a very real and solid enthusiasm. They will follow their husbands in Africa in the pursuit of wild game, they will tramp the stubble and the turnip fields all day, they will flog the water unceasingly, they will crawl, scramble, creep, climb and lie motionless for hours on the chance of getting a stag. In all sport there is a certain element of good fellowship and camaraderie which is exceedingly pleasant, and the friendships of the hunting field, for instance, are among the most enduring and delightful of memories. Even rivalry is good tempered, respect and admiration are experienced for those who are keen and skilful in the sport they prefer. It is a little strange to say the least of it that so many women should be taking up sport, rifle shooting and games at a time when the great mass of men go to look on at contests in which they themselves play no part and of which betting is one of the most objectionable features.

From real sport the element of money getting is entirely absent. Hunting, for instance, is the most democratic of pursuits; the nobleman mounted on his 300-guinea hunter, the doctor, the schoolboy, the farmer and the tramer, all are equal, all interested, all enthusiastic. People may hunt for various reasons, but to the expert majority it is the hounds working and the science of hunting that appeal most keenly. Women probably love the galloping, but it exhilarates and excites them, while their presence has almost entirely obliterated the use of bad language and hard swearing in the hunting field.

It would appear as tho the masculine development of women, the sense of rebellion and revolt had driven them to enter the same sports as men. A tendency strongly developed in modern girl schools, where hockey, golf and cricket are more highly appreciated than the ladylike accomplishments and quiet study of our mothers. Needlework is at a discount, but the eye, the ear, the hand and the body are all trained in field sports, and the modern Diana, with her zest, her joie de vivre and her independence has apparently come to stay.

Tomlin's Home-made Bread

as Good as Ever

The quality is all you could wish for

Phone for it

College 3561

How Often You Have Wished You Could Play the Piano?

THINK how often you have listened to a good piano player and wished that you, yourself, could play "Like that." Perhaps you "could have learned" had not the difficulties in the way of becoming a really good player discouraged you. Now all the difficulties have been banished, and your oft-repeated wish can actually be realized with a

MASON & RISCH PLAYER-PIANO

Sounds almost too good to be true, does it? Yet it is true. No imagination about it. Only give us the opportunity and we will quickly demonstrate this to your entire satisfaction. Until you get such a demonstration you cannot fully appreciate all that the perfection of this wonderful instrument means to you. Just imagine yourself sitting down to a piano and playing anything you like, correctly, as it should be played, and after a little practice, artistically, expressively, with the skill of a virtuoso. Impossible? Not at all. Mechanical? Not the slightest suggestion of it. But why remain in doubt. Why not come in and try it yourself. Doing so involves no obligation to make a purchase.

It may be much easier than you think for you to own a Mason & Risch Player Piano. With a liberal allowance for that "silent" piano, and moderate monthly payments, it should be quite possible for you to get one right away.

THE MASON & RISCH PIANO CO., Limited
32 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

D. MORRISON
318 QUEEN WEST

"The Women's and Men's Credit Clothier."

"My No Money Down plan is certainly rolling in the new accounts, and to keep pace with my enormous trade I have doubled my staff of salesmen, and keep the store open until 10 o'clock at night. I am not surprised at the enormous rush—it is the result of trusting the wage-earning public. You should make a point of calling in TO-NIGHT and selecting your winter clothing and furs. Why delay? My credit plan is open to you right now."
D. MORRISON

No Money Down
Just Pay $1, $2, $3 Per Week
10 Per Cent. Off Bills Paid in 30 days

Ladies' Coats $9.25
These long coats in tight or semi-fitting, with shawl or military collars, are easily worth double. Come in and examine them.

Caracu Coats $25
I have 49 beauties to sell at this price. Come and see them.

FURS
Cold, blustery weather is now setting in, and you should secure a nice, handsome, cosy set without delay. I have them in every fur worth talking about. A set of furs makes you twice as attractive.

Overcoats $10.50
There is every reason why you should get your overcoat now. In all styles and cloths, with storm and "Change-o" collars.

Your Suit
—Hundreds to select from; very latest fashions and fabrics. Come and choose yours to-night.

Custom Tailoring
Give my Expert Cutter a Trial
Special Terms Arranged

Store Open Evenings
Telephone M. 4677

Good Clothes Mean Success

For Winter Wear

BROCKTON

$3.50
No More—No Less

The "Brockton" Shoe Company makes a specialty of selling Men's Shoes only and at only one price—$3.50, no more, no less. A shoe that is made from the heart of the hide, built on the Goodyear welt system, designed from the latest lasts, absolutely the right shoe at the right price.

The "Brockton" special walking shoe is the correct shoe for this season of the year—made with heavy soles to keep the water out, no occasion to worry about your feet being wet when you return home in the evening. You don't have to wear rubbers. No colds, no doctor bills to worry about, and absolute foot comfort.

The fame of Brockton, Mass., as a shoe manufacturing town is world wide. To the natives of that city the shoe industry means their daily bread, and naturally their one ambition is to make the standard of their output the best on the market. How well they have succeeded in their desire needs no confirmation from us. The word "Brockton," when used in the shoe business, spells Success.

BROCKTON SHOE $3.50 NO MORE NO LESS

BROCKTON SHOE CO.
LIMITED
119 Yonge Street
Just North of Adelaide, East Side

Among the "Extras."

From The Youth's Companion.

One of the things which help swell the traveler's expenses, both in this country and abroad, is the "extra." It may or may not be charged in the bill, but it is sure to be paid for. Probably even the most generous traveler, however, will have some sympathy for the gentleman in the following story, who was made to pay liberally for a certain annoying privilege.

During his stay at the hotel the weather had been very hot.

"Charles," said the landlord to the clerk who was making out the bill to be presented to the departing guest, "have you noticed that the gentleman in number seven has consulted the thermometer on the piazza at least ten times every morning during his stay here?"

Charles replied that he had.

"Well," said the landlord, "charge him the price of one dinner a day for the use of the thermometer."

Lisbon's Craze for Motors.

Christian Herald: The traveler notes that the ancient and modern modes of life are strongly intermingled in Lisbon. Recently the richer inhabitants have developed a passion for owning motor cars. The number of cors seen about the streets is a cause of wonderment, especially when one considers that Lisbon is not well adapted to motoring, with its twisted and steep streets.

In fact, in several places the people go from one quarter of the city to another by means of elevators set in steel cages, getting transfer tickets from the tramcar conductors to connect with other lines.

Nevertheless, the Portuguese of the upper class must have his car, tho its purchase may have deprived the owner of all his other luxuries, and it is even rumored that he sometimes goes without his dinner that his hungering car may have its fill of gasoline.

ARTISTIC PRESENTS

A Unique Collection of ORIENTAL ART GOODS for Christmas

What to select for a Christmas gift may puzzle you less if you take the first opportunity of hunting among the thousands of unique little art objects in BRASS which we are selling at very moderate prices.

Trays Candlesticks
Jardinieres Pen Trays
Ink Stands Gongs, etc.

We have the largest stock and greatest variety of Brassware shown by any house on the continent.

New Importations of Rugs for Holiday Trade Just Arrived.

Courian, Babayan & Co.
40 King St. East, Toronto

Notes on R. F. Easson's Tour of the Old Country

Every resident Canadian, whether he be native born or born in the British Isles, hopes that it will be his good fortune at some period of his life to visit the old country. Indeed, a determination to do so if at all possible, becomes part of his creed.

I was born in Scotland, but left that country when quite young and had always had an irrepressible longing, amounting to almost a passion to return and see the old land again. A propitious concurrence of circumstances rendered it possible for me to realize the ambition of my life and make the much desired visit this summer.

I left Toronto on June 3, and was absent over four months, and saw during that time a good deal of Scotland and England and a portion of France and Ireland. I spent about two months in Scotland.

Glasgow is a fine city, and remarkable as has been its growth in recent years it is still growing rapidly. It is a seaport town, of course, and has the air of one. It prides itself, and justly so, on its excellent street car service, with its low fares, which are arranged on a scale wholly favorable to the poor man.

The traffic about the docks is immense and its public buildings are very handsome, particularly the municipal buildings, university, art museums, picture galleries, etc. Sauchiehall, Renfield, Argyle and other streets can boast of long rows of up-to-date shops that any city might well be proud of.

Business seemed to be brisk with the Glasgow people, and the bustle, whirl and unmistakably prosperous swing of a great go-ahead place was strikingly observable on all sides.

Rivals No Longer.

There existed at one time a sort of veiled jealousy, or undefined and cloaked rivalry between Glasgow and Edinburgh. This has now entirely disappeared, and each city has discovered and accepted its true status in the world's affairs. Glasgow, as a wealthy and important business centre, and Edinburgh as a leading educational centre.

Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland, but Glasgow has the capital. Politics appear to have a greater interest for the Glasgow people than any other city I visited. Almost nightly meetings were held at the junction of suitable street corners where a temporary rostrum was erected and speakers for and against the land tax, reconstruction of the house of lords, free trade and protection, etc., addressed large and attentive audiences, each speaker being allowed a certain length of time to discuss these and kindred questions.

The crowds were well behaved, tho the speakers were sometimes heckled after a humorous fashion. The speakers were fluent and adroit in debate and exhibited rare skill in handling the subjects dealt with. I never knew of a row at any of these meetings, and tho both sides of politics were well represented it was not difficult to see that the majority of those present were Liberals.

Similar meetings, but perhaps less enthusiastic, were held in London, also at Kirkcaldy, a good-sized manufacturing city in Fifeshire, and even in Edinburgh were these meetings held.

Influx of Tourists.

There has been a great influx of tourists into Great Britain this season from Canada and the United States, much larger than usual, as most of those who had visited Oberommergau to witness the "Passion Play," afterwards turned their faces Britainward.

Hon. Mr. Asquith represents Fife in the British House of Commons and persistent and extraordinary efforts were made to defeat him at the last elections. The wives of Liberals, in many of the little Fife towns were invited to a tea at houses of aristocratic Tories where they had not been in the habit of visiting and by clever cajolery and political finesse on the part of the hostess it was sought to convert these women to the Tory side in the hope that they in turn would influence their husbands in the same direction.

Some of the silly dames felt flattered at being noticed in this way, and it is said did their best to change their husband's way of thinking, but sensible women saw thru the "weak invention of the enemy," and discreetly declined to enter the house of the spider.

I crossed the Trossachs in a thin, off and on, drizzling rain, but the inclement weather did not greatly interfere with the enjoyment of the scenery or the coach ride. While crossing the highest mountain, where there was no sign of life or human habitation, two sturdy pipers dressed in full Highland costume suddenly appeared on the roadside, and as the coaches carrying the passengers rolled past, these intrepid musicians blew up their chanters with might and main and the persuasive and penetrating music so dear to the heart of all right-minded Scots was wafted over the mountain tops into the clouds, and down the heather-clad mountain sides, hovering over innumerable gushing watercourses and finally losing itself in the "buts and bens" of the grottoes at the foothills.

The appearance of these bare-legged and brawny Hellandmen, with their wild and soul-stirring music in this romantic and out-of-the-way place was spectacular and dramatic and awoke in one a weird and thrilling sensation, mystically imbued with the exciting scenes enacted on these shaggy hills in Scotland's earlier days when Rob Roy and his bold free-booters were rampant.

Good Fighting Music.

A typical old Scot, my companion in the coach, remarked that the pipes might not emit music entirely pleasing to some ears, but if he had ony fechtin to do he would like to be backed up by the pipes. Such music he said was "fu o' fecht."—it would make even a timid man face "auld cloottie" without flinching.

Usually the music of the bagpipes, or even the mention of it, is productive of jocose remarks, but when the old man finished no one, altho we were a mixed crowd, had a word to say in derision or opposition.

A few minutes later on, as it happened, the coach driver pointed out Roy Roy's cave.

The road over the Trossachs is zigzag, narrow and uneven, and in some places did the horses make a mis-step, or the driver lose his head, the passengers would surely come to grief.

The boat sail up Loch Kathrine and Loch Lomond, enroute to Oban, is very pleasurable. Oban is a beautiful little highland town and possesses a well sheltered and safe harbor. Every building fronting on the bay is either a hotel or a shop. Some of the hotels are conducted on a magnificent scale and are open only during the tourist season.

There are for the visitor many interesting sights in the neighborhood. Amongst others, Noble Castle. Here a dour old highlander in charge of the castle describing to us the virtues and superiorities of the Clan MacDougall—a lineal descendant of the leader of the clan still lives in an aristocratic mansion hidden in trees near the decaying castle.—dwelt also with great gusto on their prowess and influence, and spiritedly expatiated on the manner in which they in the old days vanquished all their enemies.

He also informed us that an historic brooch—the Lorne brooch—was still in possession of the MacDougall family which on great occasions was loaned to the royal family. The late King Edward wore it at the time of his coronation and it will be again in demand at the coronation of King George.

This venerable and somber-faced Gillie, with his plaid thrown across his shoulders, and his unceasing efforts to start a stubborn well-seasoned clay pipe, was certainly a character. My companion asked him a pertinent question in connection with the story he had been relating. A look of consternation at the interruption overspread his countenance, then bristling up he answered:

"If one wass to pay attention to that which I am saying it would not be necessary to say over again my words once more."

We thought the old chap was going to cease all further intercourse with us, but he started talking again on making some mollifying remark.

London.

London is truly a wonderful city. I was there about a month and buried myself sight-seeing every day. But one might exhaust the biggest part of a year sight-seeing, and then fail to see all of interest.

I had always believed London to be a smoky, dark and foggy city and that the Londoners seldom saw the sun. This is an erroneous conception.

During the month I was there the sky, most of time, was clear, the sun warm and the air dry and pleasant. We speedily discovered that a most agreeable and effective way to see London was from the top of a horse or motor omnibus.

While riding around the city in this elevated position, we saw from our coign of vantage almost daily, Canadians hurrying along the busy streets. Within a few consecutive days we noticed in this way Senator J. K. Kerr, bowling along Threadneedle-street; W. J. Gage, sauntering up Regent-street; Sir J. P. Whitney, viewing the city in the neighborhood of Guildhall, and Otto Higel of the Otto Hiegel Co., King-street, threading his way along the crowded Strand. It caused one some wonderment to see these well-known Torontonians so far from home and yet, apparently so much at home in big London.

The dense crowds of people and busses, automobiles, hansoms, drays and every conceivable description of wheeled vehicle jumbled together in some of the busier streets is an appalling sight and one never to be forgotten, but the police have such mastery and complete control of the street traffic, that there is seldom a block and what is more wonderful seldom an accident.

Looking on at the mass of miscellaneous vehicles writhing, squirming and dodging each other one marvels how on earth they will ever extricate themselves, but they work out in some mysterious way and so the crushing and crowding goes on day after day from morning until night.

Queen's Own Visit.

I was in London during the time the Queen's Own were banqueted by the City of London at Guildhall, and saw the regiment march past a point near High Holborn-street.

It was quite an inspiring sight. The Canadians presented a fine appearance and altho they lacked the fine physique, weather beaten features and military bearing of the picked company of British regulars which formed an escort, they looked very well indeed, and received unstinted praise from all quarters.

The streets during the procession were jammed on both sides of the road as only London streets can become jammed. The windows of the houses along the line of march were also crowded with spectators and many even saw the procession from the housetops.

Col. Pellatt rode at the head of his regiment and elicited much favorable comment from critical Londoners for his soldierly bearing, and sincere and hearty commendation for the generous impulse which prompted him to bring his regiment to England.

Drink in London and in fact all over England and Scotland, is the one curse of the country. It is a common thing to see well dressed women standing around a bar drinking with their husbands while several perambulators in which are their children stand around the tavern door.

In some of these drinking places about as many women as men are to be seen leaning up against the bar taking drink for drink with the men, and these are not low drinking houses either, but richly furnished and apparently respectable saloons.

The lower drinking places must be ruinously demoralizing. Men, women and girls can be seen slipping in and out of these haunts at all times of the day.

Paris Disappointing.

I was disappointed in Paris. The approach to the city by rail from Calais gives one a bad impression, the cars passing thru a dilapidated, unkempt and common looking section. The streets of Paris, even the best are dirty and littered with paper and all sorts of rubbish, but of course the city has its beauty spots.

The public buildings, churches, parks, gardens, picture galleries, etc., are very fine, and great pictures are to be seen and divine music heard.

French women dress in the extreme of fashion and tho they are not so good looking as women to be seen in fashionable streets in London, those who claim to be capable of judging in these matters say they dress with more taste.

The habits of the Parisians differ from those of our people, and from early morning until late into the night, the cafes on the principal streets are crowded with people, and outside of the cafes covering a large section of the boulevard are little tables with marble tops at which are seated hundreds of men and women, old and young, eating and drinking and jabbering and to all appearances enjoying themselves to the utmost.

Altho these people have pronounced gastronomic and bibulus tendencies they discreetly, and it may be without seriously curbing their appetites or desires keep within bounds, and it is a rare thing to see an intoxicated person on the streets of Paris.

Auld Reekie.

Edinburgh was full of tourists and the Princes-street shops were crowded daily by visitors from the United States, Canada and other countries. "Auld Reekie" continues to hold its own and of all the cities I visited Edinburgh was the most attractive and picturesque as it is perhaps the most refined and aristocratic. The Edinburgh people have no need to "Pray God to gie them a guid conceit o' themselves."

The emigration to Canada from England, Ireland and Scotland this season was very large. Many of the English people are annoyed at this state of affairs.

As an instance, a minister of the Gospel in London said to me that he was beginning to have a poor opinion of Canada, that he almost detested that country for its having absorbed so many English people, enticing them by all sorts of specious inducements away from the homeland where they are needed more than in Canada.

It is a heartrending to see one of the big steamships sail from Liverpool with a load of emigrants. Thousands of people assemble on the dock to see the ship depart. The weeping and wailing at parting, the waving of handkerchiefs, the sobbing and the good-byes are very touching.

Some people in England have yet a very crude idea of Canada. One woman, whose husband, a very worthy man, is preparing to emigrate asked me anxiously if flowers grew in Canada. She is very fond of flowers and has a very pretty little garden in a neat little English village, on which she dotes. She dreaded, she said, going to Canada, as that would deprive her of her much-loved flowers, she having been told that the weather was too cold in Canada to permit of flowers blooming in that country.

Visit to Belfast.

We arrived in Belfast at midday on a Saturday in August. The late Dr. McCaughan, formerly of Toronto, died on the following morning. Dr. McCaughan had given up his home in Belfast pending some necessary repairs and meantime was boarding at the Kelvin Hotel.

The hotel took fire about four o'clock in the morning and so furiously and rapidly did the interior burn all escape by the stairway was cut off and Dr. McCaughan, his wife and four others were compelled to jump from the window about 20 feet from the ground fronting on the street.

The doctor, in jumping struck the hotel sign which twisted him round and on alighting his head struck the stone pavement causing concussion of the brain and he never regained consciousness. His wife died from her injuries a few days later on as did two of the others who jumped from the burning building.

Dr. McCaughan was idolized in Belfast and his death cast a gloom over the entire city. Had not Doctor McCaughan loved his Belfast people he would never have relinquished the pastorate of the handsome and prosperous church he occupied in Chicago to return to the exceedingly plain and old-fashioned Belfast church. There is a vast difference in the appearance of St. Andrews Church, Toronto, and the unpretentious square and somewhat squatty Belfast edifice which was so dear to the heart of this popular and richly-gifted minister.

Good Time?

Last night—eating big dinner is often the maker of a BAD TODAY. Why not? Over-eating means extra work for the stomach and bowels. You've got to suffer if you don't help nature unload with CASCARETS. *"They work while you sleep"*—you're O. K. in the A. M. Tonight's the night to take care of tomorrow. 895

CASCARETS—10c box—week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Millions boxes a month.

See Our

$495

Player-Piano

Before Buying

BELL PIANO WAREROOMS
146 YONGE STREET

With 51,200 telephones in Toronto, representing an enormous increase over the number three years ago, the increased number of people who are enabled to call your firm up will justify the increasing of your present telephone facilities to meet the situation. Concentrate your telephone business upon one responsible, competent operator.

Apply to Contract Dept., Main 5460

We will give further particulars upon learning your requirements. Ask for a traffic study; it tells how often your lines are reported busy.

Imagine a Skyscraper Without its Elevators?

The modern skyscraper is only commercially possible by reason of the advent of the modern rapid elevator.

This elevator is the receiving and distributing center of practically the whole building.

If the elevator did not exist, access to the various offices would still be possible by stair climbing, but at ruinous cost of time and energy.

A Private Branch Exchange

With a competent operator, occupies the same importance to large business establishments as the elevator to the skyscraper.

Your "telephone door" is then always open, and the various heads of departments and offices are immediately available to the telephone caller.

You save the time, trouble, and worry involved in sending to the various departments for the official required at the telephone.

You prevent the inaccuracies which so often occur in transmitting to the proper party the various messages received.

You are in touch with the whole of your establishments by telephone without the necessity of calling "Central."

The BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY of CANADA

The Little Town Back Home

BY MARGARET BELL

The little town where eggs and butter are not listed among the luxuries of living, and where all cuts of meat are styled as "steak," stands still, as it has always stood, a halting-place in the memory race, a bit of sweet reflection among a thousand whirring incidents in the chaos of city life.

The stores with their piles of cabbages and carrots, where one may exchange baskets of eggs for sugar, tea or felt-topped boots, they all stand there, just the same, and the beaming shop-keeper behind the counter smiles and empties the egg baskets as complacently as of yore. How the children love to stand before these windows, brimming with luxuries! With shelled-nuts, sun-tipped oranges, and layer raisins and luscious brown candies, in pails! Now and then a rickety old wagon stops in front of the door, and the driver receives instructions about the goods which are to be delivered. The robust proprietor shouts his commands as he singles each parcel to its particular place in the rumbling wagon. There is a bunch of imported lettuce for the leader of the society set in the town. She must have it as soon as possible, for she is going to have a party that night, and the sandwiches must be made. Oh the life which surges up, effervescingly in the small town! The commerce of it, the manufacturing, the society! There, the people live as the people in the larger towns live, by social intercourse and competition. The outlook is not so large, the resources are more cramped but the spark of desire is there, just the same.

Surveys His Window Display.

I can see the merchant from the neighboring dry goods store come out and view his array of overcoats and overalls, which hang before the windows, and in the doorway. His sign shows up well in the dull half-light of a November afternoon. He smiles, and rubs his hands together with much satisfaction. Soon a buggy drives up, from the country, and he hastens to assist the heavily-veiled occupant to alight. He ties her horse, and walks into the store with her, to send the delivery boy out for her basket. Very suavely he jokes with her about her highly-touched cheeks, and declares there is nothing like the country air for bringing the roses to the maidenly face. Whereupon she blushes more than before, and unwraps her veil. The waiting "clerks" look up from the latest copy of the popular fashion pages, and wait on her, while the boy counts the eggs in the basket. There is much pretence of metropolitanism inside the store. A dainty case near the door is filled with lacey jabots, and bits of feminine trippery, which the merchant picked up at the openings in the city. The good people look at them, admire them, and go away. They have learned that temperance is best in all things, even in bits of attire. And their city cousins perhaps are ridiculing them at that very moment! Which shows the irony of the world and the weaknesses of man and womankind.

And Saturday comes, with its baking and scrubbing. The system must not be abolished. It is a big day for the storekeeper, be he grocer, dry-goods merchant, or general purveyor. What pyramids of tempting edibles he erects in the windows, what a business air he assumes! The good people from the country, the producers of all the grocer's stuffs, come in and trade their butter and eggs, the same as on other days, only there are additional delicacies for the Sunday table. In the evenings they walk up and down the flickering streets and make an excellent audience for the town band, which takes up its stand in the town hall, since the cold weather set in. The youths come in the evenings and the lassies, all pink and pretty in the crisp autumn air. The youths' horses are sleek and spry and cut many a caper beneath the light of the fickle swaying lamps. A grapephone from the corner music store starts up a medley of popular airs and the street corner becomes the Mecca of all, youth and maiden, middle-aged and feeble. It is the night when everyone forgets his fall ploughing, his corn husking, his responsibility of life. All the world is one big playroom, and all the people a cheerful of toys. The streets of the old time Petitville become a veritable land of joy, and all the inhabitants are one big family, meeting together after a sordid week of toil. Life is young, friends are plenty, and the whole world is roseate. It is a place of singing souls, with the beat, beat, of the village pulse as an accompaniment to the voice of it all. Yesterday is forgotten, to-morrow is as a new era in time, and nothing matters but the pulsating present. Old men who have never heard the word optimism, and young ones who have never read more than the weekly paper, feel the joy of the thing, and give vent to their exuberance in riotous distribution of coin from the last load of hogs, over the village confectionery counter. It is the old, old philosophy which actuated Adam to taste the apple, simply from the mere joy of feeling it sweet to his lips.

The Sunday Service.

And then the Sunday. The long service at which the preacher's brood occupies the front pew, and vainly tries to remain awake. The good man himself delivers a non-abbreviated sermon on the dangers of the theatre and the awful wiles of the ball-room. Perhaps behind her lilac-scented handkerchief, perhaps she nods an emphatic assent, and looks meaningly toward the woman across the aisle, who plays a violin at concerts for the Culture Club. How one misses the hurry and impatience of the city congregation! After the service all the people loiter in the aisles and doorway to inquire after everyone's health who has not been noticed during prayer. Invitations to "come and make a visit," are everywhere, and many of the town people take a diligent attendant on the Lord's work, home to dinner, in order that she may be able to attend Sunday school in the afternoon. The conversation turns strictly to church topics, the next meeting of the sewing circle, the entertainment for the library fund, or the bale which is being prepared of members' castoffs, for the Indians out west. The minister stands in the door nearest the front, and shakes hands with each and all, as they come out. He is a round-faced man, who thrives on the good people's bounty. When he goes home, after the service, and enters his house, at the rear of the church, he stumbles over a pile of something, inside the kitchen door, and turns to see his wife opening another parcel on the table. Perhaps a parishioner is taking dinner with them, and may expect due recognition of his own generosity. So the parcels are opened, and the contents carefully disposed of. There may be a bushel of potatoes, a bag of turnips, and a couple of chickens, carefully dressed. Or there may appear two or three loaves of home-made bread, and a grain bag full of spies. Whatever it is, the preacher must make due comment upon it, and at the same time add a slight extra as to the generous spirit which prompted such an act. He feels more than ever how important he is in the community and vaguely wonders what will be the next week's stipend, and whose turn it will be to provide the provender. And then the thought comes to him that he is the servant of the people, and the offerings which find their way in thru the kitchen door are not only from a sense of generosity but from duty; the duty of each member of the parish to his spiritual advisor, and from this servant of the Lord, to the Lord himself. And then he thinks of his college days, of the days when he delighted more in football, than in all the sermons of all the saints. And he wonders what the good people would think, if he expressed a thought that there might be as much good in a good game of clean athletics, as in a whole series of sermons prepared in the most sanctimonious attitude, in the most inspired library. He wonders too, if he is deceiving himself, and in deceiving himself, in blinding the people, these honest, trusting souls who share their goods with him, who never forget him, when a day of rejoicing or thanksgiving comes. And he thinks that there is nothing for him to do, now, but go on, in the same path that he has mapped out for himself, until perhaps, he will feel that there is no other way for him to go, that he is doing what little he can, to help along the work of the world, which should uplift, and help and energize. He realizes that this is not the life he had mapped out for himself, when he attended lectures, and he wonders if perhaps, he was not selfishly ambitious. But his wife has given the signal for dinner, the guests are waiting for him, in the dining-room, so he leaves his ruminating for some other time, when he can wonder, alone.

Society Has Its Place.

The society in the Town of Petitville has its place just the same as in its larger sister, Grosville. The woman folk have their days for receiving, their evenings for cards or music. The leader of the upper eleven in the town usually prefers the superlative of importance in a town like Petitville, to the minimum state in a city like the aforementioned Grosville. At the teas, the women discuss the styles, and the latest craze in hats, just as intelligently as their sisters in the distance. They converse on the same topics, of the color and length and style of any absent lady's new gown, or suit; or the newest bit of spiciness that has been added to their exclusive set, by the announcement of some long-looked for engagement, or the culmination of some long-established one. In fact, there is no difference in the society of the two towns, the small one and the large, except that the select of Grosville, having more food for thought, naturally have much more thought for expression. There is no difference in the gist of small talk, the world over. All bits of conversation which go to make up the compound called small talk, must have the same attributes, or the common name could not be applied to it.

The old postoffice with its manifold pigeon holes, its rows of boxes, and its grimy mail bags, I can see it yet, as, after train time, the three or four clerks tremulously sorted the letters and post cards, and cast glances of more than casual interest, over the variegated bits of cardboard. Every signature is known to the diligent sorter, every address which accompanies it. This is the directory of Petitville, this the depositing place of His Majesty's mail. It is here that the traveling salesman learns the conditions of his customers, the new physician, the financial standing of all would-be patients. The street corner pillar, those half dozen retired gentlemen who take daily jaunts downtown for the mail, and who watch assiduously for the arrival and departure of every passenger train, are habitual ghosts in the dumping place of the town's mail. They usually have a choice bit of information for the postmaster, and know exactly who has left town, and on what business. The tin sign above the door, sways and swaying, creaks monotonously in the evening breeze, and the keeper behind the wicket does not realize that his own life is just such another sign post, swaying and rusty from too much battling with the world's force of curiosity seekers. It is a veritable competition, here in Petitville, this gathering of information on all subjects pertaining solely to the conditions of inhabitants of the town. The postmaster (or mistress) vies with the grocer; the barber down the street, is at loggerheads with the butcher; and the whole life of little Petitville vies with itself,, to obtain statistics on the relative values of each individual's chattels, commercial, material, spiritual or mental.

The Village Editor.

As the visiting observer walks down the street (the main street, to be sure), a tousled man, in shirt sleeves and collarless neck, rushes out to seek information as to who he is, and how long he intends to remain in their midst. His business is also carefully inquired into, also his relatives and plans for the future. This is the village editor, whose imposing sign is illumined by a large arc light, in the centre of the entrance. It is the sole right of his paper to find out everything about everybody. The other inhabitants of the town make this their right, from choice. His, it is, from public demand. His paper, every week has a space in the lower right hand corner, devoted to the needs of such as might wish further prominence. An invitation is made to the general public, to send in the names of all their visitors, and such other features as they desire to give. The result, as might be inferred most naturally, is a publication, bristling with topical news, the most popular in the county, a publication for which the home folk abroad yearn and yearn. For in it they learn such information as could not be contained in a dozen letters of the moderate proportions. It is the encyclopedia on home matters, the boon to the homesick, the joy of the straying member of the small town, who will remain, as he always was, a mere inhabitant of Petitville.

The public library, the Orange hall, the fire hall, the school, these are all institutions of which Petitville is proud. Concerts are held periodically, in the first named of the halls, the proceeds for the extension of the fire hose, or the additional purchase of volumes for the library. At these, some wandering "elocutionist," a comedian or two and a songster are the star performers. Seats are sold, sometimes, four times over. The main idea is to make money. So the good people of Petitville smilingly pay their thirty-five cents for a reserved seat, and remain in tired tolerance during the evening, balancing first on one foot, then on the other.

And it will remain, as it has remained all these years, the village of the small people, the Petitville of the country. It is bound to remain so. There are enough people living in it, to make a small town, and of the requisite stature, mentally and spiritually, to make it still remain the Petitville of old, the quizzical, the generous, the dwarfed. But still will come to the erstwhile inhabitant, the realization that this remote village was, once, the custodian of his secrets, the tutor of his childish mind, the father confessor of his little meannesses. When he grew big enough, he left the small place, but he feels that he will never grow too large to remember his once companion, the friend of his youth, when all the world was a-light with the brightness of innocence, the glory of young enthusiasm.

The store where one may exchange baskets of eggs for sugar, tea or felt-topped boots.

PRINCESS WEEK OPENING **MON. DEC. 5**

CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS

MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S Best Play, **"What Every Woman Knows."**

SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY. PRICES 50c to $2.00

WHAT THE ROYAL FAMILY COSTS PEOPLE OF NATION

Expense of $3,080,000, Yet the Benefits Received Fully Compensate For the Expenditure.

"The select committee of the house of commons appointed to advise the government on the civil lists for the new sovereign have decided," says The Queen, "to propose no alteration in the amount voted by parliament to the King and Queen. They are satisfied that the provision made in 1901 was adequate for the proper maintenance of the dignity of the crown.

"As parliament will in all probability accept the committee's proposals, we may take it, then, that King George's civil list will be £470,000 a year, the same as was paid to King Edward. Queen Alexandra will now receive the annuity of £70,000 voted her in 1901, and including the provision for all other members of the royal family the state will pay altogether £616,000 a year for the privilege of being governed by royalty.

"Moderate as is this amount compared with the benefits of the system, it is reduced practically to the trifling sum of £71,000 by the King's surrendering to the nation some £568,000 from certain revenues that are the property of the royal house. The chief of these are the crown estates, which now bring in about £520,000 a year and which are constantly increasing in value.

"Thus, as a matter of fact, the King, with the whole of the royal family, including the wife of our late King, cost the country exactly the same amount as the president of the French Republic costs France. The bargain thus struck between the King and the state is a very advantageous one for the latter, and even putting aside the £508,000 the nation receives from the royal property, the total sum paid to our royal house compares very favorably with the sums paid by most foreign nations to their rulers.

"Thus poverty-sticken Italy pays her king £614,000 a year, the Austrian Emperor receives £780,000, the German Emperor £900,000, and the late Sultan of Turkey received from £1,000,000 to £2,000,000 of public money. The select committee, therefore, have acted both moderately and wisely in keeping the figures the same as before, and the nation should be grateful that it gets so much from its rulers for so little cost.

"For the rest it is proposed that the King's sons are to receive £10,000 a year on attainment of majority, and £15,000 extra on marriage, while his daughters are to have £6000 a year at mapority or marriage, whichever happens first. The eldest son, however, gets no direct payment from the state, for the revenue the Prince of Wales receives from his Duchy of Cornwall is considered sufficient provision for his royal highness, the only stipulation being that when the prince marries it is proposed to assign the Princess of Wales £40,000 a year or an annuity of £30,000 should she survive him. It will thus be seen how very economically the British monarchy is maintained contrasted with other monarchies, and even compared with most republican forms of government.

"The discussion of the subject of the royal income and revenues raised many interesting questions, historical as well as financial. The Duchy of Cornwall, the estates of which lie not only in Cornwall, but in Devonshire, Somerset, Wiltshire, Surrey, and even London, may be taken as an instance, for it is not only the oldest duchy in England, but was itself the first constituted in the kingdom. The title 'duke' was introduced in 1337, when King Edward III. erected the lordships, castles and lands constituting the earldom of Cornwall into a duchy. This he conferred upon his eldest son, Prince Edward of Woodstock, afterwards known as the Black Prince—from the color of his armor, of course, and not his deeds, which were honorable and glorious.

"One of the minor rights of the Duchy of Cornwall, in common with that of Lancaster, is of claim on vessels wrecked on the shores of Britain not otherwise legally claimed. The Duchy of Lancaster, which belongs to the reigning sovereign by private right, and as an appurtenance from the crown, again has a curious,, and, we believe, unique right—that of appointing its own chancellor, in whose name a chancery court is held.

"Financially, it is of interest to note that the Duchy of Cornwall under the management of the late prince consort so improved that the rent roll rose from £11,000 a year to £50,000 during King Edward's life. When King George became Prince of Wales the revenue rose to about £72,000, and last year it brought in £87,000.

"The Duchy of Lancaster has estates in no fewer than thirteen counties and woods. Originally they belonged to Saxon nobles, who, by rebelling against William the Conqueror, had their lands confiscated to the crown. These estates have also grown in value, and are steadily increasing. Thus, while in 1865 the revenue was only £26,000, it at the time of Queen Victoria's death had risen to £50,000 a year.

"The report of the select committee also touches on another point, and one of more present interest, viz., the cost of external alterations and repairs of the royal palaces in the person- ation of the sovereign, including Windsor Castle, Buckingham Palace, Frogmore and Marlborough House. For this purpose it recommends a [illegible] sum of £27,000 be henceforth granted yearly to the king. It also recommends that a special grant of £55,000 be provided in the current year's expenditure in order to place the palaces in condition fit for the occupation of their majesties and Queen Alexandra.

"This sum, tho apparently somewhat large, has, of course, no reference to the suggested structural alteration of Buckingham Palace, the front of which is generally agreed to be dingy, commonplace, and utterly unworthy of its position, purposes and associations. The king's life is too important, too indispensable to the continued welfare of the country for it to grudge any sum required to put the chief royal residence in order, and, if necessary or desirable to rebuild it in accord with the high objects it is meant to attain."

The Surgeon's Thread.

From The Lancet.

When Lister first advocated the employment of catgut as material for ligatures, numerous writers pointed out the objections, both theoretical and practical, to the use of this substance. But time has seen a change, and many surgeons at the present time maintain that the only suitable material for a buried suture is catgut, and that silk should never be employed except for skin sutures.

In this, as in so many other points, the surgeon is greater than the detail. It is certain that millions of silk sutures have been inserted in the deep tissues, and have not cut their way out, for if a suture does make its way to the surface it is probably always because it was septic.

The attempt to find a ligature or suture perfect in every way has caused surgeons to employ many different substances. Metallic sutures for a time received much support, tho they are rarely seen now.

Animal fibres of various kinds, such as kangaroo tendons and threads of the aorta of the ox, have been praised by some surgeons, and one surgeon claimed that perfection was to be found in fibres obtained from the ligamentum nuchae of the narwhal. It is fortunate that the medical world has not fallen in with this latter recommendation, for it is to be feared that the supply would fall far short of the demand.

DO YOU DRINK?

There Are Thousands of Successful Business Men To-day Who Will Say That They Owe Everything They Have in the World, Their Social and Financial Standing—Their Very Lives—to the Fact That They Took the Gatlin Treatment IN TIME.

There are thousands of men in business to-day who will not be in business this day next year. They are drinking, and drink and business will not mix.

There are hundreds of thousands of men who had a good start in the business world who to-day have nothing. Their families and friends could tell what liquor did for these men.

There are a million men drinking to-day who will always be working for some other man—who will never be independent—who will nver be in business for themselves, because they drink.

Come to the Gatlin Institute for three days and get out of the drinking class. Drink only shatters the nerves, weakens the brain, destroys business ability—it is deadly to the man who drinks it and deadly to the business.

THE GATLIN TREATMENT

Cures the Drink Habit in THREE DAYS. No Hypodermic Injections or Disagreeable Features—Failure Impossible.

The Gatlin treament contains no poisonous drugs, no substitutive stimulants—there are no bad after-effects — a treatment so harmless that a child could take it, yet the most effective remedy ever discovered. In THREE DAYS every trace of alcoholic poison is eliminated from the system, and with it goes all craving and desire for alcoholic liquor.

Only the Gatlin treatment assures permanency.

All patients accepted for treatment under contract to cure in three days—under contract to cure satisfactorily — or treatment costs nothing.

"The Easy Way" to Stop Drink

Think of it! THREE DAYS—no longer! Only seventy-two hours in which to take away all desire and appetite for drink under contract. Any business man—any man—can spare three days in which to avail himself of that great ASSET—that which makes the business go—SOBRIETY.

The Gatlin Home treatment should be taken by those who cannot come to the institute for three days.

The greatest privacy is maintained at the Gatlin Institute for either men or women who desire seclusion while taking treatment.

Call or write for the contract to cure and free, descriptive booklet, which tells the whole story.

THE GATLIN INSTITUTE

428 JARVIS STREET, Cor. MAITLAND STREET, Toronto, Ont.

'Phone North 4538 A. HARGRAVE, Mgr.

How to Get Rid of Catarrh

Here is a Simple, Quick Effective Way and COSTS NOTHING—Send for It and See.

Those who suffer with it know well the miseries of catarrh. There is just one thing to do—have it cured. It can be done. To prove it to you, send your address and the means of a quick and safe cure will be sent to your home free in every way. The idea in giving it to you free is to prove to you that there is a home cure for catarrh, scratchy throat, asthma, stopped-up feeling in the nose and throat, catarrhal headaches, constant spitting, catarrhal deafness, etc. The Remedy that does it is the invention of Dr. J. W. Blosser, an eminent doctor, who has for over 26 years been identified with the cure of catarrh in all its worst forms.

His discovery is unlike anything you ever had before, as it is not a spray, douche, ointment, atomizer, salve, cream, or any such thing, but a genuine tried-and-true cure that clears out the head, nose, throat and lungs so you can again breathe the free air and sleep without that choky spitting feeling that all catarrh sufferers have. It will save the wear-and-tear of internal medicines that only ruin the stomach. It will prevent colds and heal up the mucous membranes so that you will not be constantly blowing your nose and spitting.

If you have never tried Dr. Blosser's discovery and know that you need such a cure, and want to make a trial of it without cost, send your address to Dr. J. W. Blosser, 192B Spadina-avenue, Toronto, Can., and a thorough free trial treatment and also an elaborately illustrated booklet will be sent you at once, free, so that you can begin to cure yourself privately at home.

Now write him immediately.

$95—Excursion to Mexico—$95
$70—Excursion to Nassau—$70

This is one of the cheapest trips of the season. Excellent service and beautiful scenery; 41 days via Elder, Dempster & Company's steamers. S. J. Sharp, western manager, 19 Adelaide east. Main 7024. 7136

PARKDALE RINK

This Famous Skating Academy is Drawing Big Crowds This Season.

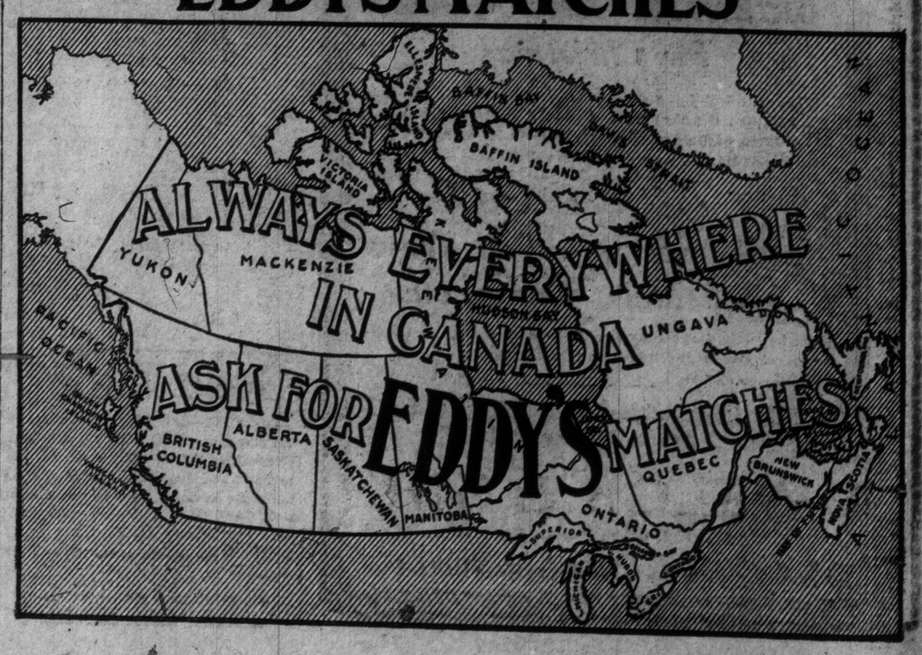
Rinking at Parkdale is ever a treat. This rink is always found in the same condition, with a nice anti-slipping surface and perfect ventilation. An evening spent here is always full of amusement and a great benefit is derived from the good healthy exercise.

The lady skaters appear more graceful at Parkdale for the reason that the floor is so very fast and so little effort is required to glide over the surface, and it is a fact that lady skaters at Parkdale are very graceful.

Tuesday night, Nov. 29, the rink holds a Block Party for ladies and gentlemen skating in couples. Two prizes.

Thursday night, Dec. 1, a band concert will be given. This will be the best band concert of the season. The full band in uniform and printed programmes, with a grand march, will make this a big attraction at Parkdale Rink.

EDDY'S MATCHES



A MARTYR TO HEADACHES?

NA-DRU-CO HEADACHE WAFERS

25c. a Box at your druggist's.
will make life comfortable for you again.
They relieve the worst headache in 30 minutes or less. 31
National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited. - - - - Montreal.

Insist on Having the Best

WHEN you tell your dealer to send you a case, or a dozen, Porter, remember to specify

Cosgrave's XXX -- Porter --

This is the Porter that is carefully safeguarded and protected through all the processes which Nature requires in the making. This, together with the best material, proper brewing, ageing, bottling and sterilizing, is what gives it its superior flavor and quality.

Bottled ONLY at the brewery. On sale at all hotels and dealers.

The Cosgrave Brewery Co. of Toronto, Limited.

TRICKS OF WOUNDED WILD FOWL

Face Death Under Water Rather Than The Hunter Above.

The cunning exhibited by certain species of wildfowl when wounded is remarkable. Many a duck hunter has winged birds from a flock and seen them dive, never apparently to return to the surface again. Certain kinds of ducks which are obtuse in their willingness to come to decoys become, when struck by a bullet, little devils of almost sarcastic cleverness.

A case in point occurred not long ago when a duck hunter on the St. Lawrence showered a big coot with fine shot from his boat secluded in a rush bed. The duck first attempted to rise, but discovering that its wing was crippled, immediately dropped into the water again and dove. The hunter stood up in his boat with his gun leveled for a second shot at the bird when it should come to the surface, but he waited in vain for the reappearance of his game.

There were few ducks flying to occupy his attention, so he determined to row out and solve if possible the mystery of the coot's disappearance. The water under the decoys was shallow enough for him to see clearly the weed covered bottom, and he paddled carefully about near the spot where he had seen the wounded duck lunge below the surface. Suddenly, in the clear water below the gunwale of his boat, he saw the solution of the mystery.

Anchored a few feet from the bottom by a thick reed stalk, wings outstretched and head hanging limply down over his back, was the body of the elusive coot. With te tension of a death grip it was evident he had clutched the weed to keep himself from rising again to the surface where he had received the pain from the wounding bullet. Rather than give himself up to this strange enemy, he had preferred to remain at the bottom.

Running his oar blade into the water, the hunter tried to detach his game; but so tenaciously did the feet cling that it was only by severing the weed itself that the duck was brought again to the surface. Even when taken into the boat, the bird's death grip remained fast upon the rush stalk.

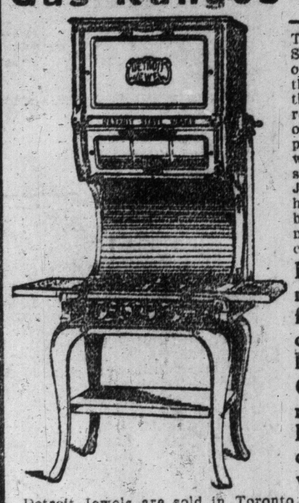
Another instance of the straits to which a wounded duck will resort in evading a hunter was furnished by an American golden eye. The bird had been wounded among decoys in a small water hole of a frozen lake. When he dove and failed to reappear, the hunter walked to the other side of the hole, and there, thru the transparent ice, was astonished to see his game swimming with both feet and wings along just under the ice. It was evident that the wounded duck, in its fright, had gone under the ice, and was frantically swimming about in search of an opening. The hunter followed the desperate bird for some little distance. Then the poor creature's strokes began to grow weaker, the wing action ceased, and finally the body lay still against the under surface of the ice. With an ax the hunter chopped out the drowned duck.

Zetland Officers.

The annual elections of Zetland Masonic Lodge were held Friday night in the Temple Building. The elected officer for the year 1911 are: W. Bros. James H. Lumbers, I.P.M.; F. Judd Kennedy, W. M.; George H. Smith, S. W.; Marshall MacGregor, J. W.; E. T. Malone, treasurer; J. H. Macabe, secretary; John H. Millar, S. D.; John O. Donogh, J. D.; H. A. Taylor, D. of C.; Fred Woodland, I. G.; James Pritchard, tyler.

DETROIT JEWEL Gas Ranges

Be Sure It's a Detroit Jewel



The Canadian or United States public recognizes but one "Best Gas Range," and that is the Detroit Jewel, and that is because they give best results on less consumption of gas, and their economy appeals to every woman. We want the chance to demonstrate to you what the Detroit Jewel can do for you. They have features possessed only by Detroit Jewels, as well as many of the best features common to all gas ranges.

Burners are fitted with regulator to control the flow of gas to suit high or low pressure in any locality of the city.

Oven parts are all removable for cleaning. Ensures clean, sanitary condition at all times, with little trouble.

Detroit Jewels are sold in Toronto only by us. Every size to suit every purpose. Large stock to select from.

Priced $10 up to $125

Experts to demonstrate to you. Free connection of all Detroit Jewels we sell. We send a representative to regulate or adjust your Detroit Jewel if required. Cash prices for short date credit if desired.

A. WELCH & SON
The Stove Store
304 Queen Street West

DECLARES THAT SURGERY WILL CURE ALCOHOLISM

Texas Surgeon Removes Part of Stomach and Section of Intestines and Cuts Out the Booze.

One of the most recent contributions to medical literature deals with an original method of treating chronic alcoholism. The writer, Dr. J. W. Kenney of San Antonio, Texas, declares that the only means of curing alcoholics is by surgery. In proof of his contention he cites a series of cases so treated by him, asserting that in a majority of them a cure was effected. His article, entitled "The Alcoholic Case and a Surgical Operation for the Cure of Chronic Alcoholism," appears in the current issue of The Texas Medical Journal.

Dr. Kennedy's method is to make an artificial opening in the stomach, loop up the jejunum (a part of the intestine), make an artificial opening in the jejunum, and unite the two artificial openings. The operation is called a gastro-jejunostomy. Here are Dr. Kenney's reasons for resorting to this operation:

First—Because medical treatment fails in a majority, if not in all cases, and must necessarily continue to fail, because it does not remove the cause of the gnawing or craving for alcohol.

Second—Because the pathological condition caused by alcohol is almost identical with pathological conditions produced by other causes which are relieved by surgical treatment.

"The drunkard in giving a history of his case usually points to his stomach as the cause of his drinking. Very few claim that the taste for liquor has anything to do with it. In the stomach will also be found the first evidence that the physical basis of life—protoplasm—has been injured, and the physical structure of that organ is the first to present pathological conditions.

"It has been proven that alcohol stimulates the action of the senses and organs of the body for a short time. This supranormal condition is quickly followed by the infra-normal, which indicates a partial paralysis of the nerve ends and eventually of the nerve centres.

"Continued repetition of this process results in hardening and partial paralysis of the muscular coat of the stomach, and an inflamed or ulcerated condition of the mucous coat. Such a condition produces a vitiated appetite and impairs the action of the stomach, which is the most important of the digestive processes. To relieve this condition, when produced by any agent othe rthan alcohol, surgical measures are demanded. Why not apply the same principle in the alcoholic case?

"Reasoning along this line convinced me that all hope of curing a case of chronic alcoholism lay in a surgical direction and I resolved to try the operation that I had in mind upon the first case that would grant me the privilege. An ideal case soon presented itself—a young man of high degree, who had descended to the lowest depths of saloondom, and had floundered about in it for several years, presented himself with the request that I do something for him.

"After a two weeks' preparatory treatment, a posterior gastro-jejunostomy by simple suture was performed upon him. He left the hospital thirty days later. This patient was about 35 years old, and had been drinking for about ten years. During the last three years business had so interfered with his drinking that he quit business and drank day and night, consuming from one to two quarts of whiskey during the twenty-four hours. He was one of the best-known drunkards in the city, and no one could remember having seen him sober during the three years preceding this operation, and he was looked upon as past redemption and absolutely valueless, from a business standpoint. To-day he is assistant manager of a large mercantile establishment in this city, and a sober, respected citizen.

"Case No. 2 is that of a young dentist about 30 years of age. He stated that for several years he had consumed all the liquor he could get during the day, and took a bottle to bed with him at night. His constant drinking had made a veritable neurasthenic of him. He consulted me regarding the operation and was advised to have it performed.

"He finally came to the sanatorium and had the operation performed. From a vagabond dentist, hounded by dozens of people whose money he had taken during half-sober intervals as advance payments on work which he was never able to perform, he is now, and has been ever since the operation, a sober man, and no one hesitates to trust him with his work.

"Case No. 3 is that of a traveling man about 35 years of age. He had been drinking at irregular intervals for a number of years. The intervals had gradually grown closer together, until life became just one long drunk. He entered the sanatorium and had the same operation performed. He is to-day united with his family and holds a good position.

"These cases have been selected at random from a series of seventeen. The result has been equally as good in all of the cases, with the exception of two—one dying and the other relapsing. The death took place two days after the operation, and was due to angius pectoris. The relapsing case was that of a middle-aged, half-witted man.

"It is not my purpose to advocate so grave a surgical procedure in all cases of chronic alcoholism, but only in those apparently hopeless cases, where everything else has failed, and the patient is still in fair mental and physical condition and wants to be cured. The result at my hands has thus far exceeded expectations."

Mysterious Visitor's Bag of Gold.

London Evening Standard: Anonymous gifts have been made to Llangollen Welsh chapels. A few days ago a mysterious visitor, whose identity is unknown, left a bag containing a large quantity of gold coins with the deacon of Rehoboth Church, instructions being also given as to their distribution among the various denominations of the town, the amount to be given to each being set forth.

Acting on these instructions the deacon has given sums of £5 to a large number of religious bodies in the district, but he still holds a heavy sealed packet containing a considerable sum in trust for Rehoboth Church, the largest in the town. It will be opened in the presence of the congregation on Sunday at service.

Long Drawn Out Lawsuits.

London Chronicle: The great lawsuit, Wyler v. Lewis (to give its short title), which came to an end in the house of lords yesterday, tho it had lasted 57 days in its various stages, does not rival other famous cases in length.

The Tichborne civil trial, for instance, occupied 103 days, the Parnell commission 128 days. The criminal trial of the Tichborne claimant was begun on April 23 and was not finished until Feb. 28 of the following year. This was the longest trial known in England and it is likely to remain so. The law proceedings in the Tichborne case are said to have cost the estate £92,000. It is quite likely that the expenses of the case just ended may exceed that sum. Counsel alone have pocketed close to £40,000.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC. PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Canadian Pacific Railway
IMPROVED SERVICE
FROM NORTH TORONTO
—TO—
MONTREAL AND OTTAWA

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

FROM UNION STATION TO MONTREAL AND OTTAWA
9.02 a.m. Daily. 10.50 p.m. Daily.
All night trains carry Canadian Pacific Standard Sleeping cars for both cities.
Smooth Roadbed Convenient Stations
Unexcelled Equipment Attentive Porters
City Ticket Office—S. E. Cor. King and Yonge Sts.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
CHICAGO
$16.90
RETURN
Nov. 28, 29, 30 and Dec. 1st
ACCOUNT
"INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXHIBITION,"
Return Limit Dec. 5, 1910.
ONLY DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE
Above rate applies from Toronto. Proportionate rates from stations in Ontario, Kingston, Renfrew and West.
MONTREAL, 4—TRAINS DAILY—4
7.15, 9.00 a.m., 8.30, 10.30 p.m.
ONLY DOUBLE-TRACK ROUTE.
Secure tickets, berth reservations, etc., at City Ticket Office, northwest cor. King and Yonge streets. Phone Main 4209.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
$16.90
CHICAGO
AND RETURN
Nov. 28th—Dec. 1st, 1910
Return Limit Dec. 5th
TRAINS LEAVE TORONTO
8.00 a.m. | 4.00 p.m. | 7.20 p.m.
THROUGH COACHES, SLEEPERS AND DINING CARS
THE SHORTEST LINE
City Office, s.e. cor. King and Yonge Streets.

(BY PERMISSION)
SONS OF ENGLAND
EXCURSION
—TO—
THE OLD COUNTRY
—FOR—
CHRISTMAS
APPLY SECRETARY
35 ADELAIDE ST. EAST
TORONTO PHONE M. 2754

HAMILTON HOTELS
HOTEL ROYAL
Every room completely renovated and newly carpeted during 1907.
$2.50 and Up per day. American Plan. ed7

HOTEL BRISTOL
122-124 WEST 49TH ST.
NEW YORK CITY.
IN the centre of everything, yet away from the noise and discomforts of city life. Within a block of subway and elevated stations; all surface lines close at hand; easy walking distance to best shops and theatres. Near Central Park and accessible to both Grand Central and new Pennsylvania Terminal.
Single Rooms, $1 and $1.50 per day.
Single Rooms and Bath,
$2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 per day.
An additional charge of only 50c. per day when occupied by two.
Two Rooms and Bath,
$3.00, $4.00 and $5.00 per day.

A modern, up-to-date hotel, with entirely new furnishings and decorations, the ideal place for you to stop when you are in New York either on business or pleasure. Comfortable accommodations, courteous treatment, reasonable prices. Try the Bristol on your next trip. Write for booklet and map of N. Y.
T. E. TOLSON, Pres. and Mgr.

EFFECTS OF SUNLIGHT.

It Cures Some Diseases, Causes Others—Parasols Recommended.

Sunlight increases the oxygen carrying capacity of the blood, increases the excretion of carbonic oxide, and the shorter light waves seem to cause a beneficial stimulation in the young of many of the lower or higher animals as shown by better development. The idea is growing that tho man's protoplasm can function without this stimulation yet he is better off if he has it and thus reaches his highest vigor and efficiency.

The stimulation of strong sunlight has been frequently mentioned by literary men of genius, for with rare exceptions they have very sensitive nervous tissue in which the results would be most noticeable. Light baths are suggested for sluggish metabolism, an excellent remedy in the case of those of sluggish chemistry who are benefited by the slower heat rays of hot springs, spas, etc.

A doctor reports a cure of tubercular peritonitis in a child of nine by the use of condensed rays of the sun. An Iowa physician is having marked success in treating tuberculosis of the lungs, larynx, etc., with concentrated sun's rays, and in this method the glass stops most of the ultra violet rays if not all. He shows that the light penetrates the body and kills bacteria or inhibits them so that the increased vitality brought about by forced nutrition and healing then occurs. He shows that the light is a stimulant, is absorbed by the cells and causes definite chemical changes.

Sunlight kills bacteria, but we ignorantly fail to reflect it has just as fatal effect on the protopasm, which composes the human system. Sunlight is producing headache, insomnia, conjunctival irritation, skin diseases, nasopharyngeal disorders, thermic changes, insanity, suicide, neurasthenia, and cardiac feebleness. So those of us who wish to promote health, sanity and long life must raise our parasols on going into the sunlight, hunt the shade of dark houses, take or advise a seat in the shade of the old apple tree.—Journal of Homoeopathy.

XMAS IN ENGLAND
WHITE STAR—DOMINION LINE.
Portland—Halifax—Liverpool.
SS. Laurentic, 15,000 tons ..... Dec. 3
SS. Canada, 10,000 tons ..... Dec. 10
WHITE STAR LINE.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
SS. Celtic, 20,000 tons ..... Dec. 3
SS. Cedric, 21,000 tons ..... Dec. 10
SS. Ambic, 16,000 tons ..... Dec. 17
New York—Plymouth—Southampton.
SS. Majestic, 10,000 tons ..... Dec. 7
SS. Adriatic, 25,000 tons ..... Dec. 14
Boston—Queenstown—Liverpool.
SS. Zeeland, 12,000 tons ..... Dec. 13
AMERICAN LINE.
New York—Plymouth—Southampton.
SS. New York, 10,000 tons ..... Dec. 3
SS. St. Paul, 11,000 tons ..... Dec. 10
SS. Philadelphia, 11,000 ..... Dec. 17
Philadelphia—Queenstown — Liverpool.
SS. Haverford, 11,635 tons ..... Dec. 10
Carrying one class of cabin passengers (called second cabin) at rate of $47.50 and up.
Good accommodation for third-class passengers.
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
New York—London.
SS. Minnewaska (new) 14,220 tons ..... Dec 3
SS. Minneapolis, 13,400 tons ..... Dec. 10
LEYLAND LINE.
Boston—Liverpool.
SS. Winifredian, 11,000 tons ..... Dec. 7
SS. Cestrian, 9,000 tons ..... Dec. 14
Carrying one class of cabin passengers (called second cabin) at rates of $47.50 and up.
RED STAR LINE.
New York to Antwerp, calling at Dover.
SS. Lapland (new), 18,000 tons... Dec. 10
For further information phone Main 954, or apply to H. G. THORLEY, Passenger Agent for Ontario, 41 King St. East, Toronto. 7

Magnificent S. S. "Arabic" leaves Feb. 4; rates $400 up, including shore excursions; 128 days' cruising days. Stop-over privileges. Round World Tour Jan. 25; Trans-Siberian, Mar. 14; Riveria in Jan. and Feb., and 30 European Tours. Specify program desired. A. F. WEBSTER CO., King and Yonge Streets. H. G. THORLEY, 41 King St. East. FRANK C. CLARK, Times Building, New York. 7tf

CLARK'S ORIENT CRUISE

C. N. Has more rejuvenating vitalizing force than has ever before been offered. Sufferers from lack of vigor and vital weakness which sap the pleasures of life should take Canadian Nervine one box will show wonderful results
Price $1.—To quickly introduce will mail first order for 60 cts. coin or postal note
Address, The Merwin Co., Windsor, Ont., Can.

Canadian Hair Restorer

Will restore gray hair to its natural color. Stop Falling Hair, causes to grow on bald heads, cures Dandruff, Itching and all Scalp Diseases. Contains no oily or greasy ingredients.
Price 75c.—To introduce will mail first order for 30c., coin or postal note.
Address, The Merwin Co., Windsor, Ont., Can.

York on the Baltic, Friday.

Mr. M. K. Cowan, K.C., has been nominated to succeed Mr. Blackstock as counsel for Oxford County, in the graft enquiry, which opens at Woodstock on Wednesday next.

G. T. BLACKSTOCK FOR ENGLAND.

A cable from the Right Hon. Sor A. F. Acland-Hood, chief Unionist whip, asked George T. Blackstock, K.C., to take the stump in England on behalf of the party. The cablegram from the whip was accompanied by numbers oh, others from English politicians, urging that Mr. Blackstock help the party out in the coming election. He therefore canceled his various engagements at a few hours' notice and sailed from New

BLOOR STREET SNAP

For sale, this valuable business block, corner of Bloor and Clinton, consisting of one apartment, eight rooms and bath on second floor, four rooms, bath and large store on ground floor. Hot-water heating. Sacrifice sale, $9500: terms arranged. This may be your last opportunity to buy a corner on Bloor street at such a low figure. 567

Goulding & Hamilton, 106 Victoria Street

FOR SALE.
$32,000.00—Solid brick two-story building, having a frontage of 30 feet by a depth of 137 feet. Suitable for garage, factory or storage warehouse. Light on all sides.
FRED H. ROSS & COMPANY, Business Real Estate, 6 Adelaide Street East (Lumsden Building). Tel M. 5081.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE
BRITISH COLUMBIA—$10 cash, $10 monthly, buys a fertile fruit farm in "Glorious Kootenay." Delightful climate. No irrigating. Free booklet, c.b. Investors' Trust & Mortgage Corporation, Ltd., 134 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B. C. Bankers, Bank of Montreal, Vancouver, B.C. ed7

DYEING AND CLEANING
LADIES', gentlemen's, children's suits, overcoats, jackets, silk, ball, fancy evening dresses, gowns, wrappers, silk waists, blouses, plain and fancy, ostrich plumes, kid gloves, drapes, curtains, cleaned, dyed, pressed, repaired, altered; latest styles, French or dry cleaning a specialty. Express paid one way on goods from out-of-town. Charles Hardy, 544 Yonge. 71

PERSONAL
GET MARRIED—Matrimonial paper containing advertisements marriageable people from all sections of the United States, Canada; rich, poor, young, old, Protestants, Catholics; mailed, sealed free. A. F. Gunnels, Toledo, Ohio. 7

LADY, 20, worth $50,000, would marry. Confidential. M, Box 35, Corr. League, Toledo, Ohio.

MEN—Learn automobile business. We teach you at home. Get you $25 weekly job, $10 weekly while learning. Rochester Auto. School, 1115, Rochester, N.Y.

HYPNOTIC treatments. Liquor, drugs, all habits, delirium tremens, hallucinations. No detention. Dr. Bond, 190 King street West. Phone M. 3392. 712345

YOUR PHOTOGRAPH on private postal cards, 5 for 25c. Gurley's, 397½ Yonge. 71

Notice of Application For Divorce
Notice is hereby given that Cecil Ernest Freeman of the Village of Eglinton, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, Coachman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Rose Mary Barker Freeman, on the ground of adultery.
Dated at Toronto in the Province of Ontario, this twenty-second day of August, 1910.
BICKNELL, BAIN, STRATHY & MACKELCAN, Solicitors for Cecil Ernest Freeman. 7
Messrs. Lewis & Smellie, Ottawa Agents.

YOUR FURNACE
WILL NEED REPAIRS
TRY US
TORONTO FURNACE AND CREMATORY CO.
72 King Street East
Phone Main 1907
Repairs for Steam, Hot Water and Hot Air Furnaces. 1367

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

E. PULLAN
King of the Waste Paper Business in the Dominion. Also buys ink and medicine bottles, junks, metals, etc. No quantity too small in the city. Carloads only from outside towns. Phone Main 4692-4693, Adelaide and Maud-sts.

HELP WANTED
MAN WANTED—Must be willing to learn and capable of acting as our representative; no canvassing or soliciting; good income assured. Address National Co-operative Realty Co., 1200 Marden Building, Washington, D.C.

WANTED—Smart boy attending school to act as our agent for selling Imperial black ink powder and other articles. Good money. Write at once. J. Lynn & Co., 633 Delaware Avenue, Toronto.

FOR RENT.
7-ROOMED brick house, No. 54 Stephenson Avenue, ¼ acre garden, fruit trees, stable, driving sheds, chicken house. Apply A. E. Rogerson, 2251 Gerrard. 671

PRINTING
BUSINESS CARDS, wedding announcements; dance, party, tally cards; office and business stationery. Adams, 401 Yonge. edtf

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS
A LIVE BOLLARD, Wholesale and Retail Tobacconist, 123 Yonge street, Phone M. 4542. ed7

ROOFING
GALVANIZED IRON skylights, metal ceilings, cornices, etc. Douglas Bros., 124 Adelaide street West. ed7

LIVE BIRDS
HOPE'S BIRD STORE, 109 Queen street West. Main 4859. ed7

FLORISTS
NEAL—Headquarters for floral wreaths 544 Queen West, College 711 Queen East, Main 5735. Night and Sunday phone, Main 5724. ed7

BUTCHERS
THE ONTARIO MARKET, 422 Queen W. John Goebel, College 806. ed7

LOST
STRAYED—From Downsview, on Tuesday, three heifers and a bull spring calf. L. Mashinter, Downsview P.O. 671234

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

ARTICLES FOR SALE.
DO NOT LET Xmas come and go without possessing the Wonderful Virginia Natural Good-Luck Stone. Catalog free. Lucky Stone Co., Dept. 5, Roanoke, Virginia.

FIVE HUNDRED neatly printed cards, billheads or dodgers, one dollar. Telephone, Barnard, 25 Dundas. edtf

GASJET HEATER—Both sexes—Get busy. Great demand. Sample outfit supplied. Daily profit $5 upward. Let us prove it. Seed Mfg. Co., 83 Reade, New York.

OLD MANURE and loam for lawns and gardens. J. Nelson, 106 Jarvis-street. ed7tf

PATENTS AND LEGAL
FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., the old established firm. Longest experience. Head Office, Royal Bank Building, 18 King-street East, Toronto. Branches, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver ed7

HERBALIST
TAPE WORM removed in two hours with one dose of medicine. Write for particulars to O. P. Alver, 186 Bay-street, Toronto. ed7tf

MARRIAGE LICENSES
FRED W. FLETT, Druggist, 802 West Queen. Leading issuer of marriage licenses. Weddings arranged for. Witnesses unnecessary. ed7

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

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

PATENTS
FETHERSTONHAUGH, DENNISON & Co., Star Building, 18 King West, Toronto; also Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Washington. Patents, domestic and foreign. "The Prospective Patentee" mailed free. ed7

MASSAGE
ELECTRIC TREATMENT—Latest New York method. 227 Yonge, Room 3. Hours, 10 to 9. ed7

FACIAL AND BODY massage — Baths, medical electricity. Mrs. Robinson, 504 Parliament street. Phone North 2197. ed7

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

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

Big Increase in Loans Feature of Bank Statement

Big Traders Are Nonplussed At Narrowness of the Market

Leading Interests Are Waiting to Frame Up Profitable Market Operations.

World Office,
Saturday Evening, Nov. 26.

The week on Wall-street has been a trying one for the brokerage fraternity, and especially for the market followers who expend their energies in endeavoring to eke out a livelihood by guessing the fluctuations. The inside interests know by actual contact the frame of mind of the confiding public. This interest in the exchange is particularly restricted just now, and thereby the operations are confined to professionals and those who think themselves professionals. Prices are being steadied, because of the conception of investors that interest returns warrant present prices. The market makers have no other concern than to make profits, and they are as much nonplussed as the everyday ten-share operator at the current narrowness and inactivity.

* * *

Revolutions in two of the Latin American republics have had no marked effect upon prices during the week. Had the last few days' events occurred in times of a boiling speculative market, there would have been a devastation of margins that would be sad to relate. In this connection it must be remembered that Wall-street always submits itself to its immediate environment, and nobody knows the position better than those who exist on what are presumed to be in and out transactions of demand and supply. Now, as always, the various syndicates are waiting to frame up profitable market operations. There is always a following to the market which becomes committed to a certain side. The insiders by their control of prices are now dictating quotations to evolve an overbalance of either long or short speculative trades, and when this is plainly demonstrated, a rise or fall in prices will be adjusted to cause trouble for the majority.

* * *

No concern is being felt in regard to the money market. Demands for call loans are not at all impressive, and loans on commodities are being liquidated by the natural decline in prices. As an excuse, and an excuse only for the drop in the value of securities, the high cost of living has been continuously cited. Cereals are getting down to a level, which, under modern conditions, leaves little if any margin of profit to the farmer, and as these descend further, is such transpires, this will admit of a new argument. Disregarding anything except things as they appear, it would be well to take a general survey and recognize that the period of bullish expansion has exhausted itself, and that the retrograde movement is in effect. There are no means of estimating the extent to which this may run, but one thing is certain, that during such periods of change few can made money, and those who do must be sellers and not buyers.

* * *

A falling off in speculation has occurred in domestic stocks this week without, however, any impairment to prices, because of that fact. What speculation is left in the Toronto market is confined to Rio, which stock was subject to fair fluctuations because of the navy insurrection in Brazil. When the incident first became public here a serious break was expected in Rio shares. The decline scarcely exceeded two points, and this was accepted as an indication that the buying of the shares had been of a much better character than was usually supposed. The last monthly statement of the company showing an increase in net earnings of over $210,000 is one of the elements which go to strengthen the [illegible] and speculative buying of the shares.

The condition of the market in a general way is not favorable to any early upward movement. Specialists are disposed to sell stocks at fractional advances for the time being, believing that the same can be bought back at small profits. The market is not hampered for want of money, neither are the interest rates onerous. There is, however, a lull such as occurs at intervals on all exchanges, and it may take until after the first of the year before any decided change for the better comes in sight. Some of the high-class investment shares are being sold and the proceeds placed into more hazardous issues because of the larger interest returns, and this accounts for the easier undertone to such issues as Consumers Gas. While the market does not display much buoyancy, there is an evidence of good support and the advent of any volume of speculative buying would result in higher prices.

No Concern Felt Over Money Outlook For Balance of The Year.

Lull in Speculative Movement Holds Undisputed Sway in Toronto Market.

SITUATION CALLS FOR PRUDENCE AND WISDOM

French Economist Sees Grave Danger in Continental Expansion of Credits.

M. Alfred Neymarck, the French economist, who has followed since 1869, with close and clear economic diagnosis, the international money markets, interprets as follows the heavy expansion of credits, in France especially, this past year, without an equivalent expansion in reserves:

"They show heavy needs of capital and credit which are consequences of the accelerated development of the business revival since 1907; of the numerous issues introductions, and selling offers of securities which have been made; of wheat and grain purchases from abroad to make up for the deficient crop; of the monetary strain of the chief European markets which, directly or indirectly, address themselves to us; and of the money needs of nearly all foreign countries which find it necessary to place new loans. Just as in all periods which have preceded crises, revival and rise in prices of metals and raw materials have been going on for several months, altho they have not yet reached, for several metals, the maximum figures of pre-crisis years."

In comparison with the financial crisis of 1907 the gold reserve of the Bank of France is still 401,000,000 francs above the maximum of that year; this is due to the consistent policy followed by the bank since that severe lesson. It corresponds almost exactly to the increase (404,000,000 francs) in the bank note circulation over the maximum of 1907. The discount portfolio is 61,000,000 francs superior to the maximum of 1907; the loans on securities are 51,000,000 francs lower.

M. Neymarck draws his own conclusions:

"These chief headings of the Bank of France's balance sheet are grave, very grave, warnings. They show that, while prudence and wisdom are necessary on the financial, monetary and economic side, prudence and wisdom are not less indispensable on the side of home and foreign politics."

REVIVED ACTIVITY IN LONDON'S MARKET

Statistics For October Show Big Increase in New Securities Put Out.

The third quarter of 1910 witnessed a striking reduction in the amount of new securities making their appearance at London, but during October there was a revival which made up for a great deal of the earlier decline.

As a rule the month makes a substantial contribution to this year's capital issues, following as it does on the vacation period, and gathering up the flotations held in abeyance by the holidays. The current year so far has adhered closely to precedent, and London's offerings of capital during October were both numerous and diversified. Whereas August's total was the smallest for that month since 1896, the October total amount established a high record for that month, but that was largely due to the inclusion of a big foreign loan which was only indirectly floated there. Apart from that, however, every branch of business has exhibited considerable vitality, and, having regard to the enormous sums already raised this year, the last quarter commenced in a way some prophets did not altogether anticipate.

The distribution of October's offerings and the corresponding details for September and August are shown in the appended table. Only capital actually offered or allotted is included:

	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.
Public loans	£18,631,200	£1,975,400	£94,000
Financial	662,500	1,337,200	1,120,000
Com'l and mis.	1,749,600	294,500	469,000
Issues by existing cos.	7,605,900	4,663,600	432,500
Mining	445,300	555 000	263,200
Total	£28,993,600	£7,866,700	£1,379,200
Bill issues	4,000,000	6,341,000	4,950 000
Grand total	£32,993,600	£13,998,700	£6,229,300

The October return compares as follows with the same month in preceding years:

1910	£32,030,500	1898	£5,539,000
1909	26,883,300	1902	10,359,200
1908	22,984,300	1901	5,720,500
1907	5,896,500	1900	6,735 20
1906	8,446,400	1899	9,646,600
1905	7,404 100	1898	9,676,000
1904	5,868,100	1897	16,342,000

ON WALL STREET.

Eerickson Perkins & Co. had the following: To-day's market was merely a repetition of yesterday's dulness. There was the usual recession, followed by a rally, and closing prices were about where they were yesterday. The setback brought out few long stocks, it was the usual attack of traders to test the market. How long the market will continue at a dead level remains to be seen, but we think it will be of short duration. Something will happen to take it out of the rut. The order affecting reports of corporations, and permitting public perusal of them, under limitations, was without effect on the stock market, as it should be. It is a boon to investors. Full publicity will not hurt any honest corporation. While the "average" bank statement showed a nominal increase in surplus, the statement of actual conditions as of last night showed a decrease of $2,000,000 in surplus, brought about by the large gain in deposits of $20,000,000 and expansion of loans of $17,000,00. The cash increase of $3,00,000 was about what was expected. The increased deposits and loans were due to the assumption of loans of out of town banks and local trust companies which, by reason of the low interest rates, did not care to make further loans on their own account. At such times they shift the burden to the New York banks. The report, under the circumstances, is not a bad one.

Chas. Head & Co. to R. R. Bongard: There was some slight improvement this morning. The nay's business was very limiteo ano price changes small, closing about the same as last night. The bank statement showed a remarkably large increase in loans, $17,000,000, bringing down the reserve by $2,000,000. Outside of the National banks, however, the loans decreased $13,000,000. We still look for higher prices and should buy the better class of dividend payers on all breaks.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The statement of clearing house banks for the week (five days) shows that the banks hold $18,270,000 more than the requirements of the 25 per cent. reserve rule. This is an increase of $497,000 in the proportionate cash reserve as compared with last week.

The statement follows: Daily averages—Loans, increase $12,908,000; deposits, increase $17,348,000; circulation, decrease $79.000; specie, increase $3,039,000; legal tenders, increase $1,742,000; reserve, increase $4.833,000; reserve required, increase $4,337,000; surplus, increase $497,000; ex-U.S. deposits, increase $501,000.

A tual condition this day: Loans, increase $1.7333 000; deposits, increase 000; specie, increase $1,817,000; legal tenders, increase $1,202,000; reserve, increase $3.018,000; reserve required, increase $5,040,000; surplus, decrease $2,-072,000; ex-U.S. deposits, decrease $2,-025,000.

State banks and trust companies of Greater New York not reporting to the clearing house:

Loans, decrease $12,945,000; specie, decrease $518,000; legal tenders, decrease $304,000; total deposits, decrease $581,000.

Toronto Stocks

	Nov. 25. Ask.	Nov. 25. Bid.	Nov. 26. Ask.	Nov. 26. Bid.
Amal. Asbestos	...	12½	...	12½
Black Lake com.	15½	15	16	15
do. preferred	49	...	49	...
B. C. Packers, A	87	84	87	84
do. B.	93	90	93	90
do., common	38	34	38½	...
Bell Telephone	143	...	143	141½
Burt F. N. com.	94½	93¼	94	93
do. preferred	105	104½	106	104½
Can. Cement com.	...	24	24	22½
do. preferred	86	...	86	...
C.C. & F. Co., com.	...	...	...	...
do. preferred	...	84	...	84
Can. Gen. Elec	...	104	...	104
C. P. R.	197	196	...	196
Canadian Salt	...	100	...	100
City Dairy com.	38½	...	38½	37
do. preferred	...	96	...	98
Consumers' Gas	200	...	200	199¾
Crow's Nest	80	...	80	...
Detroit United	...	56	...	56
Dominion Coal com.	...	62	...	63
Dom. Steel com	...	63	...	63
do. preferred	104½	...	104½	...
Dom. Steel Corp.	63	61¼	61⅝	...
Dom. Telegraph	...	109	...	109
Duluth-Superior	81	80¾	81	80¾
Elec. Dev. pref	70	...	70	...
Illinois preferred	...	89½	...	89½
Lake of Woods	126¼	124	126¼	124
London Electric	...	5	...	5
Mackay common	92¼	91	92	91½
do. preferred	75¾	74½	75¼	74½
Maple Leaf com.	47	45	47	46
do. preferred	94	92	96½	...
Mexican L. & P.	88	...	88	...
Mexican Tramway	122	...	122	...
Monterey, pref	75	...	75	...
M.S.P. & S.S.M.	137	...	137	...
Niagara Nav.	...	120	...	120
Northern Nav	...	116	...	116
N. S. Steel	86¼	...	86¼	...
Pac. Burt com	40	39½	40	39½
do. preferred	96	94	94½	93
Penman common	60	58	60	58
do. preferred	...	85	...	85
Porto Rico Ry.	61	60	61½	60
Quebec L. H. & P.	...	57	...	57¾
R. & O. Nav.	...	93	...	89
Rio Janeiro	103¾	103⅜	103⅞	103⅜
Rogers common	203	199½	203	199¾
do. preferred	...	108	...	108
St. L. & C. Nav	...	115	...	116
São Paulo Tram.	151¾	151	151½	151
S. Wheat com.	...	40	...	45½
Toronto Elec. Light.	121	120¼	...	120¾
Toronto Railway	...	124	124	123
Twin City com.	111	110	110¾	110
Winnipeg Railway	193	...	193	...
—Mines—				
Crown Reserve	2.85	2.75	2.85	2.76
La Rose	4.60	4.55	4.60	4.55
Nipissing Mines	10.70	...	10.85	...
Trethewey	124	...	124	123
—Banks—				
Commerce	208	207¾	208	207¾
Dominion	236	...	236	...
Hamilton	200	199½	...	199½
Imperial	221	220	221	220
Merchants'	188	...	188	...
Montreal	...	246	...	246
Nova Scotia	...	279	...	279
Ottawa	...	210	...	210
Royal	246	244	245	244
Standard	...	219	...	219
Toronto	...	210	...	210
Traders'	146	142½	144	142½
Union	...	147½	...	...
—Loan, Trust, Etc.—				
Agricultural Loan	...	137	...	137
Canada Landed	...	151	...	151
Canada Perm	...	161	...	161
Central Canada	...	195	...	195
Colonial Invest	...	69½	...	69½
Dom. Savings	...	72	...	72
Gt. West. Perm	129	...	129	...
Hamilton Prov	...	151	...	151
Huron & Erie	...	200	...	200
do. 20 p.c. paid	...	190	...	190
Landed Banking	...	133	...	133
London & Can	112	110	112	110
National Trust	...	200	...	200
Ontario Loan	...	151	...	151
do. 20 p.c. paid	...	120	...	120
Real Estate	101	...	101	...
Tor. Gen. Trusts	175	170	175	170
Toronto Mortgage	...	120	...	120
—Bonds.—				
Black Lake	...	77¼	77½	76½
Can. Nor. Ry	...	98¾	...	98¾
Dominion Steel	96	...	96	...
Electric Develop.	82½	...	82	81½
Mexican Electric	...	85	...	85
Mexican L. & P.	89	...	89	87
Penmans	...	91¾	...	91¾
Porto Rico Ry	...	85	...	85
Prov. of Ontario	102	...	102	...
Rio Janeiro	...	...	...	...
do. 1st mortgage	99	...	99¼	99½
São Paulo	...	100	...	100

Sales.

Rio.	City Dairy.	Que. Ry.
175 @ 102⅝	1 @ 37½	50 @ 56¾
75 @ 102⅞	1 @ 38	50 @ 57
		50 @ 57½
Maple Leaf.	Tor. Elec.	50 @ 57¾
*5 @ 92½	25 @ 120	
		Dul.-Sup.
L. and Can.	Con. Gas.	50 @ 80¾
667 @ 150	21 @ 200	20 @ 80¾
		50 @ 81
Sao Paulo.	Twin City.	
10 @ 151¼	20 @ 110	Elec. D.
		z35000 @ 81¾
Gen. Elec.	Mex. N.W.	z45000 @ 81¾
1 @ 105¾	63 @ 54¾	
		Black L.
Imperial.	Standard.	125 @ 15
4 @ 220½	15 @ 219	
		La Rose.
Hamilton.	Trethewey.	15 @ 4.65
32 @ 200	1200 @ 124	

*Preferred. zBonds.

New York Stocks

Erickson Perkins & Co. (J. G. Beaty), 14 West King street, report the following fluctuations in the New York market:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Cl. Sales
Allis. Chal	...	...	...	...
do. pref	...	...	...	...
Amal. Cop	69¼	69⅝	69¾	69⅝ 1,500
Am. Beet S	...	...	...	...
Am. Canners	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼ 100
Am. Cot. Oil	...	...	...	...
Amer. Loco	40¾	40¾	40¼	40¼ 200
Am. Lin. pf	...	...	...	...
Am.Tel. & Tel.	142½	142½	142⅜	142⅜ 500
Anaconda	...	...	...	...
Atchison	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝ ...
At. Coast	...	...	...	...
B. & Ohio	...	...	...	...
Brooklyn	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾ 200
Car Fdry.	54½	54½	54½	54½ 200
Cent. Leath	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾ 1,400
C. P. R.	196⅞	196⅞	196⅞	196⅞ 200
C. C. C.	...	...	...	...
Ches. & O.	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¼ 1,500
Col. Fuel	34½	34½	34½	34½ 200
Col. South	59½	59½	59¼	59¼ 200
Corn Prod	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝ 100
D. & H.	170	170	170	170 100
Denver	...	...	...	...
do. pref	...	...	...	...
Distillers	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼ 100
Duluth S. S.	...	...	...	...
do. pref	...	...	...	...
Erie	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾ 200
do. 1sts	...	...	...	...
do. 2nds	...	...	...	...
Gas	136	135	134⅝	134⅝ 400
Gen. Elec	159⅞	160	159⅝	160 900
Gt. Nor. pf	124	124¼	124	124 600
G. N. Ore	59	59	59	59 200
Ice Secur	...	...	...	...
Illinois	...	...	...	...
Int. Paper	...	...	...	...
Int. Pump	44¾	44¾	44⅝	44⅝ 1,400
Interboro	20½	20½	20½	20½ 200
Iowa Cent	...	...	...	...
Kan. South.	...	...	...	...
L. & N.	...	...	...	...
Mex. C., 2nds.	36½	36½	36	36 100
M. K. T.	...	...	...	...
Mo. Pacific	...	...	...	...
Mackay	...	...	...	...
do. pref	...	...	...	...
M., St. P. & S.	134⅜	134⅝	134⅝	134⅝ 200
N. Amer	60¾	62	60¾	62 200
Natl. Lead	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾ 100
Norfolk	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝ ...
North. Pac	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜ 900
Northwest	...	...	...	...
N. Y. C.	113¼	113⅜	113¼	113⅜ 700
Ont. & W.	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼ 100
Pac. Mail	32	32½	32	32¼ 100
Peo. Gas	...	...	...	...
Penna	120½	120⅝	120¼	120⅛ 1,600
Pitts. Coal	...	...	...	...
Press. Steel	...	...	...	...
Reading	152⅞	153⅛	152⅜	152⅝ 15,400
Rep. Steel	...	...	...	...
do. pref	...	...	...	...
Rock Island.	33¼	33⅜	33¼	33¼ 200
do. pref	...	...	...	...
Rubber	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝ 100
do. 1sts	...	...	...	...
Ry. Springs	34	34	34	34 100
S. F. S.	41½	41½	41¼	41⅜ 100
Sloss	...	...	...	...
Smelters	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾ 500
South. Pac	117⅜	117⅞	117⅜	117⅝ 800
South. Ry	27⅜	27⅜	27	27 200
do. pref	63	63	63	63 100
St. L. S. W.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼ 100
St. Paul	124½	125	124½	124⅝ 1,500
Sugs	...	...	...	...
Tenn. Cop	37⅛	37⅛	37	37⅛ 1,000
Texas	...	...	...	...
Third Ave	...	...	...	...
Toledo & W.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼ 200
do. pref	57	57⅛	57	57⅛ 600
Twin City	110	110	110	110 ...
U. S. Steel	79⅞	80	79⅝	79⅞ 5,900
do. pref	118¼	119¼	118¼	118¼ 100
do. bonds	103⅝	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝ ...
Utah Cop	49¼	49¼	49⅛	49⅛ 300
Union	177¼	178¼	177¼	178¼ 7,200
do. preferred	92¾	93⅛	92¾	93⅛ 200
Virg. Chem	62½	62½	62½	62¾ 400
Wabash	...	...	...	...
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Westinghouse	72½	73½	72	72¼ 100
West. Union	...	...	...	...
Wis. Cent	...	...	...	...
Woollens	35¼	35¼	35	35 300

Total sales, 65,700 shares.

Montreal Stocks

	Ask.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific	196⅜	...
Detroit United	55½	55
Mexican L. & P.	85½	85
Montreal Power	137⅞	137¼
Porto Rico Railway	...	57¾
Richelieu	90½	90
Rio	103	102¾
Soo	124½	124
Duluth - Superior	81	79½
Montreal Railway	223	222½
Bell Telephone	142	142
Twin City	112	110
Asbestos	14	12
Cement	23¼	23
Steel Corporation	61¾	61½
Ogilvie	127	125
N. S. Steel	85¾	85¼
Lake of Woods	128	124
Cement pref	86	...
Dominion Steel pref	103	102
Mackay, pref	75	...
Lake of Woods, pref	124	...

—Sales—

Montreal Power—25 at 137⅞, 265 at 137¾, 75 at 137½.

Eastern Townships' Bank—50 at 162.

Montreal Railway—10 at 224.

Ottawa Power—25 at 125.

Steel Works—126 at 120.

Bank of Ottawa—25 at 212½.

Royal Bank—10 at 224.

Quebec Railway—25 at 56¾, 50 at 57, 150 at 57¼, 150 at 57½, 25 at 57⅝.

Toronto Railway—45 at 124.

Mackay pref.—50 at 75.

Porto Rico—50 at 50.

Steel Corporation—60 at 61⅜, 100 at 61¼, 75 at 61½.

Halifax Railway—10 at 129¾.

Cement pref.—10 at 85¾, 5 at 85½.

Rio—50 at 102¾, 100 at 103.

Twin City—1 at 111.

Black Lake bonds—$1500 at 77½ flat.

Ogilvie bonds—$4000 at 112.

C.P.R.—2 at 197, 40 at 196¾.

Keewatin bonds—$500 at 103.

Moisons Bank—100 at 216.

Dom. Steel, pref.—5 at 102, 1 at 103¼.

Black Lake—10 at 16.

BRITISH CONSOLS.

	Nov. 25.	Nov. 26.
Consols, for money	78 15-16	79
Consols, for account	78 15-16	79

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE.

HERON & CO.
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
Investment Securities
SPECIALISTS

Unlisted Issues
WILL SELL

7 Goderich Elevator, 50 Steel Company of Canada, preferred or common; 50 Dominion Power and Transmission, 15 Sterling Bank, 15 Home Bank, 25 Farmers' Bank, 20 United Empire Bank, 20 Dominion Permanent, 36 Trusts & Guarantee, 50 Carter Crume Com., 10 Sovereign Fire, 15 Standard Loan, 15 Crown Bank, 10 Northern Bank Cert.

Weekly Market Review on request. Correspondence invited.

16 King St. West, Toronto

WARREN, GZOWSKI & CO
Members Toronto Stock Exchange

STOCKS and BONDS
4 Colborne St., Toronto. 25 Broad St., New York.

STOCK BROKERS, ETC.

J. P. BICKELL & COMPANY
Lawler Bldg., cor. King & Yonge-Sts.
Members Chicago Board of Trade.
Members Winnipeg Grain Exchange.
GRAIN—COBALTS,
N. Y. Stocks, Bonds, Cotton and Provisions.
Direct Wires to New York, Chicago and Winnipeg. Also official quotation wire direct from Chicago Board of Trade. Correspondents of
FINLEY BARRELL & CO.
Phones Main 7374, 7375, 7370. 037

GOLD PRODUCTION

Output for Antipodes for 1909 Over Three Million Ounces.

The following statement, made up from official returns from Consul John F. Jewell, at Melbourne, shows the output of gold in the several States of Australia, the territory of Papua and the Dominion of New Zealand in 1909:

State or Territory—	Fine oz.	Value
Australia—		
Western Australia	1,505,269	$32,966,737
Victoria	654,222	13,533,792
Queensland	455,677	9,417,494
New South Wales	204,709	4,231,645
Tasmania	44,777	925,613
South Australia	7,111	146,997
Total for Australia	2,961,665	$61,222,278
Territory of Papua	12,941	267,506
New Zealand	472,464	9,765,579
Total	485,405	$10,034,086
Grand total	3,447,070	$71,256,363

MARKET WILL RECOVER LATER.

Heron & Co. say in a market letter: With the exception of McKinley-Darragh, practically the whole mining share list declined on account largely as it would appear that the heavy speculation of a month or so ago in the active issues was for the account of light-waisted speculators who expected quick profits, and disappointed, were unable to carry their commitments over a period of depression. There is evidently a lot of stock to be marketed yet and still lower prices may be recorded, but in numerous cases, shares are selling below their speculative worth and in due course should recover again to a level more in keeping with their merits. So far as news is concerned there was nothing to cause uneasiness all reports from the camp being favorable.

The Porcupine fever is rapidly spreading and numerous stock floatations are on the tapis. Investors, however, will do well to scrutinize carefully the merits of propositions soliciting public favor as the extent of the area over which at different points gold has been discovered is very great.

Produce at London.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The boat from Denmark landed 591 bales of bacon. Canadian is quoted at 61s to 66s; hams, long cut, heavy, 66s, 72s; light, 76s to 84s. Cheese is firm with an improved demand, especially for colored, which in narrow supply is 56s to 58s; white, 55s to 58s, Melbourne.

CAUTION THE WATCHWORD SAYS JAMES J. HILL

Railway King on Trade Situation —Slowing Down of Pace is Coming.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—James J. Hill, chairman of the Great Northern Railway, is in New York. As usual, he brought a new epigram to express his opinion of the business outlook.

"The country is cautious," he says. "It is not running on high speed, and that is a good thing, for we won't have a broken axle.

"I am not so familiar with conditions east of the Mississippi, but in the middle west business is very good. In the real northwest it is only fair. The short crop has been felt there, but general business in that section is all right."

Mr. Hill was loath to discuss the rate situation and the stand taken by the shippers, which he said were mattters affecting the eastern roads principally. He let it be understood, nevertheless, that it is his belief that the country will suffer in the end from excessive zeal for regulation. "We have sown the wind," he said. "We must be prepared for the consequences."

He called attention to the wide disparity in favor of this country between railroad capitalization here and abroad. Mr. Hill thinks that shippers are getting transportation on very advantageous terms. He intimated that the failure of eastern roads to show results which justify the further investment of capital will cause a severe recession in the business of supplying roads with equipment and material, and will not unlikely throw a great many men out of work next year.

The Great Northern reported a decrease of $852,000 in its October gross earnings, and Mr. Hill said that for a time it looked as tho the total for 1910-11 would be considerably under 1910. The outlook for traffic has improved since, and he predicts net earnings as good as last year's. In 1909 trade picked up too fast to suit the transportation companies, resulting in an increase of $10,000,000 in the Great Northern's gross for the year. Slowing down is therefore to be welcomed.

Even with the check in shipments, Mr. Hill said that there will be more or less congestion at terminal points this winter.

LEND IN WALL STREET

Standard Oil and Steel Trust Put Out Large Sums.

"The Standard Oil Co. is a large lender of money in Wall Street, and always has been. The company has a vast surplus, and it is its object to obtain as large a return on this surplus cash as possible. It is nothing strange for the company to lend from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000 at a time. There is nothing extraordinary in such a procedure. It is a plan adopted by all large corporations."

The United States Steel Corporation is one of the heaviest lenders of money in Wall Street. At times as high as $75,000,000 of the Steel Corporation's money is either in banks or loaned out on good collateral. The cash holdings of the United States Steel Corporation at the close of last year were in the neighborhood of $60,000,000. They must be much larger at the present time as the percentage operations of the mills is less, and consequently less cash is required to carry on its business.

New York Cotton Market.

Erickson Perkins & Co. (J. G. Beaty) 14 West King street, reported the following prices:

	Nov. 25. Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Dec.	14.92	14.95	14.90	14.95 14.90
Jan.	14.90	14.98	14.93	14.95 14.92
March	15.16	15.13	15.19	15.10 15.19
May	15.31	15.25	15.35	15.24 15.24
July	15.25	15.21	15.20	15.21 15.29

Spot closed quiet, five points higher. Middling uplands, 15.15; do., gulf, 15.40. No sales.

NO APPREHENSION

Toronto Brokers Are Favorably Impressed With General Situation.

Call money is a good deal easier both in London and New York and there is still call money to be had locally on good collateral, nothwithstanding that some of the banks have raised the call loan rate. So far as we can see, while there will not be any plethora in the next few weeks (as the banks always like to show up strongly at the close of their financial year), yet on the turn of the year money will be more plentiful and we would not be surprised to see it price somewhat lower. On the whole one cannot complain that our banks go in for elaborate window dressing altho at this time new loans are as a rule not very easy to negotiate. It has been said that call loans in Canada have increased very materially recently. Glancing at the bank statement for October it would appear that the increase over September was the comparatively small amount of $2,000,000. Current loans, however, in Canada increased $11,000,000 showing that the requirements of trade are steadily increasing. These requirements, it is the confident opinion of men very well qualified to judge, will continue without abatement for a considerable period to come, our trade conditions here being very much better than south of the line. We continue to be very favorably impressed with the condition of affairs in Canada. There does not seem to be any legitimate cause for fear of a set-back in this direction and with a continuance of and probable increase in our prosperity, the benefit must accrue to our transportation, industrial and financial institutions and, what concerns us more particularly in connection therewith, to the price of their securities.—Edward Cronyn & Company.

SEVEN HUNDRED MILLIONS ARE PAID IN DIVIDENDS

Standard Oil Company Premier Dividend Payer in States—Huge Surplus Left.

The dividend of $10 a share for the last quarter of this year to be paid by the Standard Oil Co. on December 15 will make total disbursements to shareholders from 1902 to 1910 inclusive, of $357,929,620. The Standard Oil Co. within that period has paid more to shareholders than any other corporation in existence, altho the United States Steel Corporation is paying more per year in dividends at present than the Standard. The preferred and common dividends of the United States Steel Corporation amount close to $51,000,000 a year, while the Standard Oil Co. pays a trifle less than $40,000,000 a year. The American Tobacco Co. is now paying at the rate of 40 per cent. a year to common shareholders, but the total disbursement is only $16,000,000 a year, as the company has only a little more than $40,000,000 common stock outstanding. Its preferred dividend payments amount to $4,800,000 a year.

From 1881 to 1910, inclusive, the Standard Oil Co. has paid out a total of $710,000,000 in dividends, and its total net profits during that period, with the years 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910 estimated, aggregated a total of $1,130,000,000, which, after the payment of dividends, leaves a surplus of $420,000,000. Of this surplus more than $315,000,000 has been accumulated over the last nine years. This shows the greatly increased earning power of Standard Oil during late years.

The following table shows the net profits, dividends paid, and surplus after dividends of the Standard Oil Co. from 1881 to 1901, inclusive, earnings for the years 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910 being estimated:

Year	Profits	Dividends	After Divis. Surplus
1910	*$80,000,000	$39,335,320	$40,664,680
1909	*80,000,000	39,335,320	40,664,680
1908	*80,000,000	39,335,320	40,664,680
1907	*85,000,000	39,335,320	45,664,680
1906	83,122,251	39,335,320	43,786,931
1905	57,463,346	39,335,320	18,461,026
1904	61,670,110	35,118,226	26,451,884
1903	81,326,994	42,877,478	38,549,516
1902	64,613,363	43,861,956	20,761,407
Total	$673,202,064	$357,929,620	$315,272,444
1882-01, inc.	456,240,000	351,383,000	104,407,000
Total	$1,129,442,064	$709,312,620	$419,679,444

*Estimated.

SOME DISQUIETING FEATURES.

Heron & Co. say in a market letter: The New York market has been mainly a professional affair and has an appearance of strength that it really does not possess. Bullish manipulation continues and when outside buying is attracted stocks are supplied freely. The foreign situation and the approaching elections in Great Britain are disquieting features while the recent political developments in the United States after calmer consideration do not seem to offer much solace to the investor in view of the radical legislative changes made possible by the combined influences of the Democratic majority and the "progressive" Republicans. Lessening bank clearings and the steady increase of loans over deposits representing an excessive obligation as compared with ability to pay is not encouraging, tho the business barometer according to report indicates an approaching improvement in all lines of trade.

British Cattle Markets.

NEW YORK Nov. 26.—London and Liverpool cables quote American cattle easy at 12½c to 13¾c; tops, 14c per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef, at 9½c to 9¾c. per lb.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cable to-day that the demand was small in the Birkenhead market, but there was no reduction on last week's prices.

WALL STREET POINTERS.

WALL STREET POINTERS.

All departments of coal trade now fairly active.

* * *

Bradstreets say that trade in general has become more irregular.

Big Wheat Movement Predicted And All Markets Turn Weaker

General Array of Bearish Statistics Depresses Sentiment at Chicago —Winnipeg Turns Reactionary Under Pressure.

World Office,
Saturday Evening, Nov. 26.

Liverpool wheat futures closed to-day 1¼d to 1⅝d lower than yesterday: corn ¼d to ⅜d lower.

At Chicago, December wheat closed 1¼c lower than yesterday, December corn ⅝c lower, and December oats ⅜c lower.

At Winnipeg, November wheat closed 1⅛c lower than yesterday, November oats ⅛c lower.

Chicago car lots to-day: Wheat, 25; contract, 15. Corn, 501, 22. Oats, 189, 78.

Winnipeg receipts of wheat to-day were 396 cars, against 449 a week ago and 569 a year ago. Oats to-day, 38; flax, 27; barley, 12.

Duluth wheat receipts were 272 cars, against 86 a week ago and 527 a year ago. Minneapolis, 298, 194, 338.

Winnipeg Inspection.

Winnipeg receipts of wheat graded as follows: No. 1 northern, 167 cars; No. 2 northern, 142; No. 3 northern, 131; No. 4 northern, 57; No. 5 northern, 33; No. 6 northern, 32; feed, 8; rejected, 25; winter, 2.

Primaries.

	To-day.	Wk.Ago.	Yr.Ago.
Wheat receipts ..	772,000	520,000	1,403,000
Wheat shipments.	855,000	570,000	1,391,000
Corn receipts	961,000	509,000	686,000
Corn shipments ..	538,000	323 000	454,000
Oats receipts	582,000	.....	.....
Oats shipments ..	379,000	.....	.....

Broomhall's Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26.—The market at the opening was influenced by larger offerings and the weakness in Buenos Ayres future market. During the morning further heavy realizing developed, resulting in an additional decline, with principal pressure in December. Liquidation in December was largely due to increasing stocks here, predictions of heavy Russian shipments this week, and expectations of liberal American shipments, as shown by Bradstreet's. The weakness in Winnipeg and the sharp decline in Manitoba spot grades, together with general rains reported in Argentine, and better reports from Roumania, led to liquidation in the distant months.

Roumania.—The sowing of new crop continues under favorable weather conditions and it is predicted that acreage under wheat will equal that of last year. (The acreage last year amounted to 4,767,000 acres.) Arrivals at the ports are light, and stocks are decreasing.

India.—Drought prevails in two districts in the Punjaub; elsewhere in this province the wheat already seeded is germinating satisfactorily.

Big Corn Movement.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—The corn movement is on in large volume. Chicago has received 2,244,000 bushels this week, the largest run at this time in six years, it being far above the average for the season. The increase over last week was 441,000 bushels, and over last year 836,000 bushels. The movement is only getting under way and promises to be large for some weeks.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Local grain dealers' quotations are as follows:

Oats—Canadian western oats, No. 2, 52½c; No. 3, 51½c, lake ports; Ontario, No. 2, 33c; No. 3, 32c, outside.

Wheat—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 85c to 86c, outside.

Rye—No. 2, 62c, outside.

Barley—For feed, 45c; for malting, 53c to 58c, outside.

Buckwheat—46c to 47c, outside.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, 98½c; No. 2 northern, 96½c; No. 3 northern, 95c, track, lake ports.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, new, 52½c, prompt shipment from Chicago; cool and sweet yellow corn, 52c.

Peas—No. 2, 84c to 86c, outside.

Ontario flour—Winter wheat flour, $3.70, seaboard.

Manitoba flour—Quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $5.40; second patents, $4.90; strong bakers', $4.70.

Mill-feed—Manitoba bran, $19 per ton; shorts, $21; Ontario bran, $20 in bags. Shorts, $22, track, Toronto.

Winnipeg Wheat Market.

Wheat—November 92¾c, December 90¾c, May 96c.

Oats—November 33c, December 30¾c, May 37c.

Toronto Sugar Market.

St. Lawrence granulated, $4.85 per cwt., in barrels; No. 1 golden, $4.45 per cwt., in barrels. Beaver, $4.65 per cwt., in bags. These prices are for delivery here. Car lots 5c less. In 100-lb. bags prices are 5c less.

Chicago Markets.

J. P. Bickell & Co., Manufacturers' Life Building, report the following fluctuations on the Chicago Board of Trade:

	Close Nov. 25.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
Dec.	90⅞	90¼	90½	89¾	89¾
May	96⅞	93⅝	96⅜	95½	95½
July	93½	93	93¼	92¼	92⅜
Corn—					
Dec.	44½	44⅝	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛
May	47⅛	47	47⅛	46¾	46¾
July	47⅛	47⅝	48	47⅝	47⅝
Oats—					
Dec.	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30½	30½
May	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33¾	33¾
July	33⅜	33⅞	33⅞	33¾	33¾
Pork—					
Jan.	16.62	16.62	16.77	16.62	16.65
May	16.05	16.12	16.20	16.12	16.12
Lard—					
Jan.	9.60	9.62	9.65	9.60	9.62
May	9.45	9.42	9.45	9.42	9.45
Ribs—					
Jan.	8.92	8.97	8.97	8.92	8.92
May	8.80	8.82	8.82	8.80	8.80

Cotton Gossip.

Erickson Perkins & Co. had the following: Easier Liverpool cables exerted a depressing influence at the opening and prices declined slightly with heavy profit-taking in evidence, but there was no let-up in the general demand for futures for trade and speculative interests and the market soon resumed the upward movement. News of the day included bullish week-end figures, the large spinners takings more than offsetting heavy receipts and the argument that the movement during the next month would run nearly a million bales over last year, attracted little attention, as it was generally believed that it would simply reflect the large demand. Speculative interests are growing more bullish on the situation and buying from this source is likely to carry the market materially higher before any marked setback occurs.

J. P. Bickell & Co. say at the close: Wheat—Fluctuations past week were confined to narrow limits and governed most entirely by professional element, conflicting news from Argentine being the important factor, trade being inclined to caution and awaiting developments. Available supplies are extremely heavy and cash demand continues dull; these factors, together with carrying charges added to future prices, creates a handicap extremely burdensome to holders. We continue to advise sales on all good bulges and suggest the acceptance of moderate profits.

New York Dairy Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Butter: Steady, unchanged; receipts 8437.

Cheese: Steady, unchanged; receipts 4143.

Eggs: Easy; receipts 5812; state, Penna. and nearby hennery white fancy at 50c to 55c; do., gathered white, 38c to 48c; do., hennery brown fancy, 40c to 43c; fresh gathered, extra first, 33c to 35c; do., first, 30c to 32c.

Official Grain Inspection.

OTTAWA, Nov. 26.—According to official government returns to-day grain inspections at terminal elevators up to Nov. 1 were 39,732,563 bushels, against 45,477,600 in same period last year. Of total 32,952,165 bushels were wheat, 4,719,600 oats, 758,000 barley, 1,300,000 flax and 24,000 rye. Number of cars inspected was 35,359, of which 30,941 contained wheat.

To Stop Mixing Wheat Grades.

OTTAWA, Nov. 26.—Complaints of mixing different grades of grain in elevators are numerous and Mr. Martin, M.P., of Regina, will move in parliament for effective law to stop it.

CATTLE MARKETS

Hogs Turn Stronger at Chicago and Buffalo—Cattle Steady.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Cattle: Receipts estimated at 1000; market steady; beeves $4.50 to $7.35; Texas steers, $4.20 to $4.50; western steers, $4.25 to $6.60; stockers and feeders, $3.35 to $5.70; cows and heifers, $2.25 to $6.35; calves, $7.25 to $9.25.

Hogs: Receipts estimated at 13,000; market strong to 5c higher; light, $6.60 to $7.05; mixed, $6.70 to $7.17 1-2; heavy, $6.65 to $7.15; rough, $6.65 to $6.80; good to choice heavy, $6.80 to $7.15; pigs, $4.25 to $6.85; bulk of sales, $6.85 to $7.00.

Sheep: Receipts estimated at 3000; market steady; native, $2.25 to $4.10; western $2.50 to $4.10; yearlings, $4.10 to $5.10; lambs, native, $4.25 to $6.40; western, $4.25 to $6.25.

East Buffalo Live Stoik.

EAST BUFFALO, Nov. 26.—Cattle: Steady; veals, receipts, 125 head; active and 50c lower; $6.75 to $10.50.

Hogs: Receipts 1300 head; active and 25c to 30c higher; heavy and mixed, $7.50 to $7.60; yorkers, $7.55 to $7.65; pigs, $7.65 to $7.75; roughs, $6.65 to $6.80; stags, $5.50 to $6.25; dairies, $7.40 to $7.65.

Sheep and lambs: Receipts 1000 head; active; lambs 25c higher; yearlings 50c higher; lambs $5.50 to $6.85; yearlings $4.75 to $5.25.

Imitative Suicide.

From The Lancet.

The subject of imitative suicide has recently attracted attention in the public press. The mental condition of an individual who commits suicide is difficult to fathom. In one class of case a person will fancy that he is being constantly persecuted, that he is always watched, or that he is financially ruined—all these ideas being contrary to fact; he destroys himself in order to escape these imaginary evils.

Such a man is obviously of unsound mind. In another class of case a man has committed a crime or disgraced himself in some way, and in order to free himself from the consequences of his act, he takes his own life in preference to facing exposure or the punishment entailed. Such an individual is not necessarily insane.

But there is yet another class—people who are subject to attacks of depression and who are apt to brood over real or imagined injuries. These are weak minded, or may be on the border line between sanity and insanity.

Or another class likely to act upon some sudden impulse are the alcoholics. In this case a passing suggestion is likely to result in some deed of violence often of a suicidal nature. Such impulses are susceptible of being spread by imitation. Reading in the newspaper of a mode of self-destruction which is likely to excite great notoriety has been known to induce a similar act in the reader; a suicide by coal gas, especially when a description has been given of the exact manner in which the deed was carried out, has found imitators.

More particularly, however, the sight of a particular spot or locality where previous suicides have taken place may induce a person, who may hitherto have been unsuspected of any such disposition, to destroy himself. Falls from heights especially come under this heading. Numerous suicides have taken place from the suspension bridge at Clifton. A writer in The Yorkshire Evening News has recently said that much harm is done by pictures and descriptions, and that imitative suicide may follow. We agree with him that the necessary suggestion may be evolved by such means. The suggestion may act on the conscious mind or the subconscious.

Sardine Bait.

French sardine fishers use as bait the roes and other waste products of the Norwegian cod fisheries. This bait is expensive and its price is continually rising owing to the increasing demand. An artificial bait, which is much cheaper, has recently been employed, but with only partial success, as it sinks too quickly and often lures the sardines downward instead of drawing them up into the nets.

Attempts are now being made to remedy this defect. The success of these attempts would bring joy to the fishermen, but not to the dealers in Norgegian bait, who enjoy a very lucrative monopoly. The question is one of burning interest and has nearly led to open war between fishermen and bait dealers on the French coast.

Church of the Ascension.

The preacher this evening at the Church of the Ascension will be the Rev. T. S. Boyle, D.D., the newly-appointed professor of divinity at Trinity College, formerly rector of Chatham. Dr. Boyle with Mrs. Boyle are staying at the Queen's before taking up their quarters permanently at Trinity.

Cobalt—Mining Stocks Turn Strong in Saturday Morning's Trading—Cobalt

This Year Will Be a Record One In History of Cobalt Camp

Stock Market Not Influenced By Favorable Conditions In Mining Camp.

World Office,
Saturday Evening, Nov. 26.

The mining markets during the week just closed slumbered on almost undisturbed. There were to be sure the usual fitful and more or less irregular movements in some of the general active specialties, by means of which the exchanges are made to appear active at times, but these were in most instances reactionary in character and too insignificant to attract more than passing attention. Taken as a whole the list exhibited few signs of vitality, and it was made clearly apparent that the general public and the "supporting interests," who are credited with being on the "inside," were holding aloof from the trading. Consequently it was only natural to look for an almost uninterrupted continuation of the dead lock in speculation, which has been the one outstanding characteristic for upwards of a month now.

* * *

It is not at all difficult to diagnose the market's present ailment. It is simply a lack of public speculation, engendered by reason of a feeling of non-confidence in the situation. This has nothing to do whatever with conditions in the mining camp, which are generally accepted to be more favorable than ever before, but is solely concerned with the stock markets themselves. A species of disgust has been inspired by reason of what is believed to have been manipulation in some of the issues which have fluctuated most widely in the recent upward movement and the consequent retrograde action. Holders who came in at or around the top figures have in various instances thrown overboard their securities, rather than risk further losses, and as newbuyers have not put in an appearance, declines have followed in the natural course of events.

* * *

The only events of any importance to the mining markets, which are expected to arise during the immediate future, are the meetings of the La Rose and Nipissing directors, and the declaration of dividends on the stock of the two companies. It is not expected that anything more than the usual disbursement will be forthcoming to shareholders of the latter concern, but considerable conjecture has been hazarded as to what action will be taken by the La Rose directorate. Talk of an increase in the distribution to 12 per cent. per annum, or even to the old figure of 6 per cent., have been heard, the idea being expressed that, owing to the recent additional discoveries on the property, which added several millions to the ore reserves, the shareholders were intitled to something more substantial than the prevailing eight per cent. rate. While nothing of an authoritative nature has yet been heard, however, the impression is now gaining ground that the dividend will not be increased. It is felt in this connection that the directors are inclined to go slowly, and will be absolutely sure of their ground before they take any important steps, which will be certain to enhance the value of the stock in the market. On this account interests which are usually well informed are not looking for anything more than the ordinary two per cent. quarterly at the directors' meeting next month.

* * *

The action of Cobalt issues of late is clearly demonstrated in the following table, which compares this week's prices, with those of a week, a month and two months ago:

	Nov. 26	Nov. 19	Oct. 25	Sept. 25
Beaver	25¾	25½	31	32½
City of Cobalt	21½	20	24½	24
Hargraves	32	26	34⅞	27
Kerr Lake	7.40	7.45	6.80	6.30
La Rose	4.61	4.81	4.35	3.75
Little Nipissing	19¾	22½	26¾	18¾
McKinley-Dar	1.34	1.25	1.17	94½
Nipissing	10.82	10.75	11.35	10.80
Peterson Lake	18¾	20¼	23	21¾
Right of Way	25	23½	24¼	19
Rochester	6¾	8¾	16	16½
Timiskaming	86½	86¼	87	85
Wetlauffer	82	92	71	69

* * *

McKinley-Darragh has been the only stock among the higher priced Cobalts to display any material buoyancy during the week. These shares have gained 11 points on the week's trading, the advance being founded solely on the dividend return. The disbursements to shareholders for 1910 aggregate 30 per cent., so on a market valuation of $1.34, the stock returns 22½ per cent. to purchasers at prevailing prices.

* * *

Cobalt has done much this year to disprove the statements of those who were prone to vilify the camp, and who took advantage of the least provocation to "knock" the district in its entirety. It cannot now be disputed that 1910 will be the banner year in the history of the camp to date, both as regards development work done and tonnage of ore produced. It remains to be seen just how the actual valuation of the output will compare with that of the previous year, when 25,885,985 ounces of silver, valued at $12,456,301, were produced, but it is conservatively estimated that the silver output this year will be about two million ounces in excess of that of 1909. Moreover at the advanced prices of from 55 to 56 cents for bar silver, the total value of that output would amount to nearly $3,000,000 above that for 1909. The permanency of the camp seems fully assured also, since in the deepest workings of the active mines excellent values are being encountered. It is true that compared with other mining fields, great depth has not been proven in the Cobalt properties. The Timiskaming, which has gone down the farthest of any mine in the camp, is now doing active mining at the 500 foot level, however, and the management is preparing to go deeper. The Kerr Lake and tht Hargraves are both working below 300 feet, and various other mines have also reached that depth. Thus it will be seen that conclusive proof of values holding out at depth has been given and, other things being equal, each additional foot at which values are proven, should add materially to the camp's standing in the mining world.

* * *

Unfortunately the stock market cannot be gauged by the favorable conditions ruling in the mining camp. There are various other influences at work which must be taken into consideration, and chief among these is the apparent disposition among market followers to let things take their own course. This of itself is enough to keep sentiment depressed, and until a broader speculation movement puts in an appearance, the market is not likely to progress very far. Up to this writing there are no indications that this is in sight, and the best therefore that can be promised is continued irregularity, until some important factor arises to change the whole disposition of the trading.

PRICE OF SILVER.

Bar silver in London, 25 7-16d oz.
Bar silver in New York, 53½c oz.
Mexican dollars, 46c.

Apathetic Public Speculation the Depressing Factor in Ruling Action of Market

THE WEEK'S SALES.

Transactions in mining shares for the week on the Toronto market, as compiled by Heron & Co., totaled 721,299 shares, having a value of $220,997.67, as follows:

	Shares.	Values.
Little Nipissing	127,674	$26,755 66
Rochester	90,000	6,988 71
Beaver	82,925	21,468 08
Bailey	46,300	3,797 36
Great Northern	43,490	4,237 99
Hargraves	38,500	13,041 12
Peterson Lake	24,200	6,814 24
McKinley-Darragh	32,700	42,077 49
City of Cobalt	32,000	6,954 50
Timiskaming	29,875	25,518 46
Gould Consolidated	29,500	1,039 49
Silver Leaf	25,000	1,446 61
Cobalt Lake	18,300	2,603 61
Wetlauffer	13,563	11,981 15
Right-of-Way	12,900	3,475 87
Union Pacific	9,000	180 00
Cobalt Central	8,650	670 87
Green-Meehan	8,500	250 00
Otisse	5,500	117 25
Crown Reserve	3,875	10,762 59
Trethewey	3,500	4,702 00
Chambers-Ferland	3,400	553 00
Nova Scotia	2,700	605 00
Gifford	2,000	85 00
La Rose	1,830	8,753 15
Ophir	1,500	285 00
Coniagas	1,050	4,706 50
Foster	800	61 12
Nipissing	670	7,344 25
Buffalo	200	410 00
Kerr Lake	100	760 00
Silver Queen	100	4 00
Hudson Bay	7	695 00

New York Curb.

Chas. Head & Co. (R. R. Bongard) report the following prices on the New York curb:

Argentum closed at 1½ to 3; Bailey, 7½ to 9; Buffao, 1⅝ to 2⅛; Bay State Gas, ⅝ to K; Coonial Silver, ¼ to ½; Cobalt Central, 8½ to 9, 2000 sold at 8½; Chicago Subway, 4⅜ to 5; Chino, 24½ to 24⅝; Foster 5 to 12; Green-Meehan, 2 to 5; May Oil, 69 to 71; Hargraves, 29 to 36; Kerr Lake, 7⅜ to 7 7-16, high 7⅝, low 7⅜, 1500; King Edward, 8 to 12; La Rose, 4⅝ to 4⅝, high 4⅝, low 4 9-16, 400; Lehigh Valley, 94½ to 94⅞; Mexican, 1.40 to 1.42, high 1.43, low 1.39, 8000; Nipissing, 10⅜ to 11; Otisse, 1 to 3; Silver Queen, 2 to 6; Silver Leaf, 5½ to 7; Trethewey, 1.21 to 1.28; Union Pacific, 1⅜ to 3; Yukon Gold, 3½ to 3⅝.

Toronto Stock Exchange Curb.

—Morning Sales.—

Rocuester—1500 at 6¾, 500 at 6¾.
Hargraves—500 at 22½, 200 at 22½, 1000 at Peterson—500 at 19, 500 at 19 500 at 20½, 500 at 20½.
Beaver—200 at 25½.
McKinley—250 at 1.35, 250 at 1.35, 500 at 1.38, 500 at 1.40, 500 at 1.40.
Great Northern—400 at 10½.

Standard Stock and Mining Exchange

Cobalt Stocks:—

	Sell.	Buy.
Amalgamated	3	1
Bailey	8	7⅞
Beaver Consolidated	26	25½
Big Six	...	...
Black Mines Con., Ltd	4	2
Buffalo	2.25	1.98
Chambers - Feriand	15	15
City of Cobalt	22½	22
Cobalt Central	9	8½
Cobalt Lake	14¼	14⅛
Coniagas	5.00	4.50
Crown Reserve	2.77	2.71
Foster	9	5
Gifford	5	2½
Great Northern	11	10
Green Meehan	2¾	2½
Hargraves	33	32½
Hudson Bay	105	98
Kerr Lake	7.75	7.46
La Rose	4.56	4.55
Little Nipissing	20¾	20½
McKin.-Dar.-Savage	1.42	1.41
Nancy Helen	5	2½
Nipissing	11.00	10.85
Nova Scotia	24	21
Ophir	25	18
Otisse	2½	1¾
Peterson Lake	20½	20⅜
Right of Way	27	25⅜
Rochester	7¾	7
Silver Leaf	5¾	5½
Silver Bar	5	2½
Silver Queen	6	3
Timiskaming	89	87½
Trethewey	1.24	1.22
Watts	3	½
Wetlauffer	83	81

—Morning Sales.—

Beaver—500 at 25.
Bailey—500 at 7⅞.
Cobalt Central—500 at 8, 1000 at 8¼.
City of Cobalt—500 at 22.
Great Northern—100 at 10, 2000 at 10, 2000 at 10, 1000 at 10, 500 at 10, 500 at 10.
La Rose—100 at 4.60, 100 at 4.61, 100 at 4.60, 100 at 4.61, 100 at 4.57, 100 at 4.57, 100 at 4.57, 100 at 4.57.
Little Nipissing—500 at 20, 500 at 19⅞, 500 at 19⅞, 500 at 20⅜, 1000 at 20⅜, 1000 at 20⅜, 500 at 20½, 1000 at 20⅜, 500 at 20⅜.
McKin.-Dar.-Savage—100 at 1.38, 100 at 1.38, 100 at 1.38, 200 at 1.41, 500 at 1.43, 100 at 1.42, 500 at 1.42, 300 at 1.41, 700 at 1.41, 1000 at 1.40, 500 at 1.42, 200 at 1.41, 200 at 1.41, 100 at 1.41½.
Otisse—1000 at 1¾.
Peterson Lake—500 at 18¾, 1000 at 18¾, 500 at 18¾, 10.0 at 18¾, 500 at 18⅞, 1000 at 19½, 200 at 19½, 1000 at 20½, 500 at 20½, 500 at 20⅜, 500 at 20⅜, 500 at 20⅜, 500 at 20⅜, 500 at 20⅜, 1000 at 20⅜, 1000 at 20⅜.
Right of Way—500 at 25¾.
Rochester—500 at 7, 1000 at 6¾, 500 at 6¾, 1000 at 6¾, 1000 at 6¾, 1000 at 7. B 60 days, 1000 at 7¼, 2000 at 7¼.
Chambers - Ferland—1000 at 16.
Cobalt Lake—500 at 14¼.
Timiskaining—1000 at 87, 500 at 87¼, 200 at 87¼, 500 at 87⅝, 1000 at 87¼, 2000 at 88, 50 at 88, 500 at 88⅝, 500 at 88¾, 200 at 89, 500 at 89, 500 at 89.
Trethewey—100 at 1.24, 100 at 1.24, 100 at 1.2 ⅜, 500 at 1.23, 500 at 1.23, 200 at 1.23.
Wetlauffer—500 at 81½, 500 at 81½, 500 at 83, 500 at 81½, 200 at 84, 1000 at 82, 500 at 81, 100 at 83, 500 at 81, 500 at 81.
Nipissing—10 at 10.87½.
—Unlisted Stocks—
Union Pacific Cobalt—1000 at 1½, 10,000 at 1⅜.
Gould Con.—500 at 3⅜.
Total sales, 96,560 shares.

Dominion Stock Exchange.

—Morning Sales.—

Beaver—500, 1000 at 24½, 2000 at 24½, 100, 300 at 25⅜, 500 at 25¼.
Central—800 at 8¼.
C. Lake—500 at 14½.
Foster—100 at 8.
Gould—500, 400 at 3⅝.
Gt. Northern—500 at 10¼, 1000, 500, 1000, 1000 at 10½, 1000, 1000 at 10¾.
Green-Meehan—500 at 2½.
Little Nipissing—500, 10.0, 20, 1000, 500, 1000, 500 at 20¾.
McKinley—100, 100 at 1.35, 100, 100, 200 at 1.37½, 100, 100 at 1.41.
Otisse—1000 at 2.
Peterson Lake—1000, 500 at 8⅜, 500, 1500 at 8¾, 500 at 9¼, 500 at 9⅜.
Rochester—500, 500 at 6¾, 1000, 1500 at 5½ (30 days), 500, 1000 at 6¾.
Trethewey—100, 100 at 1.23, 100, 200 at 1.23½.
Total sales, 27,305 shares.

Is This a Disciple of Hon. S.H. Blake? Blake?

Editor World: I had the pleasure to read in your paper of Nov. 25 that the Rev. Dr. Jackson was ordered to remove himself from a certain seat in the gallery to the left of the Speaker's gallery. I can say that the page who removed Rev. Dr. Jackson to a back seat and put a priest in the seat that was occupied by the Rev. Dr. Jackson certainly put the gentlemen mentioned in their proper places. If the public knew the Rev. Dr. Jackson as I know him they would think him unworthy of a seat in any gallery.

A Protestant.

Home Pets in England.

Yesterday the ninth annual exhibition of home pets was held in the hall of St. Mary's, Plaistow. A chaos of barks, snarls and growls deafened the visitor who ventured into the doors. Parliament, for, altho fewer than 50 animals had been entered, each competitor was engaged in trying to outbark his neighbor.

The cat section was much stronger than that for dogs: no tax is payable on cats. There was also a fair show of canaries, parrots and other birds, and a great variety of miscellanous live stock, including tortoises, lizards, hedgehogs, mice, frogs, guinea pigs.

Ducks and geese, fowls and pigeons were also represented, and there was a large number of rabbits. Donkeys and ponies included "Jerry," a famous old donkey, 25 years of age, but still equal to a day's work.—London Chronicle.

BALLET DANCERS.

Most Clean Living and Hard Working Class of Girls in the World.

"It is absolutely true," says a writer in London, "that the ballet brings up the most hard working, honest and clean living class of girls in the world. The great dancers reach their pre-eminence only after an almost inhumanly severe course of training.

"These girls are in the main unusually attracted toward religion. A remarkable percentage of them are Roman Catholics, and almost any evening some of the girls may be seen at their prayers in the little Church of Notre Dame de France, of Leicester-square, before they turn to their dancing. At the present time there are several girls in the corps de ballet who have graduted from foreign convents.

"The dancer goes to the Alhambra School when she is about 6 years of age, and every step takes a year to learn. As a child she begins at a few shillings a week, and in due time works up to the front row at £2 a week. As an understudy she may reach £3 a week. Then comes a great gap; there are no salaries in the ballet between £3 and £20 a week.

"The physical strain is terrible. To see Genee pirouetting on her dainty toes was a thing of joy. How many among her myriad audiences knew that almost always after she had fluttered away from them her slippers were filled with blood and that real agony would wring tears from her as she wept over her bleeding feet? How many people know that Odette Valerie had to lie almost all day long nursing her nervese in a dark silent room? Why is the delicate Britta absent from performances at frequent intervals? How many know that after their wonderful dances together Pavlowa goes to her devotions and Mordkin to his diet and his dumbbells? Who has followed Leonora night after night after the Spanish dance in the fourth scene of "Femina" at the Alhambra when she has fallen utterly exhausted at the feet of her two dressing women, the pulse of her heart halted, her lungs empty of breath and for the moment the light gone out of her eyes?"

In German Cities.

A lesson can be taken from German methods as regards width of streets. In the inner section of towns, some of which are many centuries old, one naturally finds many narrow streets, but whenever a new street is laid out, ground of sufficient width is purchased by the community that will suffice for the next 100 years, taking into account increase of traffic. This seems like an extravagance to purchase more property than is immediately needed; but in practice this is not true, for the street is laid out with a width at first required, as well as the sidewalks, while the remaining ground is rented to the house owners to be utilized for front gardens.—Cassier's Magazine.

Plato on the Farm.

"The author of genius," said William Dean Howells at a dinner, "expresses the thoughts of his time. He speaks out those things that his generation has all along been thinking—but thinking silently, and, perhaps, a little mistily.

"An author of transcendent genius speaks the thoughts of all time. For example—one summer at Sunapee I loaned a volume of Plato to a lean, shrewd farmer. When the volume was returned I said:

"'Well, how did you like Plato?'

"'Fust rate,' the farmer answered. 'I see he's got some of my ideas.'"—Chicago Post.

Porcupine's Future No Longer In Doubt

It is already a gold camp of exceptional wealth. We advise the immediate purchase of United Porcupine Gold Mines Limited, at the present price—10 cents per share.

WRITE US AND WE WILL TELL YOU WHY. 6714

SCOTT, DAWSON & PATERSON

Phone Main 129 Stock Brokers, Manning Arcade, Toronto

BAR RELIGIOUS REFUGEES SAY PROTESTANT ENGLISH

Circular Issued Asking For Enforcement of Emancipation Act of 1829.

There are rumors of the expulsion of members of the religious orders from Portugal. Already "Les Peres de la Foi," as the Jesuits in Lisbon styled themselves, are being driven out. There are not many of the friars regulars left in Portugal, but what there are, in the present temper of the leaders of the new republic, are likely to get short shrift, says The London Standard.

Naturally, among Protestants in this country there is some apprehension that the exodus from Portugal will mean the flooding of our own highways and byways with a superfluity of "Jesuits and other monastic orders." A circular has been issued in which there is reference to what is called "the necessity for the safety of the nation to put in force the act commonly known as the Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829." Those responsible for the issue of the circular say: "Portugal, France, Italy, the Philippine Islands, Spain and other Roman Catholic countries have found it expedient to curtail or expel such religious orders as being dangerous to the state. Britain is becoming the dumping ground for such undesirables, in defiance of the fact quoted above. The situation is imminently dangerous." The authors of the circular "would urge all representative bodies to petition the government immediately to set the existing law in motion affecting such monastic and conventual establishments."

The law in question, in the words of the act itself, provides for "the gradual suppression and final prohibition" of Jesuits and other monastic orders in England. The religions are to register; no foreign monks are to be admitted, and no more persons are to be allowed to take monastic vows in this country. This ordinance applies only to males. It is to be noted that it has been appealed to in the courts, but nothing came of the case, the judges holding that only the crown has the power to prosecute in such cases, and the crown had not seen fit to invoke the law.

Action of French Government.

Despite these dormant powers, which, if put into force, would throw into confusion innumerable religious communities of English and foreign origin in these islands, there is hardly ever a serious difficulty between a foreign government and the religious orders without some of the latter seeking domicile here. The Augustine Assumptionists came here from France even before the orders were expelled from that country, and took up their quarters at Bethnal Green on the invitation of Cardinal Vaughan, and subsequently opened new houses at Rickmansworth, at Charlton, and Newhaven, and, quite recently, at Brockley. The majority have been here close upon ten years. At the same period the French Jesuits sought asylum in England, and started communities at Hales Place, Canterbury; since spreading to Hollington Park, St. Leonards and Ore Place, Hastings.

At the time when the Jesuits and Assumptionists were driven out of France, a vast number of religious congregations of women were dispersed. Amongst these some had thousands of members. The aged, where practicable, were put into institutions for the old and infirm; the youthful were, in the majority of cases, sent to their former homes, and the rest of the sisters sought refuge in England, Canada, the United States, the Cape, and elsewhere. Few, if any, went to Ireland, for that country was already sufficiently served with "regular" religious effort, and there was no room for the refugees. In England the case, from the Roman Catholic point of view, was different, but even here the communities could only be sparingly admitted, and then only conditionally.

"As a general rule," said Dr. Jackson, Archbishop Bourne's private secretary, yesterday, "the French nuns were not allowed to come into the diocese unless they could show visible means of being able to support themselves. We had quite enough schools and convents to suit our purpose, and it would not have been fair under any circumstances to allow fresh educational establishments to be set up. In districts where they were allowed to start schools it was made a condition that they should not take English pupils. Where convents are set up the sisters pay their way, and do not make a fuss about their rates and taxes, and, of course, they do not object to inspection where they have laundries and other places of business. All they object to is to the privacy of their enclosures being invaded."

Incursion of Nuns.

The incursion of nuns from France was extensive, at any rate, so far as the Roman Catholic diocese of Southwark was concerned. But this was the favorite rendezvous for the exiles, being only across the channel and next door, as it were, to la belle France. The other dioceses exceptionally resorted to were Portsmouth and Plymouth, the neither so extensively as Southwark. To show the magnitude of the flitting to that diocese, it is enough to say that since the troubles began there have been settlements of the Nuns of the Annunciades at St. Margaret's Bay, Kent; the communities of St. Augustine, who came from Bonlogne, at Westgate; the Communauté du Sacré Coeur, at Mayfield; the Dames de la Merci de Dieu, at Sutton and Dear Malvern; Dames de Ste Coulde, at Guildford; the Filles de Jesus at Abbey Wood Kent; Sisters of the Faithful Virgin, at Upper Norwood, and at Draycott-cut and Shrewsbury; and Daughters of the Nativity of our Lord, at Slindon-Arms and Eastbourne; the Little Sisters of the Poor at Upland (some of these nuns have been allowed to remain in England owing to the very high appointment of their fellow Sisters Belgium and Russian the Sisters of the Assumption at Chester, Wood the Dear Maids (nom Wallon in Belgium) at Dunsford; the Redemptorists at Clapham; the Dominicans at La Charité on la Presentation Montmartre Nevers (the order to which the nun of Tsushima belonged); estate Hamilton at Hastings and Hurst under the Benedictines of the Sacred Heart Roehampton; the Sisters of Providence, at Dublin; Mission Sisters, Glen Dimplecon and Enniscorthy; the Sisters of the Christians, at Tom Dunmanus and Cheshire; the Sisters of St. Francis Xavier, at Mount Sion Waterford; the Sisters of the Presentation, at Tarbert and Shannon; the Sisters of Mercy, at Rathkeale and Castleisland; the Sisters of Charity, at Rathkeale and Castleisland; the Sisters of the Christian Schools, at Tom Dunmanus and Cheshire; the Sisters of St. Francis Xavier, at Mount Sion Waterford; the Sisters of the Presentation, at Tarbert and Shannon; the Sisters of St. Joseph

FOLLOW THE CROWD TO OUR BIG SALE

BUY Your XMAS GIFTS at BROWN'S

Useful and Ornamental Articles at Real Bargain Prices

We have lately been devoting most of our time and thought to purveying for you an attractive collection of Xmas presents. We start a big **XMAS SALE** on **MONDAY**, and introduce some fine examples of **ARTS AND CRAFTS**—some pieces illustrated below—heaps of others await your inspection here. In recent years people have become more practical in their present-giving, and now send mostly useful articles. It's here we score, and it's here you can fill your Xmas wants—for our goods are almost entirely of a useful nature. Don't fail to come early on Monday and avail yourself of **CREDIT** if it suits you. There's no extra charge on these Xmas specials. Be early for best choice and attention.

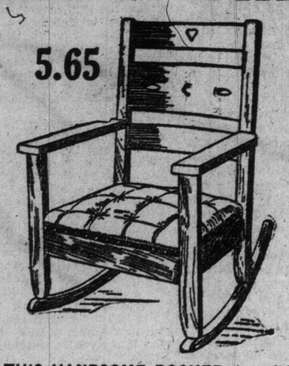
PARTICULARS of THIS ATTRACTIVE ARRAY of ARTS and CRAFTS

3.99

THIS ELEGANT MISSION ROCKER, exactly like illustration, ¼-cut finished frames, upholstered in genuine Boston leather. Regular $6.00. Special Monday **3.99**

Buy your gifts in time—on time.

5.65



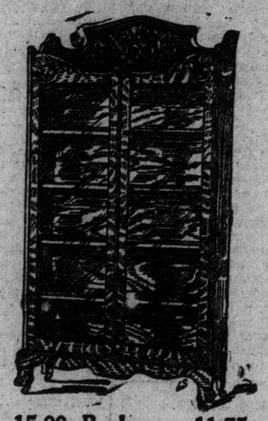
THIS HANDSOME ROCKER, in solid ¼-cut oak frames, E. E. finish, upholstered in No. 1 leather. Regular $8.50. Special Monday **5.65**

Credit serves to bring comfort home—to the home.

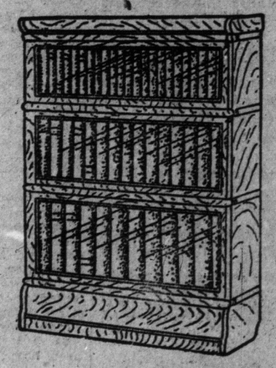
7.45

DAINTY DESKS, for ladies, exactly like illustration, golden E. E., ¼-cut finish, a good roomy desk at a low price. Regular $11.50. Special Monday **7.45**

Useful presents give lasting pleasure—while they last.



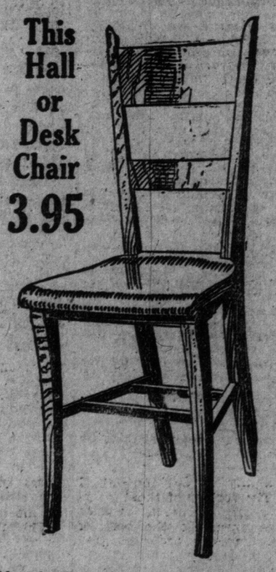
15.00 Bookcases 11.75.
Exactly like illustration, handsomely carved, adjustable shelves, glass doors, golden or E. E. finish. Regular $15.00. Special Monday **11.75**



Macey Sectional Bookcases.
Solid ¼-cut oak, E. E. or golden, consisting of three sections, base and top. Regular $19.50. Special Monday **13.25**

Long credit makes long friends

This Hall or Desk Chair 3.95



10 only Hall or Desk Chairs, exactly like illustration, solid ¼-cut oak frames, E. E. finish. Regular $7.00. Special Monday **3.95**

THIS SETTEE 31.00

SETTEE, exactly like illustration, solid quarter-cut oak or early English finished frames, solid leather, loose cushions filled with finest cotton felt, 6 feet 8 inches long. Reg. $40.00. Special Monday **31.00**

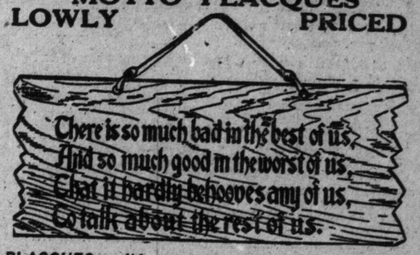
Lamp Like This Only 3.25

Makes Fine Xmas Gift 3.25

PORTABLE LAMPS (gas or electric), exactly as illustrated, in solid ⅛-cut oak, mission design, early English frames, four art glass panes, an exceptionally useful and ornamental gift. Regular price $7. Special Monday **3.25**

A small deposit will reserve any article for delivery at Xmas.

MOTTO PLACQUES LOWLY PRICED



PLACQUES, solid quarter-cut oak, early English finish, embossed in artistic lettering. Reg. 75c. Monday, each ..... **.46**

NO MONEY DOWN

SOME DECIDED REDUCTIONS FOR

29.00 Extension Table for 19.75.
Like illustration, made of fine golden polished quarter-cut oak, round top 45 inches wide, with extension to six feet, has heavy pedestal base. Regular $29. Monday special **19.75**

This Table Saves You 10.00.
Extension Table, made of golden polished quarter-cut oak, round top 48 inches wide, with extension to eight feet, has massive pedestal base. Regular $39.75. Monday only..... **29.75**

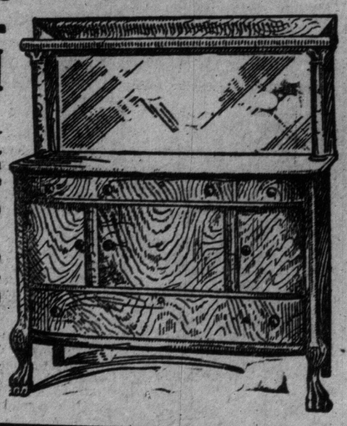
This Extension Table for 7.50.
Quarter-cut oak, finished golden polish, has five heavy turned legs and extension to six feet. Regular $11.75. Reduced for Monday to **7.50**

THE DINING ROOM

49.75 for This 66.00 Buffet.
Like illustration, made of quarter-cut oak, of handsome grain, golden polish, has 3 cutlery drawers, one of which is lined with plush, large linen drawer, oak pulls, and 19 x 48-inch British plate mirror. Regular $66.00. Specially reduced for Monday to **49.75**

Fine Sideboard for 13.50.
Quarter-cut oak finish, golden polish, British plate mirror, two cutlery drawers, large linen drawer, and roomy cupboard. Reg. $20.00. Monday only **13.50**

Set of Elegant Diners 31.00.
Quarter-cut oak frames, highly polished, heavy claw feet, slip seats, upholstered in fine leather, set contains 5 diners and 1 arm chair. Reg. $40.00. For Monday only..... **31.00**



THE J. F. BROWN CO., Limited, 185 and 187 YONGE STREET

DID PEARY REACH THE POLE?

May Be So, But He Has So Far Failed to Prove It—Nothing But His Own Word.

By James Douglas.

Commander Peary has stated that he was determined to allow no white man to have the credit of having reached the pole with him. He sent back Captain Bartlett when he was near the 88th parallel. In his book he says he gave Bartlett the post of honor because it seemed right, "in view of the noble work of Great Britain in Arctic exploration, a British subject should, next to an American, be able to say that he had stood nearest the North Pole." Peary says that Bartlett was "anxious to go further." So keen was he that he actually walked ten miles alone in order to reach the 88th parallel. It is clear, from Peary's own story, that Bartlett did all the pioneering up to the point at which he was sent back. He started a week before Peary. He broke the trail for Peary. He built igloos for Peary. Yet Peary does not print a word by Bartlett describing his adventures.

Peary tries to explain why he chose his negro servant, Henson, to go to the pole with him instead of Bartlett. It is a very long explanation, but it is not very convincing. "I owed it to Henson," he says, "not to subject him to dangers and responsibilities which he was temperamentally unfit to face." But there were greater dangers in going on than in going back. Peary says that Bartlett took observations in order "to have independent observations by different members of the expedition." But if "independent observations" were necessary on the way to the pole, they were much more necessary at the pole.

Until Bartlett was sent back, Peary's story is corroborated. Beyond that point there is no corroboration. It must be swallowed on the strength of Peary's own statements. If Bartlett had been allowed to go on with Peary, the story would have been beyond question or criticism. Peary's observations would have been checked by Bartlett's. There would have been no possibility of error. In the circumstances, after weighing the evidence, the only possible verdict is "Not Proven." Peary may have reached the pole, but he has not proved that he did so.

Peary's rate of progress after Bartlett left was extraordinary. Before he left on 1st April, Bartlett gave Peary a certificate in which he said: "At the same average as our last eight marches Commander Peary should reach the pole in eight days." Peary left after midnight on the morning of 2nd April. He reached the pole at 10 a.m. on 6th April. That is to say, he did in three days and ten hours what Bartlett estimated he would do in eight days. It is hard to understand these facts, but they are Peary's own facts. Peary says that the average march for the whole journey was fifteen miles, and that his own average for the five marches after Bartlett left was about twenty-six miles. His first march was twenty-five miles, his second was twenty miles, and his third was twenty-five miles. He does not state what his fourth march was. His story is very vague after the third march. But he says that between midnight on 5th April, and 10 a.m. on 6th April he marched thirty miles. "In twelve hours actual traveling time we made thirty miles." But from "before midnight" till 10 a.m. is only ten hours. From this must be deducted the time spent on making tea, eating lunch, and resting the dogs. The marches before Bartlett left averaged only fifteen miles. Here are some of them as noted by Peary: 10, 12, 15, 10, 15, 15, 20, 15, 12, 12, 20, 20. That is an average of only fourteen and two-third miles. Yet Peary's marches were: 25, 20, 25, 33, 20. I estimate the fourth march at thirty-three miles, because he must have covered that distance in order to reach the pole on his last march in thirty miles. Moreover, Peary states that he ascertained by observation that at the end of his fourth march he was thirty-five miles off the pole. It is impossible to understand these figures.

Peary says that "a large party cannot be forced as rapidly as a small party." He forgets that Bartlett's pioneer party was a small party. He also forgets that he and his men went 133 miles farther than Bartlett, and yet managed to do in less than three and a half days what Bartlett calculated they could do in eight. Bartlett, moreover, was a younger and stronger man than Peary, and he was traveling at top speed as pacemaker. It is very strange that Peary was able to go more than twice as fast as Bartlett. It is also very strange that, while the journey to the pole consumed thirty-seven days, the journey back from the pole consumed only sixteen days, an average of twenty-eight and an eighth miles per day. Another strange fact is that Peary was not seriously delayed by open leads either going to or coming from the pole. Still more strange is the fact that he lost no ground owing to the northerly wind crowding the ice southward. Before Bartlett left he says they lost twelve miles in five marches. After Bartlett left the wind "subsided to a gentle breeze." Later the light air blew from the south. Here Bartlett's story would have been valuable as corroboration, but Peary does not give it. It is strange that Peary and his men did not suffer much during their dash to the pole. It is also strange that Peary scarcely mentions Henson. "I went tirelessly on, the Eskimos following." Not a word about the negro. "The Eskimos complained much." Not a word about the negro. One expects to hear how Henson kept up during the last two days. He is not mentioned.

Another strange thing is Peary's concealment of his plan from his comrades. He says that "no member of the party knew how far he was to go or when he was to turn back." While Bartlett was bearing the brunt of the pioneer work, he did not know that Peary intended to prevent him from going beyond a certain point. This does not strike me as being in accordance with the traditions of Arctic exploration. It was hardly cricket. It was scarcely playing the game. "Naturally, I had my definite program," says Peary, "but it seemed hardly worth while to make it known." Why not? Was Peary afraid to let Bartlett know that he was not to be allowed to share the glory?

Taking the evidence as a whole, there can be no doubt that Peary's selfishness has exposed his story to the most serious criticism. Up to Bartlett's departure the story is sceptic-proof. After it, the story is a traveler's tale, resting upon Peary's unsupported statements. If we reject Dr. Cook's unsupported statements, can we accept Peary's? It is purely a matter of faith. The facts, as I have shown, are very strongly against the probability of Peary's story. If we believe it, we must believe in something like a miracle. Peary is vague where he ought to be precise. While we must all recognize the magnitude of his achievement, we are entitled to say that we cannot accept the unsupported statement of him or of any man with regard to a feat that has baffled explorers for four centuries. He has not "made good."

Editorial Section of The Toronto Sunday World

30TH YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 14 TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 27 1910 PRICE FIVE CENTS

ST. ANDREW FOR SCOTLAND

On the last day of the month Scotsmen all over the world will celebrate the memory of the patron saint of their country, St. Andrew. His cross, a diagonal cross of saltire, white on a blue ground, was adopted as the national flag at an early date and survived until conjoined with the red cross of St. George on the accession in 1603 of James VI. of Scotland to the English throne. Nearly two hundred years later the red diagonal cross of St. Patrick was quartered on the flag that still as the Union Jack floats over the world wide British Empire. These clustered crosses yield to no other flag in depth of historic interest. Each different they blazon the same original, the greatest divine event of all the centuries toward which all before it centred and from which all after it drew their lasting inspiration.

Scotland's national emblem is the thistle and the two national mottoes illustrate that hardy plant's leading characteristic as it is that of Henry VII. into the royal arms of England. It is a mythical creature, in its Latin garb is "Nemo me impune lacessit" which freely interpreted into English reads "None touch me with impunity." The thistle is an aggressive plant and a wanderer like those who cherish it. It finds a home everywhere, not without capacity to adapt itself to its environment —another characteristic of the Scot abroad. Burns that voice of the Scottish heart could not turn down the national emblem any more than he could slay the wee sleekit, cowerin' timorous mousie whose nest he turned over. So he sings:

"The rough burr thistle spreadin' wide
Among the bearded bere
I turned the weeder clips aside
And spared the emblem dear."

Scotland's share in the support of the royal arms is a unicorn substituted by the same James for the red dragon of Wales introduced by the country which assumed it. One of them is "In Defence" the other in that resembling the legends fathered by the early historians of the nation. The unicorn combines the head and body of a horse, adorned with a long, straight horn in the middle of the forehead, the legs of a buck and the tail of a lion. In these curious combinations patriots of imaginative mind have professed to see remarkable exemplification of the qualities of the Scottish race. But as if these were not enough Scotland also carries on her shield "The ruddy lion ramped in gold" familiar in all tents and abodes where Scotsmen congregate.

Scotland has had a strange, chequered history. For centuries the home of two separate peoples with sharper differences than divide those of Canada and with far keener racial antipathies, the country has become identified in the eyes of the outside world with that one of them which played comparatively little part in the development of the Scotland of to-day. It is indeed, as Macaulay points out, that the Highlander stands out as the typical Scotsman. The fillibeg, the sporran, the bonnet and plaid, the claymore and targe have become inseparably associated with the whole Scottish people. No odder perversion has ever occurred. For the Scots who fought and died for freedom and for civil and religious liberty were Lowlanders of greater kin to the Englishman than to the Highland reivers who periodically raided Lowland farms and levied blackmail on their Lowland neighbors.

These days passed with the battle of Culloden that destroyed the clan system. Love of country survived and triumphed over race hatreds and the memory of wrongs. Two generations later when the Highland regiments returned from the Peninsular War and landed on the shore of Galloway, the soldiers flung themselves down and kissed the ground that spoke of home. And thus it happens that all Scotland has one common heritage, the courage and devotion of the Highland clansman, the courage o fdevotion of the Lowland Covenanters. Bannockburn, Killiecrankie, Drumclog are eloquent whether fought against English invaders or Scottish Celt and Saxon. No more wonderful example can be afforded of love of country triumphing over hereditary prejudice and of romance clothing the naked truth of history in the color and glamor of its own story and song.

That little country of the northern sea has played no inconsiderable part in the onward march of civilization. To those accustomed to the miles which measure distances in Canada, Scotland's acres may loom large when gauged by the place it holds. But when it is remembered that all thru the years, rather centuries, which romance has made its own, the population was little, if any, more than that of Toronto to-day, the enigma becomes all the more insoluble. Scotland has before now been likened to Greece, Edinburgh's other name is Modern Athens. There is a measure of truth in the comparison and more when it is reduced to proper dimensions. For what Ancient Greece has been to Modern Europe that Scotland has been to the isles whereof it is a part.

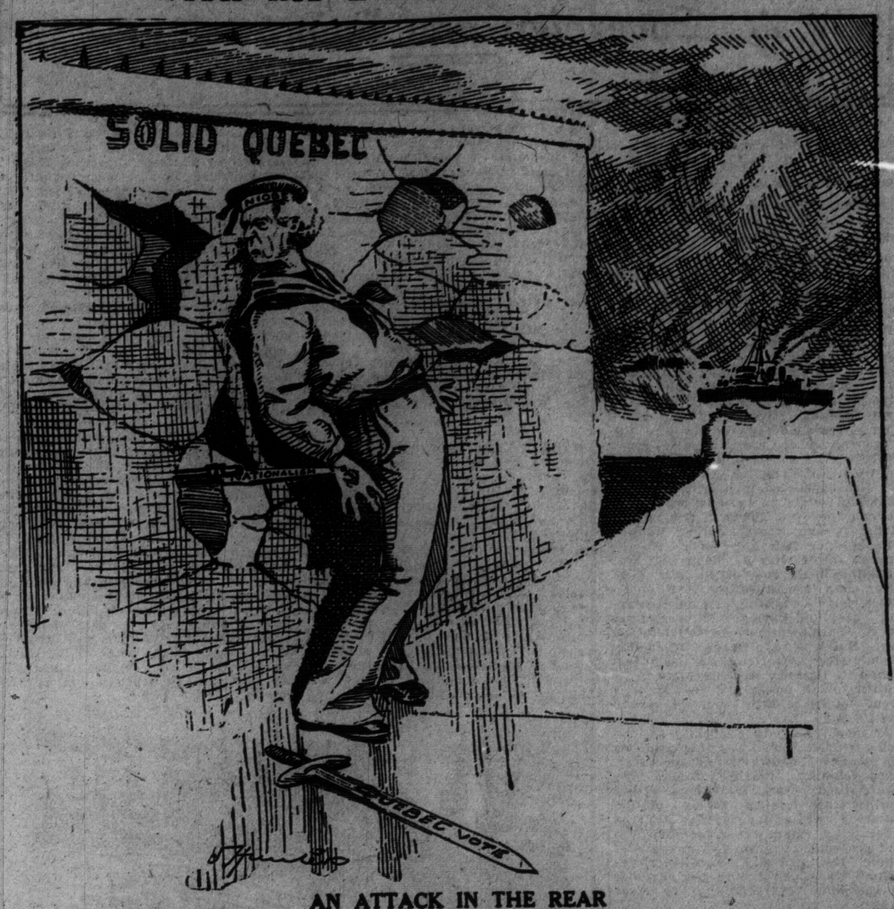
Greece was the land of adventure and philosophy and so also has been Scotland. Even in this the distinction between Highland and Lowland is perpetuated. The Highlander to a marked extent has been the pioneer and adventurer, the Lowlander the metaphysician and physicist. This indeed has been the paradox of the world, that Scotland has combined in an altogether phenomenal manner the practical and the theoretical. In this way it has become the medium between the transcendentalist and the materialist represented by the German and the Englishman. No other country has produced men who can combine these two antagonistic dispositions with equal measure of success.

Scotland has led the United Kingdom in many ways. For nearly three hundred years it has possessed an educational system which embodied the two main principles underlying all modern requirements. That is that education is of national importance and should be universal. John Knox, did not grander service to Scotland than he did in the establishment of his parish schools and thus instilling that love of learning for its own sake which has placed Scotsmen in the van of the world's advance. That Scotland has left so deep an imprint on the history of the American continent is due, in no small part, to the great reformer and to the influence of the Reformation of which he was the outstanding personality. Even more than that Scotsmen have taught the world that nationality is stronger than political antagonisms. Scotsmen stand together all the world over. Even if soldiers of fortune they do not forget the tie of country and of birth. And is this not the solution of the imperial problem? If it is not found there it will not be found anywhere.

Would Laval students of Montreal listen to Sam Hughes, M.P., giving a warm imperialistic address, as Toronto Varsity Literary Society heard Armand Lavergne expound the doctrine of Nationalism? Perhaps not. Also, not likely. Yet, who should complain that the rising hope of the new political party of Quebec was given a reception that was not hostile, tho little sympathy was shown for the views he expressed.

Alex. Wright has gone to England to preach tariff reform. Alex. was one of the pioneer protectionists of Canada and ought to be able to give expert testimony on the subject.

WITH HIS BACK TO THE WALL



AN ATTACK IN THE REAR

Municipal Bakery

Good bread and honest measure is assured to the people of Budapest, Hungary. This pleasing condition of affairs, which has not always prevailed in Budapest, was brought about by the establishment of a municipal bakery. And yet the bread business of Budapest is not a public monopoly. The municipal bakery was started to protect the people against the greed of a private combine, and as it has accomplished its object its sponsors are content with their achievement and show no disposition to eliminate competition, which could be easily done if such were the public desire.

Not long ago in Budapest the price of bread was continually rising, and as the loaves decreased in size they deteriorated in quality. When this condition of affairs grew intolerable, the city fathers decided to make the municipality a competitor of the bakers' combine. The city fathers found that a pound of flour could be mixed with 200 per cent. water and potatoes without the average consumer knowing what had happened to his bread, but they didn't do it.

The municipal bakery gave the people good bread, and by selling its product by the pound instead of by the loaf gave the public better value for their money. The sanitary conditions of the public bakery were made as nearly as perfect as possible. Of course, the boss bakers fought hard against the innovation, but the people appreciated the reforms. The result is that the municipal bakery has brought about a substantial reduction in the price of bread, and the private bakeries are facing the alternative of building modern factories or going out of business.

It seems, after all, according to the discussion in Parliament, that that affair in Drummond-Arthabaska was one of the nicest and most lady-like election contests in a generation, and that all those nasty things reported in the press really originated with the correspondents.

It is understood that the reason The Globe has not replied to that epistle of Brother Olivar Asselin is that it has been so busy lately it has not had time to open its correspondence.

Pork is starting downward in the United States, leading the way for all commodities, but here in Canada the only visible sign of a change in the cost of living is the threat of the coal men to boost up a little.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier avers that the Arthabaska defeat was better than victory. Nevertheless, we imagine it still hurts some.

Poetrythat Lives

(Scotland Night, Nov. 30.)

The Land o' Cakes! the Land o' Cakes!
O monie a blessing on it,
Its hills and howes—its linns and lakes,
The bagpipe and the bonnet;
The braes that bred the kilted clans,
That cowed the Dane and Roman,
Whase sons hae still the hearts and han's
To welcome friend or foeman!

Then swell the sang, baith loud and lang,
As echo answered never;
And fill ye up and toast the cup,
The Land o' Cakes for ever!

Fair flower the gowans down our glens,
The heather up our mountains,
The harebells hing round wizard dens
And fairy-haunted fountains;
The milk-white thorn, the gowden broom,
For lovers' trystin' bowers,
Not even Eden's sel' in bloom
Unfaulded lovelier flowers.
Then swell the sang, etc.

—John Imlah.

Unrest In India

It is coming to be much more generally recognized than was the case not many months ago that Indian unrest may be classed under two quite distinct headings, on the one hand that of anarchy and sedition pure and simple, on the other that of legitimate political aspiration.

In dealing with these manifestations the government of India has seen fit to adopt two quite distinct policies. In the case of anarchy and sedition the government, when it had made sure with what it had to deal, adopted a policy of repression; for the satisfaction, however, of reasonable political longings it introduced the conciliatory reform measures that have done so much to dissipate the feeling of dissatisfaction which had been growing in volume during the past few years.

There is no doubt that, since the introduction of the government reform scheme, the feeling of unrest has been slowly but surely subsiding, among the evidences of this being the abandonment of the opposition to the partition of Bengal and the collapse of the boycott; and now we have a native paper, The Rast Gaftar of Bombay, declaring that "There is n er any serious unrest to speak of, and the country has all but recovered its normal condition." This is probably a very accurate description of the present situation of affairs.

Deserved His Fate

No one will seriously contend that Dr. Crippen, who was hanged in London on Wednesday, did not deserve his fate. He had a fair trial, and there was no circumstance brought out by the able counsel who defended him to strengthen the plea that he did not kill his wife. The speed with which his trial was carried on and the absence of defects in the machinery of the law, which, in the United States for example, would have kept the condemned and the country in suspense for months, if not for years, as to his ultimate fate, has greatly increased thruout the world the respect for English procedure and justice.

England, unfortunately, has not entirely emerged from a state of barbarism, and clings, like Canada and the United States, to the old law of "an eye for an eye." Crippen was a barbarian; he slew his wife in cold blood, because her presence interfered with his plans; and if ever a man deserved the full limit of the law he was one. Yet, is not the time near at hand when we might consider less barbarous methods of dealing with a murderer than the brutal one of tying him to the end of a rope and casting him down a pit to break his neck. If we must cling to the barbarous killing of a human being, why not adopt a system that offers fewer objections than hanging. But why kill at all. Surely the state does not admit that the criminal class cannot be restrained to any extent necessary to protect the public. But if there must be capital punishment, certainly none deserved it more than Crippen.

After Defeat

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has indicated his course of action should the next elections be adverse to his party. He says he would not lead an opposition, but would retire to private life. Many will recall that George W. Ross went south after the elections of 1905 and came back shortly before the close of the first session of the first Whitney Legislature; then retired to the federal senate.

At Sir Wilfrid's age there would be little glory in leading a party, which, in the ordinary run of events would not return to power for a decade at least. A new man would have to be broken in for the leadership; new policies formulated; moreover the beaten party should shape its course free from the weight of leaders who had been rejected by the electors.

Defeat is no disgrace, but no one can blame Sir Wilfrid for his desire to withdraw from the scene of thirty-six years' labor when the people deem the time ripe for a change.

Municipal Lighting

A Brooklyn, N.Y., light investigation recently made with respect to 141 city municipal plants resulted in an interesting report. That electricity can be produced and sold at a profit by municipally owned plants for as little as four cents per kilowatt hour, whereas the privately owned monopoly in Brooklyn gets as much as twelve cents per kilowatt hour for it, has been proved by an investigation by the Twenty-eighth Ward Board of Trade of Brooklyn. The members of that organization, having suffered from exorbitant rates of the electric light trust of their city—the Edison Electric Illuminating Company—began looking into the situation in other cities about nine months ago.

The report is a most striking argument in favor of municiapl ownership. One hundred and forty-one municipas electric light plans were examined in all parts of the United States. One hundred and fifteen of these sold electricity cheaper than the Brooklyn monopoly, fiften at the same rate and eleven at a higher rate. Municipal ownership in every one of the cities investigated had proved itself, the investigators found, a splendid success.

Owensboro, Ky., was one of the towns investigated. A municipal lighting plant constructed in 1901 at a cost of $86,235, and bettered since then to the extent of $125,573, had in eight years paid off this $211,829 in cost out of its profits and had left over $1040. And at no time was more than five cents per kilowatt hour charged. Jacksonville, Fla., paid $171,000 for its plant. Last year its net earnings were more than $178,000. In fourteen years the Jacksonville plant had paid for itself and turned over in profit to the city nearly $400,000.

Naturally, the greater number of persons served, the lower could and should be the price of service, the board of trade men argue. They point out, then, that Blair, Wis., with only 461 population, is able to make and sell electricity from its own plant at only six cents per kilowatt hour. Brooklyn, with a population of 1,539,235, if it had a municipal plant, should be able to sell current at a price less than that, they claim.

Crossing The Don

The removal of the Queen-street Don bridge compelled hundreds of Riverdalians to detour by way of Gerrard-street in order to reach their places of business down town; whereas hundreds from the north end of the same section who want to reach the east side of the Don must go out of their way quite as far to make the crossing at Gerrard-street, and must put up with the inconvenience and loss of time indefinitely. Once built, the Bloor-street viaduct would be quite as great a boon to a large section of the community as the Queen-street bridge is to those who reside in the lower part of Riverdale.

Lighting

Electric lights visible to the naked eye are the latest developments of Public Ownership in Toronto. Municipal lighting means a system that gives the greatest amount of illumination at the smallest cost, as opposed to the private company idea of giving as little light as possible at the highest rates the public will stand for.

A colored man, 68 years of age, is going to school in Kansas. It is never too late to learn.

Woman's Suffrage

With the ratification by the voters of the State of Washington of an amendment to the state constitution granting suffrage to women, one-tenth of the American nation is committed to the cause.

Wyoming established woman's suffrage in 1869, Colorado in 1893, Utah and Idaho in 1896. In Kansas women possess school suffrage, established in 1887, and bond suffrage, established in 1903. School suffrage for women prevails in thirty states, and most of the states have recognized in some form the right to the ballot of women who pay taxes.

Truout our own empire, the cause of woman's suffrage has made rapid strides. Women vote for all offices in Great Britain except members of parliament. In Australia, New Zealand and the Isle of Man they enjoy full suffrage. Parital franchise has been granted them in Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Quebec, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The same privilege is extended to women in Iceland, Denmark and Sweden. In France, women engaged in commerce vote for judges of the tribunal of commerce, and in Cape Colony women also have some voting privileges.

Britain's Driveways

After agitating for over 20 years to try and get somebody to do something in the way of improving the roads thruout the United Kingdom, the Roads Improvement Association, comprising over 150,000 road users of all classes, has at last succeeded in rousing symptoms of activity among the authorities.

The road board, which was formed by the treasury in pursuance of the development and road improvement funds act of 1909, has just appointed an advisory engineering committee. They have also intimated that they will give special consideration to applications from local authorities for grants for reconstruction and widening of important roads, alteration of dangerous corners, curves and gradients, strengthening weak bridges, construction of new by-pass roads to avoid villages, and acquisition of vacant land for future widening. There are 2000 local authorities which have control over roads. The Great North-road, from London to Carlisle, is supervised by 72 authorities, out of which 46 have a definite part in its maintenance. Hitherto there has been no central body to coordinate the efforts and standardize the methods of these various local administrators.

It is expected that the new centralization scheme will prevent a great deal of confusion and overlapping, and will bring about some uniformity in the style and character of the roadways thruout the country.

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain says he would like to be in the thick of the British election fight. And many sympathizers with the tariff reform plank would feel better if he were there directing the attack on the free traders.

Parliament is getting down to business early. On the second day one honorable member called another honorable member a "liar" and the next day the first mentioned gentleman was invited to go outside and fight.

"Why don't men wear corsets?" asks Dr. Stowe-Gullen. Well, don't they?

Breathless Urchin. "You re—wanted—dahn—our—court—and bring a Hamb'lance!"
Policeman. "What do you want the ambulance for?"
Urchin. "Muvver's found the lidy wot pinched our doormat!"

LITTLE STORIES IN THE LIGHTER VEIN

THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD.
FOUNDED 1891.
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.

∴ Our Weekly Short Story ∴

An Inheritance From the Sea

By Joe Elliott.

Levy, the usurer, was implacable, and Gerald Archer put down the letter with a sigh. There was another letter besides, but that was very unsatisfactory too, and Gerald's face looked rather worried as he turned it toward his young wife, who just came in.

"Any news to-day, Gerald?"

"Nothing but a letter from Levy, who is very unreasonable. He gives me until next Wednesday, but I am afraid I can no more pay him the 2500 dollars on Wednesday than I can to-day," Gerald replied sadly.

"But can't you get the $1000 dollars for the picture Johnson is to sell for you?"

"No, he just writes me to-day that the customer won't pay more than 750 dollars. It really looks as if one can get money only from the usurers" said Gerald, handing the other letter to his wife.

"Well, don't lose courage, anyway, it will all come out all right." At this moment the patter of little feet was heard outside, the door was thrown open and two fair haired children came rushing towards their father. Gerald picked them up, placed one on each knee and the next moment all his melancholy thoughts had flown.

When the door of the studio had closed behind them and Gerald faced his work again, the worries came back and prevented him from working. He stopped at the big window overlooking the garden and the Long Island hills in the distance. Five years ago Gerald had built the little homestead, which had grown so dear to his heart, and now it looked as if he must lose it. The five years he had spent at Freeport had been the happiest in his life, until he had been tempted to try a flier in stocks. The venture failed and he negotiated a loan from Levy to cover his margins, only to lose he whole amount anyway.

The more Gerald thought over the situation, the more impossible it seemed to find a way out, and throwing aside his brushes he put on his hat and went for a long walk along the shore road. Three hours walk brought him to the narrow strip of sand stretching toward Long Beach, where he and the seagulls were the only living beings.

The beach was covered with all kinds of flotsam thrown ashore by the tide and left stranded by the receding waves. Among all this Gerald's eyes suddenly struck something that looked like an old bag half buried in the sand. Mechanically he began to dig it out and saw that it really was a heavy oilcloth bag tightly tied with stout whipcord. He ripped it open with his pocketknife and found inside a belt with a heavy brass buckle and with a number of pockets. He opened one of these and would hardly belive his own eyes when he found it filled with five dollar gold pieces. He quickly wrapped it up in the oilcloth and started homewards. It made a heavy bundle, but he reached home without attracting the attention of anybody. Walking thru the garden he looked thru the big window and saw his wife sitting in the studio staring sadly into the fire.

He went inside, hid his bundle in the hall closet and opened the door of the studio. His wife jumped up, the worried expression disappeared from her face and she said cheerfully:

"I am so glad you came back, Gerald; have you been looking for motives?"

"Yes, dear, and I hope I have found something good," Gerald replied, throwing himself into an easy chair. "I just want a cup of tea," he added, as he filled his pipe, "then I will go down to the bank and ask old Winters to come and take dinner with us. I like his company and maybe he can give me some advice."

"Yes, I just thought of that myself, but it is not very pleasant, is it, to talk of matters of this kind to strangers."

"Well, we will have to make the best of it," said Gerald, and laughed.

When Gerald, after tea, went out to invite his guest, he said:

"I wish you would ask Mary to get two bottles of wine from 34, Beatrice. We will make a very cozy evening of it."

The dinner was a great success altho the two men had locked themselves up in the studio until the soup was nearly cold.

"We will take the coffee and cigars in the studio, Beatrice," said Gerald, "and we should like to have your company. We won't talk a bit about business. We have a little examination to make."

"I do not know what you mean, Gerald."

"You will soon see, dear," he answered with a smile, and led the way into the studio, where a cheerful fire was blazing. A table had been placed near the fire and on this were a number of stacks of gold coins, neatly arranged in rows. There was also the old oilcloth bag and, in a cup, a lot of diamonds, cut and uncut. There was also a broken chianti bottle and a paper covered with writing taken from the bottle. This evidently contained the key of the mystery and Beatrice picked it up with trembling fingers, while the two men looked at her.

"Read it aloud, dear," said Gerald, and she began to read:

"January, 4th, 1884.

"It is starting to blow up and the wreck is going to pieces plank by plank. I am the only survivor of the crew of the bark 'Nina.' The second mate died this morning.

"Together with this letter I wrap up all my savings of thirty-five years. These things are of no use to me now, but I hope that if the belt is ever found it may be be by somebody in need of it, and I leave it to the man whom fortune favors. Good-bye to life and may the Lord have mercy on my soul.

"John Trelawney."

Beatrice laid down the paper and stared at it. There was something very solemn in the picture it unrolled to her mental eye, but there was no doubt that Gerald was entitled to keep this strange inheritance from the sea.

Coronation Jewels

Buy your jewelery for the Coronation now, for in a few months' time it will cost you more.

Every kind of precious stone, with the exception of the ruby and opal, has risen in price from 20 to 25 per cent. during the last nine months.

"The reason for the rise is," a well-known jeweler told The London Daily Mirror, "that the Americans have recovered from their recent stump, and are buying every fine jewel they can lay their hands on.

"At the present moment we are paying from 25 to 30 per cent. more for diamonds. Consequently, a stone costing £00 a year ago, cannot be bought now for less than £125 or £130.

"Sapphires have risen 20 to 30 per cent. and the other stones, with the exception of rubies and opals, are correspondingly higher. The artificial stones keep the prices down. Opals went out of fashion after Queen Victoria died.

"Finding that the precious stones are so much higher in price, people are buying the semi-precious stones, such as the amethyst, topaz, peridot, tourmaline, and green garnet. As a result, these stones, which a few years ago could be had for 4s to 5s., are now worth £2 to £2 10s.

"Comparing the prices of stones to-day with those of ten years ago, the percentages of rise are very much greater. Emeralds to-day are fetching prices then undreamt of. A fine stone that would have been worth £100 then would cost £300 now.

"Pearls, Queen Mary's favorite stone, also fetch enhanced prices. Some of the finer specimens are four times the price they were ten years ago."

∴ Sovereign and Sojourner ∴

By H. M. Mosdell

The forest, transformed by the magic touch of autumn, had put on gala attire. Showers of tan-colored leaves, offerings to the memory of the departed summer, thickly covered the broad aisles of the woods. But all this glory was not as one of rejoicing, for the air was chill and ominous of the death dealing blasts of oncoming winter. Thru the heart of the woods flowed a broad river, its swift waters, freighted with fallen leaves, fretting and champing at the rounded boulders obstructing its course to the sea.

From the tumbled water at the foot of a miniature cascade, where the river level dropped a score or so feet, two flashing, silvery shapes flung themselves suddenly into the air. Upward and onward went these two water athletes, the warm sunlight sparkling on their wet dripping bodies. One of the fish succeeded in over leaping the falls and landed in the surf water just beyond the edge. Then a few mighty struggles and it was out of danger. The smaller fish fell back into the broken water with a splash that was inaudible in the roar of the falls. Time after time it essayed the leap, sometimes being caught in the down-rushing water and hurled with cruel force on the hard, water-worn boulders below. But it always flashed again into the air after a short respite and at last joined its heavier, stronger mate in its waiting-place under the shelter of a great boulder a little distance beyond the Cascade.

A short rest and the male salmon and his mate were away upstream for the shallow headwaters of the river. Thru foaming, roaring rapids they forced their way, matching agility against the mighty sweep of the waters; anon they were in the quiet pools where the river ran deep and presently came on to the shallows where the gravelly, sun-lit river-bottom was flecked with the shadows of the hills over-hanging the river banks.

* * *

The home-seeking pair ceased their journey at a spot where there was scarce water enough to cover their dark backs. Apparently satisfied that the location was quite suitable for a nursery, the female salmon began to scoop out a long trench with her nose in the loose gravel on the river bottom, scattering the small, loose stones with her tail. Several days were occupied in this task and then she lay multitudes of tiny eggs in this unattractive cradle, the male fish covering them with the creamy milt. Then the strenuous female refilled the trench,her mate evidently considering that it was sufficient for him to loaf around and watch for intruders.

Her prospective offspring snugly covered up, the female salmon apparently decided that all further responsibility for their welfare had ceased. Donning the gayest of gay attire in exchange for their drab housekeeping colors, she and her mate moved back down stream to rest and feed to their heart's content.

They make a most unmiable pair and have little regard for family ties. In the stress of hunger they do not hesitate to devour such weaklings of their own kind as happen along, and, indeed, for all they know or care, may often feast on their own offspring from the up-stream trench. The advent of any other male salmon is the signal for an immediate encounter, the fish fiercely lunging at each other with their sharp, powerful teeth and using with deadly effect a long, curved hook hanging down from the under jaw. In the meantime the females loaf round and gossip and the widowed one at the end of the fight loses no time in annexing a new lord and master.

* * *

Three or four months' sojourn in fresh water and the salmon finds it necessary to pay some attention to toilette. Multitudes of tiny parasites have taken up their abode all over his body and make his life miserable. The only remedy for this is a trip to the sea and a prolonged stay therein. So, as Mrs. Salmon is not just ready to accompany him, a speedy divorce is effected and he undertakes the journey alone, as he has for every season since attaining adult age.

Meanwhile the eggs in that upstream trench have been feeling the vivifying effects of numerous sunbaths and the continual rush of warm river-water, and presently numbers of young salmon nose their way out thru the loose gravel. So little do they resemble an adult salmon that there is some excuse for their own parents regarding them as legitimate food. Tiny and almost transparent, they are equipped with a small ambre colored abdominal sac, from which they absorb enough yolk to sustain them whilst they are developing in size and strength. Meanwhile, too, the weakling is forced to hide itself amongst the stone on the river bottom from its numerous enemies. But its development is rapid and it is soon able to worst an enemy in any trial of strength and resource and at last as a smolt, or youthful salmon it undertakes its first trip to the sea.

Hitherto the apparel of the smolt has been dim-colored and unattractive. Now, however, as if signalling its departure, it changes its mottled covering for one of prominent silvery scales, which give it an appearance befitting a young ruler of river fishes. The journey is momentous in many ways. Dangers innumerable lurk all along the way to the sea and sorely test the strength and resource of the smolt. Birds of prey seek his life; men use every art to ensnare him and even in the sea itself the smolt cannot for a moment relax his vigilance. Then after a short stay in salt water he undertakes as a "salmon peel" the return journey to the place of his birth. There with his mate he also undertakes his part in the reproduction of the species.

One of the fish succeeded in over-leaping the falls and landed in the surf water just beyond the edge.

CRUSTS & CRUMBS

BY

Albert Ernest Stafford.

If all the other Scriptures in the world were wiped out of existence, and humanity left, as Guy Thorne proposed in his novel, without any Christian solace, the wisdom of the race would at once revert to such a gospel as the Bhagavad Gita, and to such a Saviour of men as Krishna. Men of wisdom even under present conditions frequently resort to the Gita, "the Lord's Song," as it is called, for the most satisfactory solutions of the most difficult problems of life. In this world of doubt and misunderstanding and sorrow and separation a completely satisfying explanation of the whole mystery is the most wonderful gift of peace that any man can receive. So many find that gift in the Gita that the wonder is more do not hear of it. But it is not much over a century and a quarter since it was known in English. In 1784 Charles Wilkins of the East India Company who was interested in Oriental literature, submitted a translation of the Gita (Geeta, he spelled it, as it is pronounced) to Warren Hastings, who in turn presented it to Nathaniel Smith, "the first member of the first commercial body, not only of the present age, but of all the known generations of mankind," as Hastings says in his introductory letter, and the Gita was accordingly published by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, "by the particular desire and recommendation of the Governor General of India." It is scarcely credible that the present government of India recently prohibited the circulation of this sacred book in certain districts "on account of its seditious character." Many translations have been made since that which Warren Hastings rendered possible, but none are on the whole more satisfactory, and Wilkins' translation has had a large circulation in recent years in an edition prepared by William Q. Judge. A version by K. Telang in Max Muller's "Sacred Books of the East" series; J. Davies' translation in Trubner's Oriental series; Dr. L. D. Barnett's rendering in the Temple Classics, appeal to scholars from various points of view. Sir Edwin Arnold's poetic version in "The Song Celestial" is notable for two unforgettable passages. Mohini M. Chatterji provided a philosophical translation with comments and parallels with the Christian record. Such translations as that of A Mahadeva Shastri with Shankaracharya's commentary, or that of A. Govindacharya with Ramanuja's commentary, are indispensable to students. Mrs. Besant has a cheap and handy edition, which fails to translate the difficult Sanscrit technical terms. A good translation with comment collating the Christian ideas involved has been published by Charles Johnston, Sanskrit prizeman of the Indian Civil Service and Dublin University. Those who desire spiritual illumination may be commended to Mr. Johnston's volume. A cheap and excellent translation has been made by Pramada Dasa Mitra.

The Gita recounts a passage in the life of Krishna, one of the Saviours of the world, who died in this one of his incarnations 3102 B. C. Much dispute exists among scholars as to the date of the Gita, orthodox theology disliking to give it an early origin. It must certainly antedate the career of Buddha 2500 years ago, and is probably quite as near Krishna as the Pentateuch is near Moses. That would make it considerably over 4000 years old. The teaching of the Gita is the teaching of all gospels, one of love, joy, peace. It is a gospel of salvation from sin, ignorance and death. It depicts the calamities of man as due to the round of births and rebirths, men being bound on the wheel of birth (James iii: 6) by their delusions. Deliverance from this hell of birth, this outer darkness of the weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth, is only to be had thru the Saviour. By His grace and faith in Him, the Gita teaches, man may be saved and enter into Nirvana, the peace which passes understanding.

The Gita seeks to reconcile all outward divisions of philosophy and human thought of religion in a contemplation of the Divine reality. The chief way of salvation taught is that of Bhakti, love or devotion to God. Union with God becomes the aspiration of the devout soul. This God-love is everywhere symbolized in the East. It is the wine of Omar Khayyam. The other ways of salvation are by works or active virtue; by knowledge; by resignation and grace of God, and by Grace of the Saviour. But these merely lead to the path of devotion. Krishna, as the Saviour, is as real and vital in the life of the Hindu devotee as Jesus Christ in the life of the Christian saint. The book is also generally reverenced in India by the devout of all faiths, and the devout Christian may learn more of spiritual communion, renunciation,and the being of God and the soul from it than in any other book of the same size. There are only eighteen chapters and they fall into three groups which deal more or less with the three topics mentioned. Krishna is the Christ, the Son of God, the Logos, or Word made flesh, and His conversation with His disciple Arjuna introduces every important difficulty that besets the spiritual enquirer. The Master "dwelleth in the heart of every creature," (xviii, 61). The disciple is told to "surrender all religious forms and come for refuge to Me alone. I shall free thee from all sins. Grieve not," (xviii, 66). "I am extremely dear to the wise man and he is dear unto Me. . . . The wise man I regard as My very Self. For he with soul devoted, seeketh Me only as his highest goal," (vii, 17-18). "In whatever religion a devotee desires with faith to worship, it is I alone who inspire him with constancy therein." (vii,21). "Whoever at the hour of death abandoneth the body fixed in meditation upon Me, without doubt goeth to Me." (viii, 5). "To them thus always devoted to Me, who worship Me with love, I give that mental devotion by which they come to Me." (x, 10). "I am the spirit dwelling within the hearts of all beings." (x, 20). "I am endless Time itself, and the Preserver appearing in all things. I am all-consuming Death, and the Origin of all that shall be." (x, 33-34). These passages indicate the folly of those who regard the Hindus as poor heathen. In direction as to conduct the Gita is particularly lucid. Human frailty is allowed for where earnest effort is present. "But if thou shouldst be unable at once steadfastly to fix thy heart and mind on Me, strive then to find Me by constant practice in devotion. If after constant practice thou art still unable, follow Me by actions performed for Me; for by doing works for Me thou shalt attain perfection. But if thou art unequal even to this, then, being self-controlled, place all thy works, failures and successes alike, on Me, abandoning in me the fruit of every action." (xii, 9-11). "Those who worship Me, renouncing in Me all their actions. . . I raise up ere long from this ocean of incarnations and death." (xii, 6,7). Of the man whose heart is placed on the Saviour Krishna says: "Such a man doth not perish here or hereafter. For never to an evil place goeth one who doeth good. The man whose devotion has been broken off by death goeth to the regions of the righteous (heaven), where he dwells for an immensity of years and is then born again on earth in a pure and prosperous family, or even in a family of those who are spiritually illuminated. Very difficult indeed it is to obtain a birth like this in the world. Being thus born again he comes in contact with the knowledge which belonged to him in his former body, and from that time does he struggle more diligently towards perfection." (vi, 40-42).

The Gita teaches that men are spiritual beings limited by the nature of the bodies in which they find themselves. ("I am the Knower in every mortal body," xiii, 2), which bodies are the result of men's own actions in former births. "Even a little of this knowledge delivers a man from great peril." (ii, 40), it is stated. "Let, then, the motive for action be in the action itself, and not in the result." (ii, 47). Because dwelling on results binds one to the wheel of birth by the desire for results, whereas by striving for perfection in action one becomes attached to the Divine ideal, and freed from the unreal. "The man who doeth that which he hath to do, without attachment to the result, obtaineth the Supreme." (iii, 19). "It is better to do one's own duty, even tho it be devoid of excellence, than to perform another's duty well." (iii, 35). This follows from the necessity of extinguishing desire, the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and the pride of life, if the divine peace is to be reached. So all actions are really performed as sacrifice to God. In sacrifice is the path to knowledge, and by the sword of spiritual knowledge all doubts are cut asunder." (iv, 42). "He who hath no wisdom nor faith—his soul all doubt—perisheth." (iv, 40). "I am the cause, I am the production and the dissolution of the whole universe." (vii, 6). "It is even a portion of Myself which having assumed life in this world of conditioned existence, draweth together the five senses and the mind that it may obtain a body and leave it again. And these are carried by the Sovereign Lord to and from whatever body He enters or quits, even as the breeze bears the fragrance from the flower." (xv, 7, 8). This reminds one of the wind, that bloweth where it listeth. The thought is frequently repeated, "I am in the hearts of all men." (xv, 15). But this is the basis of the whole teaching. "I am the cause, I am the production and the dissolution of the whole universe." (vii, 6). "I produce Myself among creatures whenever there is a decline of virtue and an insurrection of vice and injustice in the world; and thus I incarnate from age to age for the preservation of the just, the destruction of the wicked, and the establishment of righteousness." (iv, 6-8). Re-echoed, surely, in "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." Space renders it impossible to touch on the luminous doctrine of the three qualities in which men are involved, and by which their actions are limited, but freedom is the goal always in view, to be gained by the "Knowledge of the true Self." In those for whom this knowledge has "dispersed ignorance, the Supreme, as if lighted by the sun, is revealed." (v, 16).

The Franking Privilege

There is trouble threatened in the United States congress, and all because of a domestic privilege abolished in the British houses of parliament seventy years ago—that of the free franking of letters. Senators and members of the house of representatives alike are up in arms because a reforming postmaster-general, innocently desirous of knowing precisely how much free postage they get in the course of a year, desires to supply them with special stamps and stamped envelopes. Some twenty years since a movement was initiated at Westminster with the object of winning back the old privilege got rid of at the time the Penny Post was established, because of the palpable abuse to which it had been subjected. It was blandly pointed out by the promoters that the object was not so much to save the pennies as to secure members from the annoyance of licking the many stamps required for their voluminous correspondence. The postmaster-general of the day proved equal to the occasion, for he removed the latter grievance by supplying stamped envelopes at no charge beyond the face value; and, as members were already given their stationery, the revenue suffered no loss, while stamp-licking was left to those of our legislators who liked the pastime.

How Long Animals Live

Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton, in The Girls' Own Paper, discusses the longevity of animals. The house-fly lives less than a year; the "Katydid," or grasshopper, lives nine months; the mosquito averages two or three months; the queen honey-bee lives one or two years. A female ant under Lord Avebury's care has lived for 15 years. Fishes are exceptionally long-lived. Lampreys in fish-pond have reached 60 years. Pike and carp have lived to 150; one huge pike in a Swabian lake had lived 267 years. A salmon lives four years, spawns, and dies. The gigantic salamander of Japan has lived 52 years. Turtles live beyond 250 years. The crocodile grows for a whole century. Among birds the sparrow may live for 25 years; canaries often reach 20 years in captivity; robins may live to 25 years. A pair of wrynecks came back for 60 years to the same nesting-hole. One Barbary dove lived 25 years, and the other is still living at 30. A dove has reached the age of 40 years. Parrots have lived 80 years, a raven 69, and a heron 60 years. Eagles are reasonably credited with 100 years. A swan has lived 70 years; a white-headed vulture has lived 130 years. A pair of herring gulls lived in vigor for 65 years, and then were lost sight of. Dogs reach from 15 to 20 years, cats live to 20. Hares live to 12, squirrels have lived to 8, mice live for 6, the lion 35, the bear 40. Sheep reach 15 years. Cattle reach 30 to 40 years. A camel may live to 80. Horses live to 40 and sometimes 61. Elephants sometimes reach 150, or, the Hindus say, 300. Whales are equally long-lived. "The sum of all available information on the lives of mammals indicates that a normal individual, guarded from violence, lives to be eight or ten times as old as the period needed for it to attain full stature, and that frequently this again is extended to double as long." The writer records the case of a man, Peter Torton, who reached the age of 185 years.

The Meaning of Tory

In The Irish Naturalist for September is a vivid account, with learned papers, of the trip of the Irish Field Club Union to Rosapenna, Donegal, and Tory Island. The little brochure is crammed full of most interesting and erudite information. In Tory Island they found an ancient burial-ground. It is said to be an ancient and time-honored custom in Ireland to select as a burial-ground for the illustrious dead some island adjacent to the coast. "Torro" is the Irish word for burial or funeral. May not then the name of Tory mean burial or funeral isle instead of "Torach," or towery, as is generally supposed. The natives of this island, true to its name, cling to old usages with the customary conservatism of isolated communities. Wooden ploughs are still in common use on the island.

Will Liberal etymologists argue from these suggestions that by its very name the Tory party is, like Oxford, the home of lost causes and forsaken beliefs—nay, of beliefs and causes like protection, that are dead and buried? —W. T. Stead in Review of Reviews.

The Marriage of Insects

The male of the Spanish-fly, among others, with the aid of his abdomen and his fists, begins his frenzied beating his spouse, after which, with his arms crossed and quivering, he remains long in ecstasy. The newly-wedded Osmias' clap their mandibles terribly, as tho it were a matter rather of devouring each other. On the other hand, the largest of our moths, the Great Peacock, who is the size of a bat, when drunk with love finds his mouth so completely atrophied that it becomes no more than a vague image. But nothing equals the marriage of the green grasshopper.

All said, the marriage customs are dreadful and, contrary to what happens in every other world, here it is the female of the couple who stands for strength and intelligence and also for cruelty and tyranny, which appears to be their inevitable consequence. Almost every wedding ends in the violent and immediate death of the husband. Often, the bride first eats a certain number of suitors. The type of these fantastic unions could be supplied by the Languedocian Scorpions, who, as we know, carry lobster-claws and a long tail supplied with a sting, the prick of which is extremely dangerous. They have a prelude to the festival in the shape of a sentimental stroll, claw in claw; then, motionless, with fingers still gripped, they contemplating each other blissfully, interminably; and day and night pass over their ecstasy, while they remain face to face, petrified with admiration. Next, the foreheads come together and touch; the mouths—if we can give the name of mouth to the orifice that opens between the claws—are joined in a sort of kiss; after the union is accomplished, the male is transfixed with a mortal sting, and the terrible spouse crunches and gobbles him down with relish.

But the Mantis, the ecstatic incest with the arms always raised in an attitude of supreme invocation, the horrible Mantis Religiosa or praying-insect, does better still: she eats her husband (for the insatiable creature sometimes consumes seven or eight running) while they press her passionately to their heart. Her inconceivable kisses devour, not metaphorically, but in an appallingly real fashion, the ill-fated choice of her soul or her stomach. She begins with the head, goes down to the thorax, and does not stop till she comes to the hind-legs, which she deems too tough. She then pushes away the unfortunate remains, while a new lover, who was quietly awaiting the end of the monstrous banquet, heroically comes forward to undergo the same fate.—From the Souvenirs Entomologiques of J. H. Fabre.

To Train British Waiters.

Some attempt is at last being made to train British waiters to compete with their foreign confreres. For this purpose a school has been formed at a London hotel where a practical course can be taken by would-be waiters prior to being transferred to a continental hotel for the purpose of acquiring some knowledge of languages. The experiment is being tried chiefly with intelligent youths who have been in the telegraph or district messenger service.—The Queen.

POPULAR SAYINGS ILLUSTRATED.—II

"THOSE WHO DANCE MUST PAY THE PIPER." —Punch.

TUNING A BELL.

"What a beautiful tone that bell has!" is often heard. There are few, however, who know how a bell receives its joyful or solemn, tones.

All bells after they are cast and finished must go thru a process of tuning the same as any other musical instrument before they respond with a clear, true tone. Every bell sounds five notes, which must blend together in order to produce perfect harmony.

The tuning of a bell is done by means of shaving thin bits from various parts of the metal. It is as easy for an expert bell tuner to put a bell in tune as it is for a piano tuner to adjust his instrument to perfect chords.

At first thought it would seem that a bell would be ruined should the tuner shave on too much at the last tuning, or the fifth sound, but such is not the case. He would, however, be obliged to begin over, starting again with the first tone and shaving the bell until it gave forth its harmonious sound at the fifth tone.—Scientific American.

Spoiling the Child.

The efficacy of corporal punishment in the treatment of apaches and unruly children has for some time been agitating the minds of French people.

Henry IV. of France was a firm believer in the adage, "Spare the rod and spoil the child." In a letter to the governess of his son he wrote, in October, 1607: "Madame: I have to complain that you have not informed me of having flogged by son. I desire and request that you will flog him whenever he is disobedient or otherwise troublesome, knowing as I do that nothing will do him more good. I speak from experience, as at his age I was frequently birched.—Henri."—The Gaulois.

Kaiser May Dip His Hand Into Portuguese Situation

O'Brien--Redmond Wings To Contest Every County

Dublin Builds for Artisans Poor Class Herds Together

WILL MANUEL RETURN TO RULE PORTUGAL?

Kaiser Wilhelm May Range Himself on Side of Deposed Monarch — Republican Government on Trial.

By W. B. Thompson).

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The significance of the visit that King George and Queen Mary would have paid to Wood Norton, had it not been for the death of Prince Francis of Teck, to meet the deposed King of Portugal, and his mother, is not readily understood by those without inside knowledge of what is going forward in diplomatic circles at the moment. There are those about King Manuel who are by no means convinced that he has left his native land forever, and who believe that one day he will be recalled to again rule over the people who have now deprived him of his crown and his throne. Will these dreams ever be realized? Rather, is it not more likely that Portugal will hold to its republican form of government with the same tenacity that France has shown?

The position at the moment is a curious one. King Manuel is but a boy, and has so far shown very few of the qualities that go to make a real king. Those about him, however, are cast in quite different moulds, and are by no means inclined to accept the present position without a hard struggle to alter it. They have consistently urged upon the young king the desirability of an appeal to the powers to support him in his efforts to regain his throne, and have pointed out in fairly plain language that what has taken place in Portugal to-day may easily take place in several other countries before many moons have past.

It is for this reason that King Manuel is seeking the advice and counsel of King George. What that counsel will be no Englishman needs to be told. Great Britain will assuredly not be drawn into a quarrel to restore King Manuel to his throne. A determined effort is now being made to bring about an intervention of the powers in the internal affairs of Portugal. How far this effort will be successful remains to be seen. In this connection the announcement—based, to all appearance, on good authority—that the Marquis de Soveral, until lately Portuguese ambassador in this country, will shortly visit Berlin, must be taken into consideration.

The Emperor William loves to pose as the war lord of Europe, and absolute monarchism is to him almost a fetish. He has followed recent events in Lisbon with the closest interest, and the part he proposes to play remains to be seen. If he ranges himself definitely upon the side of the deposed king the attitude of England will make all the difference in the world, and those who were astute enough to advise King Manuel to take up his residence in this country have by no means lost sight of this fact.

Another factor in the present decidedly interesting — but terribly threatening—situation is King Alfonso of Spain. That he is heart and soul with the young king is very obvious. Indeed, there are good grounds for believing that he was extremely anxious to move his army into Portugal the moment the revolution broke out in order to assist and protect the house of Braganza. That he did not do so was due to wiser heads than his own, and it is needless to ask whose those heads were. But le may be of interest to mention that the cables from Madrid to London were kept extremely busy during the whole of the time the revolution in Lisbon was going on.

The situation, therefore, is this: Spain is anxious to assist its near neighbor to discover the best manner in which to govern itself, a very difficult and thankless role to assume. Great Britain is desirous of observing a strictly neutral attitude, and doing nothing that might be taken by the provisional government of Portugal in an unfriendly spirit. France is disposed to look upon events with a sympathetic eye for the new form of government. So there is a great deal depending upon the manner in which Germany regards the situation. Austria-Hungary has no concern directly with Portugal whatever; and Italy may either decide to side with France, or to follow the lead of the other partners of the Triple Alliance. King Manuel, therefore, may expect very little assistance for the regaining of his crown unless Germany comes forward in his favor. Will the emperor come out in his true colors on this occasion and support his brother monarch, or will he bow to popular opinion in his empire, and in his ministry? That is the keynote of the whole situation, and a solution of the problem cannot, in the nature of things, be very long delayed.

There are good grounds for believing that until such times as he feels himself in a position to return to Lisbon, and strike an effective blow for the throne he so suddenly and so dramatically vacated, King Manuel will decide to remain in this country, and apply for a commission in the British army.

DEAD AT 117.

VIENNA, Nov. 26.—The oldest woman in Hungary, a widow named Schwartz, of the Village of Nagy Darkamp, has died at at the age of 117 years. She had never known a single day's illness. Three of her six children —two sons, aged ninety and eighty-three, and a daughter aged eighty-five—survive her.

Cameron of Lochiel Wants Skibo Castle

Andrew Carnegie, However, Won't Part With Scotland Seat to Man Who Sold it.

From a Staff Correspondent.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Cameron of Lochiel has come into a fortune lately and now prays to be allowed to buy back Skibo Castle from Andrew Carnegie; but Mr. Carnegie is adamant.

"Never, never will he allow the renowned seat to pass out of the hands of his family," he says. "I will pay you twice over what you gave for it," says Lochiel, and Carnegie laughs at him.

"As if it would tempt me," he responds. Lochiel is getting old and the thought that never again will he reside in the home of his ancestors is weighing on his mind.

No one for a moment expects that Mr. Carnegie should part with a seat he bought fairly and for which he paid a good price at a time when Lochiel was very much in need of money. Moreover, when the place came into Carnegie's hands it was sadly in need of repair, and to-day it is one of the most stately of Scotland's castles with as many luxurious fittings as if it were situated in the very heart of Piccadilly.

An American whose name I have not been able to ascertain, has also become the owner of the Pass of Killiecrankie, renowned in Scotch history. It is said that the new owner is a descendant of the family of Mackay. Some of the people in the neighborhood are sure that the American buyer means to take the pass across to America and exhibit it as a proof of the fame of his ancestors. Others aver he intends to build upon it a residence which will take the shine out of every castle in the land of castles.

Mysterious Infection Declared to be Plague

Disease Traced to Animals and Most Far-Reaching Rat Hunt in History Has Been Organized.

LONDON, Nov. 26th.—A mysterious and highly infectious disease, which puzzled the doctors at Freston, near Ipswich, has now been declared to be plague.

The infection has been traced to animals, and the most far-reaching rat hunt in history has been organized.

The first death occurred on September 16, a child of nine succumbing after three days' illness. The day after the funeral the mother, who had helped in the nursing, was smitten with the sickness, death happened within forty-eight hours. Returning from the funeral, the husband and a neighbor were prostrated, dying on September 29.

Freston is a scattered little village some four miles from Ipswich. It was on September 13 that Annie Goodall, the nine-year-old daughter of a villager, was taken ill and died three day later, after having been nursed day and night by her mother.

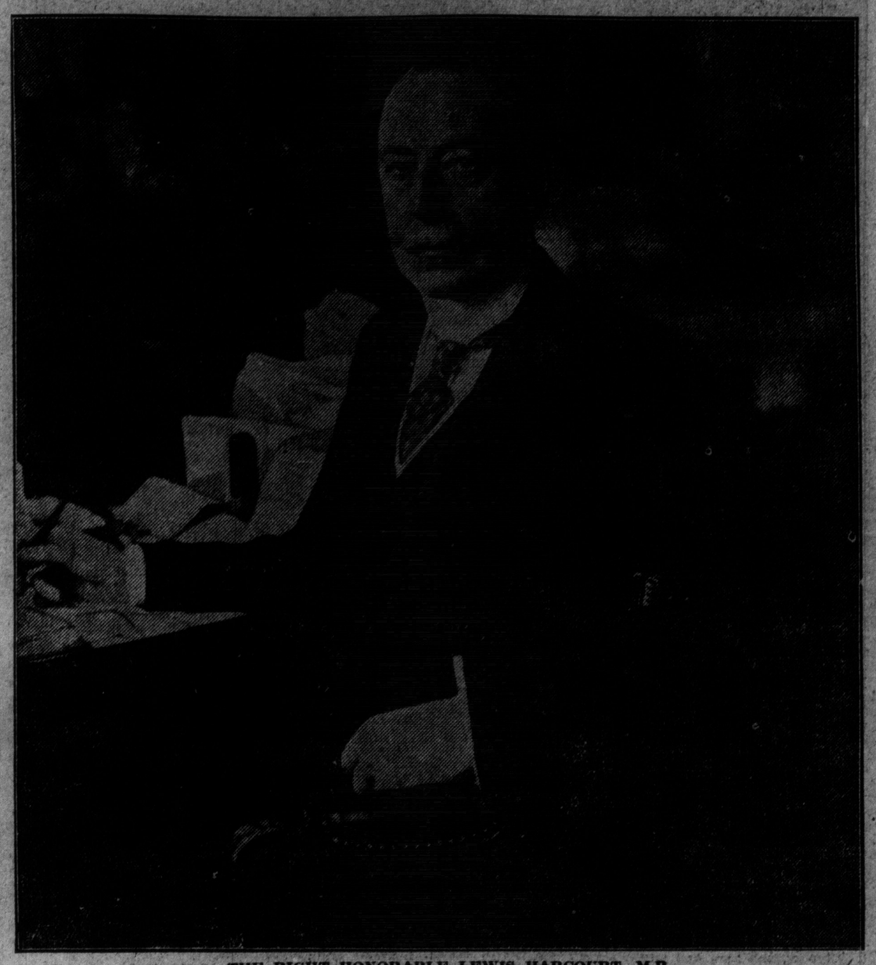
On the day after the funeral Mrs. Chapman, the mother, was seized, and died within forty-eight hours, and a few days later her second husband, John Chapman, and a neighbor, Mrs. Parker, who had acted as a good Samaritan, helping to nurse the couple, also died. The strange illness had not then been explained by the medical men, but it was thoughe to be so deadly and maligant that eleven neighbors were taken from the village and placed in quarantine in the local isolation hospital.

As has since been proved, the doctors from the first suspected the horrible nature of the disease, but forbore to make it public.

No cases of human illness suspicious of plague have occured since September 26, and there is reasonable ground to expect that cases will not arise if the necessary precautionary measures are carried out efficiently and persistently in the area concerned.

The precautions include the abstention from eating ground game and the immediate burial with due care of all animals which are found dead. It is also necessary that none of these animals should be touched with the naked hand.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES



THE RIGHT HONORABLE LEWIS HARCOURT, M.P.

Mr. Harcourt, who is forty-seven years of age, served a long political apprenticeship as secretary to his father the late Sir William Harcourt. He has represented the Rossendale division, Lancashire, in parliament since 1904. The Graphic.

Craze for Ghastly Mascots

Ladies of Position Who Bribe Hangman to Obtain Lock of Murderer's Hair—Crippen's House Being Carried Away Piecemeal.

From a Staff Correspondent.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Mrs. William Northrop McMillan is in a great measure responsible for the craze which now prevails for grewsome objects as mascots. She vows she would rather part with her jewel case, her tiger skins, or her priceless bric-a-brac than with her ghastly mementoes from the shambles of Benin. These include daggers, instruments of torture, and most weird of all, the skull of a Benin chief which has a prominent position over the writing table in her boudoir. "I take it everywhere with me," she says.

Another strange mascot of hers is the blood-stained tusk of an elephant. When Col. Roosevelt visited London this year he brought the McMillans several trophies of the chase obtained during his expedition in Africa. One they especially prize is the skin of a puff-adder which they have had mounted into a writing table lamp. Mrs. McMillan laughingly says that her husband has signed beneath the rays of this lamp some most important documents which have resulted in big financial successes for him, "tho," she adds, "of course he won't acknowledge that the lamp has anything to say to it, which is just like a man."

Talismans of Fortune.

The late Consuelo Duchess of Manchester had some strange mementoes which she believed were talismans of good fortune. The governor of the jail in which the notorious Mrs. Dyer was imprisoned, and eventually executed, gave her a prayer book which the murderess used while under sentence of death. This the duchess treasured possibly as an emblem of the repentance of the criminal. At any rate her grace considered that it brought her happiness. For years the book rested on a table in her bedroom. King Edward was told by some mutual friends of this weird object and was annoyed with the duchess for keeping such a memento. Her grace, in a polite way, however, as was her wont, gave His Majesty to understand that she was not to be interfered with in regard to her tastes, and up to the time of her death the book stood in its accustomed position. Afterwards it and a few similar objects were promptly destroyed by her daughter-in-law, the duchess, who has a wholesome horror of anything of the grewsome order.

Amulet of Indian Chief.

Among the most valued possessions of Mrs. Brown Potter is a richly ornamented silver amulet which was worn by an Indian chief who committed suicide because he had given offence to his deity. Since it came into her possession Mrs. Brown-Potter vows her fortunes have been steadily improving. On various occasions she has been offered considerable prices for this ghastly object, but she declines emphatically to part with it.

Some years ago Louise, Duchess of Devonshire, and the late duke were walking on the sea shore at Eastbourne when there was washed in at their feet the hand of a negro which apparently had been cut off at the wrist. On one of the fingers was a ring of oriental workmanship. The duchess had this ring removed and has kept it as a talisman ever since. She has worn it at Monte Carlo when she has on "a little bit" at the tables and also when she played bridge.

Hangmen Importuned.

Hangmen from time to time receive letters from ladies of position offering them sums of money for locks of hair or buttons from the garments of their victims. They make the stipulation that these must not be removed until after the culprit is dead. It seems that in the lore of the superstitious the ghastly object has no significance if taken in life. Even more intensely appreciated is a coin which has been rubbed on the dead body on an executed murderer. This, it is said, will bring almost fabulous wealth to the possessor. Those who gamble are ready with any price for such a memento. In England, at any rate, there are overwhelming difficulties in getting possession of such; indeed, it is only the personal friends of the governors of the prisons where executions take place or the hangman who can secure them.

The Crippen Home.

It is not only the American tourists who have been going to see the home of Dr. Crippen in Hilldrop Cresent. Numerous society people have been going there with the object of securing a cutting from a plant or a bit of the wallpaper from the room in which the murder is supposed to have taken place. The majority have had to content themselves with bits of mortar taken from the outer walls, as those in charge have emphatically declined to be bribed into giving even the merest trifles. It is said, however, that Mrs. Asquith, wife of the prime minister, has obtained the pen with which Mrs. Crippen used to write her accounts for The Ladies' Theatrical Guild. It has a well used nib which no doubt makes it all the more valuable to its present possessor.

Georgina Lady Dudley a little while ago suggested to an important official at Scotland Yard the advisability of admitting visitors to see the house at Hilldrop Crescent at 60 cents a head and passing the money on to her for one of her charities! He, however, did not see the matter from her ladyship's point of view.

"You prove yourself a lady of resource by your suggestion," he said. "I believe emphatically were I to do so it would result in more profits than the horse show!"

Longs to Rule Egypt Kitchener May be Man

Those Who Were Running Him for Vice-Royalty of India Didn't Consult Iron Man.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The busybodies who some months ago were running Lord Kitchener for the Viceroyalty of India, took as little trouble to consult Lord Kitchner himself as they took to consult anybody else.

As a matter of fact his ambitions were fixed elsewhere. He hopes to return to Egypt, the land where his career was begun and where his reputation was made. Like the strong man he is, he was content to bide his time, and he is in no hurry yet.

But when Sir Eldon Gorst retires Lord Kitchener may be found to be the inevitable man. There would be less objection in this case than there was with regard to India.

His Majesty's ministers watching the Willows airship from the Brennan Mono-rail: From left to right, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Asquith, Mrs. Churchill and Miss Asquith.

Lively Contests Sure In All Irish Ridings

SLUMS ARE NEGLECTED CORPORATION BUILDS FOR ARTISAN CLASSES

Over Twenty Thousand Families Living in Single Rooms in Dublin and 13000 Ejectments Every Year

From a Staff Correspondent.

DUBLIN, Nov. 26.—The Dublin slums are not a pleasant subject, and my excuse for returning to them is, they are now one of the burning questions in the Irish capital. For some years the corporation has been building model dwellings for the decent artisan class and a report has just been made showing that this housing scheme is run at a loss.

At the same time it is stated that there are 21,702 families living in single rooms in Dublin, and that ther are 13,000 elections from Dublin tenements every year.

The corporation is coming in for a lot of criticism over the state of affairs revealed by these figures. If there is to be a loss, it is argued, it would be better to incur it in providing decent housing for the very poor instead of spending money on artisans who are fairly well paid and can afford the rents demanded by private landlords.

Such a plan at the same time would remove a grave danger to the public health for there is no doubt that if Dublin were to be invaded by an epidemic these tenement dwellers would be swept away in thousands and would communicate the disease to those who are fortunate enough to be able to live in other parts of the city.

The Dublin corporation hasn't money enough for its needs and it can't raise its local taxes which are already enormously high because it is not allowed by the English authorities to take in the suburbs which naturally belong to it. The reason is that Nationalist Dublin would swamp the Unionist suburbs and so Dublin must go on cramped up in what is virtually no more than the business and working class district of the city. All round are wealthy suburbs, inhabited by people who earn their living in Dublin and bear no share of the expense of running it. Their own taxation of course is low because they have hardly any poor to look after and none of the problems which arise in an old and congested city.

Bears Fond of Cider.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The bears of Plunkett's Creek Township, Lycoming County, are hard drinkers. Edward Fuller left two barrels of cider at a crossroads, where his neighbor's wagon had rolled them off on the way back from the cider press. They were near to where the Fullers were to make apple butter. But they won't make apple butter from that cider.

The next morning after the arrival of the barrels Fuller found that the bungs had been drawn and the cider gone. The tracks of bears all around told the story.

Voters Demanding Statement From Redmond as to What He Really Means by Home Rule and How Much He'll Insist on.

From a Staff Correspondent.

DUBLIN, Nov. 26.—We are in for lively times in purely Irish politics.

Pending a pronouncement from Mr. Redmond no one seems to know where the Irish party stands now. The speeches of John Redmond and T. P. O'Connor in the United States and Canada have led a great many people to believe that they are willing to enter into a bargain to allow Ireland's claims to wait for what is known here as "the larger settlement"—a scheme of Home Rule all round for the four sections of the United Kingdom.

Ireland Can't Wait.

It is manifest that such a scheme can not be worked out in a month or two and there is an immense number of Irishmen who are not willing to wait. They feel that Ireland has a distinct and pressing claim of her own on the ground of misgovernment in the past and overtaxation in the present. The political sky in fact is charged with heavy clouds which will break as soon as Mr. Redmond comes home. He will have to say plainly what he means by Home Rule and whatever he says he is sure to be in for a lively time. There will be more fights in the Irish constituencies in this election than there have been for the last twenty years, but the new features will be that all the candidates, except in a few northern counties, will be nationalists. There is no getting away from the fact that practically all Irishmen are nationalists of some kind now. It is only a question of what they mean by nationalism and how much self-government they demand.

Where Will Money Come From?

One of the difficulties of any scheme of Home Rule is that of finance. How will the treasury of the new nation be filled to start with and where will the money be found for the great public works which are sorely needed in every part of the country? Ireland is a poor country and can not stand the heavily increased taxation which will be needed. Suggestions for overcoming this difficulty has been made by Lord MacDonnell, who is better known as "Sir Antony MacDonnell." He declares that it is "up to" England to repay some of the money which she has taken from Ireland in the form of overtaxation. This it is estimated amounted to about $12,500,000 a year, and this sum for nearly a hundred years makes a very tidy debt. Lord MacDonnell does not suggest that England should be asked to repay it all in a lump, but he declares that le is her duty to make provision for yearly instalments of say $25,000,000 or so, which might be earmarked for public improvements in Ireland. Lord MacDonnell's advocacy of such a scheme is uncommonly significant as he is known to be in the confidence of leading politicians in both the Liberal and Conservative parties in England.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA, PRINCE OLAF LEAVING COPENHAGEN

Queen Alexandra's stay at the Villa Hvidore came to an end when she left Copenhagen for England in company with Princess Victoria, Queen Maud of Norway (on the left) and Prince Olaf.

News and Notes of Interest to All Who Use Gasoline as a Motive Power

European Firms Feature Small Cars at Olympia

British and French Auto Makers Show Medium-priced Machines—Lack of Noise a Feature—Simplicity of Design.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—While there are no startling innovations among the wonderful display of exhibits of automobiles and all that pertains to them at the annual exhibition of the Society of British Motor Manufacturers and Traders which opened at Olympia recently, early visitors to the show were quick to notice the general detail improvement all round, particularly with regard to the quest for silent running cars, upon which the British automobilist, at least, lays so much stress.

In the attempt to reduce noise, the gear drive of cam shafts will be found to have given way to rotation. Gear boxes are dealt with from the same point of view, by multiplying shaft bearings and shortening shafts. Three point suspension of both engines and gear boxes are also to be found. In bodies a great advance is seen, both as to form and seating accommodation.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the exhibition is the great number of vehicles which have been built to meet the demand of the middle class purchaser. More than fifty per cent of the leading manufacturers came forward last year with supplements to their large and powerful cars in the guise of moderate powered cars of equal excellence out so cheap that it was plain that a large demand was anticipated for them. One after another of these makers declare to-day that they have "found themselves" in these medium powered cars, for they have ten orders for them for one they obtained of any other type. Nor are these isolated cases.

Moderate Priced Cars.

The very fact that the industry for the first time came thru a year of really healthy trading is due to its enterprise in producing medium powered, moderate priced cars that have proved as excellent of their kind and even proportionately more efficient than the powerful and costly vehicles that were formerly the only luxurious sort. Not a single firm represented at Olympia fails to stage and to make a more prominent feature of a four cylinder car with the utmost refinement within the power of the individual maker at a moderate price and rated at anything between fourteen and twenty horse power. Many of these vehicles are extremely interesting.

The exhibits have been arranged much better than other years. Instead of all the principal firms having their stands in one place they are now placed here and there all over the floor space of the big Kensington Building. This is a capital idea, for it tends to obviate congestion in one part of the building and comparative isolation everywhere else.

On Messrs. S. F. Edge's stand Napier six cylinder cars are shown in great variety, ranging from a little model a child can handle to the famous 90 horse power chassis. The latter, as well as the "6-60," have between them established a lengthy list of records, while it is due to the painstaking experiments carried out by the firm that so much is known in respect to the resistance offered by wind screens and other portions of the car's anatomy. The smallest of the 1911 Napiers exhibited is a 15 horse power landaulet, in which, as in the case with all next season's cars, the engine lubrication is self regulating. This system prevents smoking, a trouble that has hitherto detracted from the virtues of so many town carriages.

Scottish Cars.

Altho all the Argyll cars placed upon the stand of the Scottish firm are interesting, most attention has concentrated on the new twelve horse power, four cylinder, with its moteur bloc engine, four speed gear box and worm drive. The bore of the engine, 72 mm., brings it within the four guinea license fee, while a stroke of 120 mm. is intended to give the engine the long, dwelling pull on hills so greatly appreciated by the critical driver. Special attention has been given to the lubrication, all the oil leads being cast in the walls of the crank chamber, giving the engine a particularly neat appearance.

Another Scottish firm, Arrol-Johnstone, is represented. This firm made a great feature last year of the 15-9 horse power model, which has been further improved for 1911. The wheel base has been lengthened six inches, the change speed lever has been placed inside the front door, the motor remodelled, giving more water space and larger water inlets; the front wheel brakes are more effective, and four inches more leg room is given in the tonneau. The petrol tank on the dash holds eight gallons, and the car is equipped with Sankey detachable all steel wheels as standard.

The new 1911 Mercedes models shown by Messrs Milnes Daimber are the 12-15 and the 35-40 horse power cars, with sliding valve engines. If a firm with the European reputation of Mercedes exhibits engines with the sliding valve principle, it can be taken as an indication that the public is beginning to look with favor on this invention, and some of the very foremost firms, both in England and on the continent, have decided to manufacture cars under these patents.

A Royal Car.

The Wolseley Company is introducing two fine models, of which the larger has already made its debut, an advance model of it having been supplied to Queen Alexandra. The other newcomer is of 40-horsepower and has four cylinders. Special attention has been paid to the cooling of the engine, the valve cap, in the centre of which are the sparking plugs, being water jacketed. The lightest of the Wolseley chasses is of 12-16 horse power, which is the only one, by the way, in which the cylinders are cast en bloc.

The feature which recommends the stand of Messrs. A. Darracq & Co., Ltd., is the fact that a number of small, low-price models are exhibited. Here are cars of ten, sixteen, twenty and twenty-two horse power, ranging in price from $1050 to $2350. Among these the fifteen horse power Darracq is of entirely new design, marking a distinct departure from the firm's lines. Altho the price of this model is a slight advance on the 1910 figure, there is no doubt that this newly designed car is much better value by reason of design and improved body.

One of the most famous of French cars is the six cylinder Hotchkiss. Hotchkiss cars are handled in this country by the London and Parisian Motor Company, Ltd. Very reliable, speedy and easy to control, these cars are deservedly popular and always attract experienced automobilists. A new six-cylinder model of 20-30 horse-power is introduced for next season's market.

The most original exhibit is that of the Phanomobile, which is the three-wheeled vehicle of which so much has been heard of late. It certainly has a most extraordinary appearance, but its price and the ingenious method in which the engine is adapted to driving the front wheel only attracts much attention. For a two-seater the price complete is but $665. A larger model is $755. The weight on the front wheel, which takes the drive, is only 200 pounds, and the assertion is made that with this car side slip is impossible.

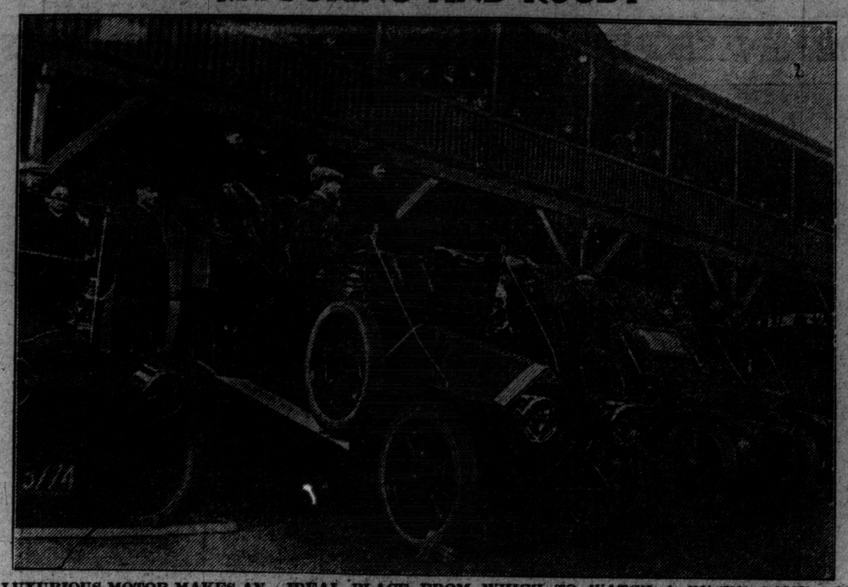
Planetary Gears.

Among the exhibits of the Adams Manufacturing Company one which calls for special notice is a 1911 sixteen horse-power model. The salient points in this chassis, and one of the most interesting features of the show, is the three speed planetary gear, operated by a pedal for those who prefer pedals or by side lever as with a sliding gear. The charm of this gear is the fact that the change from one speed to another is positive every time and is made with nearly absolute silence.

Notable among the new six-cylinders is one manufactured by the Lanchester Company. The newcomer, rated at thirty-eight horse-power, has separately cast cylinders, the bore and stroke being equal. The feature of this chassis is the unit system, the motor, clutch and gear box being enclosed in one casting. Several modifications are noticed in the new Lanchester, amongst them being the speed changing control and the easy way in which one can get at the working parts. There are also some clever points in the coach work.

These are only a few of the great number of fine cars on view at the show, which, restricted, as last year, to touring cars, their coach work and chasses and their component parts and accessories, is, if possible, more attractive than ever.

MOTORING AND RUGBY



A LUXURIOUS MOTOR MAKES AN IDEAL PLACE FROM WHICH TO WATCH A RUGBY GAME. OUR PICTURE SHOWS SOME OF THE MOTORING SPECTATORS AT THE RECENT ARGO-TIGER MATCH AT ROSEDALE.

ELMORE PLANT UNDER ROOF.

Within the past week, that portion of the vast Elmore Manufacturing Company's plant at Clyde which it was intended to finish this fall, has been gotten under roof, and the removal of the machinery from the old factory will be made in the very near future. The work on the big extension has been somewhat delayed by difficulty in securing building materials, but there now seems to be no reason to doubt that the proposed output of 3000 cars for the season of 1911 will be completed.

FOREIGN CAR FIGURES SHOW GREAT INCREASE

Number of French Cars Exported Much Greater Than Last Year.

French makers report an increase in the exportation of their cars. At the end of August, 1910, their exports for the year amounted to $23,568,800 as compared with $19,274,400 for the same period last year. The largest consumer of French cars was Great Britain, her imports of them having increased from $8,591,415 to $9,678,600. Increases are also shown by other European countries, except Spain. Brazil and the United States showed a decrease in the importation of French cars.

Reports are also at hand of the imports and exports of cars to and from Great Britain. For the month of August, 1910, Great Britain imported from all countries cars and parts four cars valued at $259,395. In the same period the exports amounted to $1,065,280. For the eight months ending on August 31, of this year, the totals reversed these conditions, being for imports $17,127,970 and for exports $7,483,220.

ANOTHER HIGH-GEAR RUN.

Had it been possible for the E. R. Thomas Motor Company to enter its "High Gear" car in the 1000-mile reliability contest of the Chicago Motor Club, one of the hardest tests of the year, it is more than probable that the car, which has already achieved considerable fame, would have established another record. The machine, however, was not eligible for competition on account of the stand taken by the technical committee—that it was not stock because of the removal of the intermediate gears, which, according to the A. A. A. regulations, makes it different from the Thomas cars regularly sold to the public.

This, it is asserted, was a mere technicality, as the addition of the gears would have made the car stock in every sense.

ONE ARGUMENT.

A fellow said to us one day: "Huh! I wouldn't have Nobby Treads on my car. One day I was driving a car with them on and I tried going around a corner fast to see if they would skid, and they did."

That fellow is in the same class with the man who found a couple of flies in his house one day and decided, forthwith, that screens kept just as many flies from going out of doors as they did from coming in, so he took them all off his windows.

Yes, you can skid with Nobby Treads on your car if you try, but it will be a big surprise to the man who has been using plain treads or some other non-skid treads to find how rarely his wheels will slip when shod with "Nobbies" if he takes but ordinary precautions.

The J. P. Holden Rubber Co., Yonge-st., handle the Nobby Tread in Toronto.

GARDEN SHOW A BIG EVENT IN SOCIETY

Committee Decidesto Charge Double Fee During Two Days of Pleasure Car Exhibition.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Preparations for the Eleventh National Automobile Show in Madison Square Garden next January are being made on a scale which indicates the social importance of the event. While the Garden automobile show is always a function at which the ultra fashionable in both cars and costumes is displayed, the show committee of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers is planning to make the forthcoming exhibition more conspicuous than ever in this respect. Every succeeding year society has been more and more in evidence at the Garden show.

For the show of next January there will be two nights during the first period, from January 7 to 14, at which only gasoline pleasure vehicles are to be exhibited, when the double admission will be charged. Apparently without regard to the price of admission, the public will pay to see the latest creations of the leading American makers. At former shows in the Garden the double admission days have always attracted large crowds. The amount of preparatory work now being done in order to decorate Madison Square Garden for the automobile show is astonishing. At a large carpenter shop in New York City two large floors are given over to getting ready the lattice work, which is to used extensively thruout the Garden interior. The lattice work is being done in sections, which are numbered so as to be easily fitted in place when installed in the building. The sections when finished are dipped into a tank of paint and when dry are stored away. W. W. Knowles, the architect in charge, declares that the lattice construction work for the forthcoming show is the biggest undertaking of its kind.

Special Carpet.

More than 7000 square yards of carpeting are to be used to cover the exhibition spaces. The carpet is of a special weave of light green fabric. It is now being sewed and cut into the required lengths, and when laid it will give the effect of the cars being exhibited outdoors. Two score men are working on the ornate lamp sign-posts which are to mark the car exhibits. Hundreds of other craftsmen are engaged on rustic work, plaster effects, etc.

White and gold are the colors that have been selected to predominate in the decorative scheme thruout the Garden, and while these colors will be most prominent, green and crimson will be strongly in evidence.

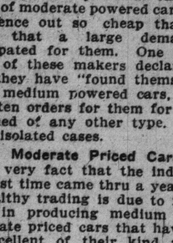
Sunday World Auto Directory

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 1359

Not what it is now, only —but a year from now



IN the early days men bought their cars mostly for a single season, expecting to get a new car every year.

To-day a car is bought for staying power. To-day it must finish the season strong, ready for plenty more of the same kind of treatment—worth a good part of the price paid for it—worth a good price if the owner wishes to sell.

RUSSELL "30," $2,350 FULLY EQUIPPED

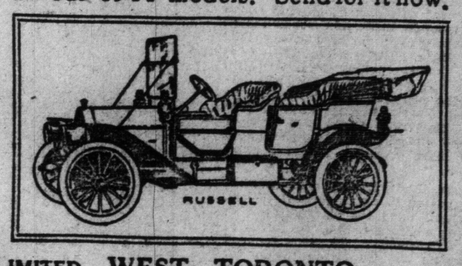
"Made up to a standard —not down to a price"

is that kind of car. Nowhere else on the civilized earth do cars get rougher usage than in some parts of Canada. There are Russell cars scattered all over the country that have gone through work that would ruin an ordinary car—and they are still at it. Cars in the West, used in Government survey service, cars farther off still, and cars nearer home. Constant strain—constant hard work—unceasing struggling over the roughest country have shown what manner of car this is.

Russell

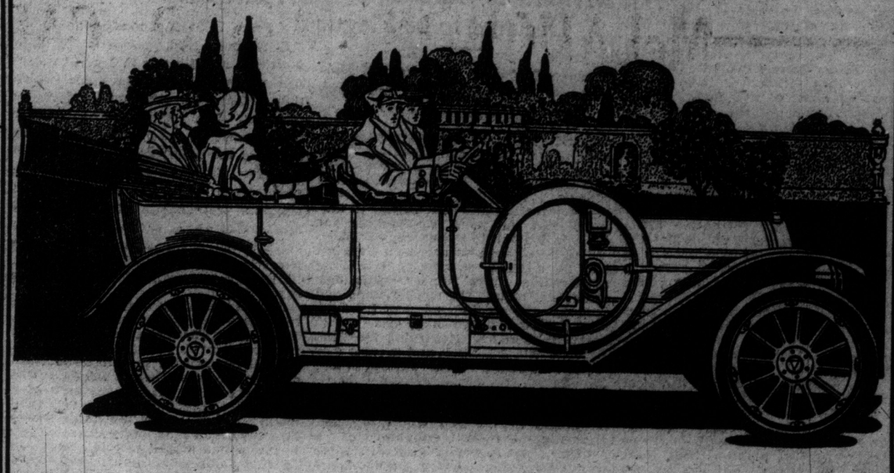
IT'S the material. It's the workmanship. It's the designing—the study of and preparation against excessive strain. It is, in short, the "standard" of the Russell "30" that gives it LASTING value.

ISN'T such a car worth your careful investigation? If you have the least idea of buying a motor car, send for our catalogue describing this and all our 1911 models. Send for it now.



CANADA CYCLE & MOTOR CO., LIMITED WEST TORONTO
MAKERS OF HIGH-GRADE AUTOMOBILES
TORONTO BRANCH: 100 Richmond Street West.
OTHER BRANCHES: Hamilton, Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, Melbourne, Australia.

STEVENS-DURYEA MOTOR-CARS



The guiding principle in Stevens-Duryea design is to incorporate such features only which may be justified by sound reasoning. Each major and minor constructive feature justifies its existence. From 1891 until to-day, a span of over 20 years each advance has

Established a Standard

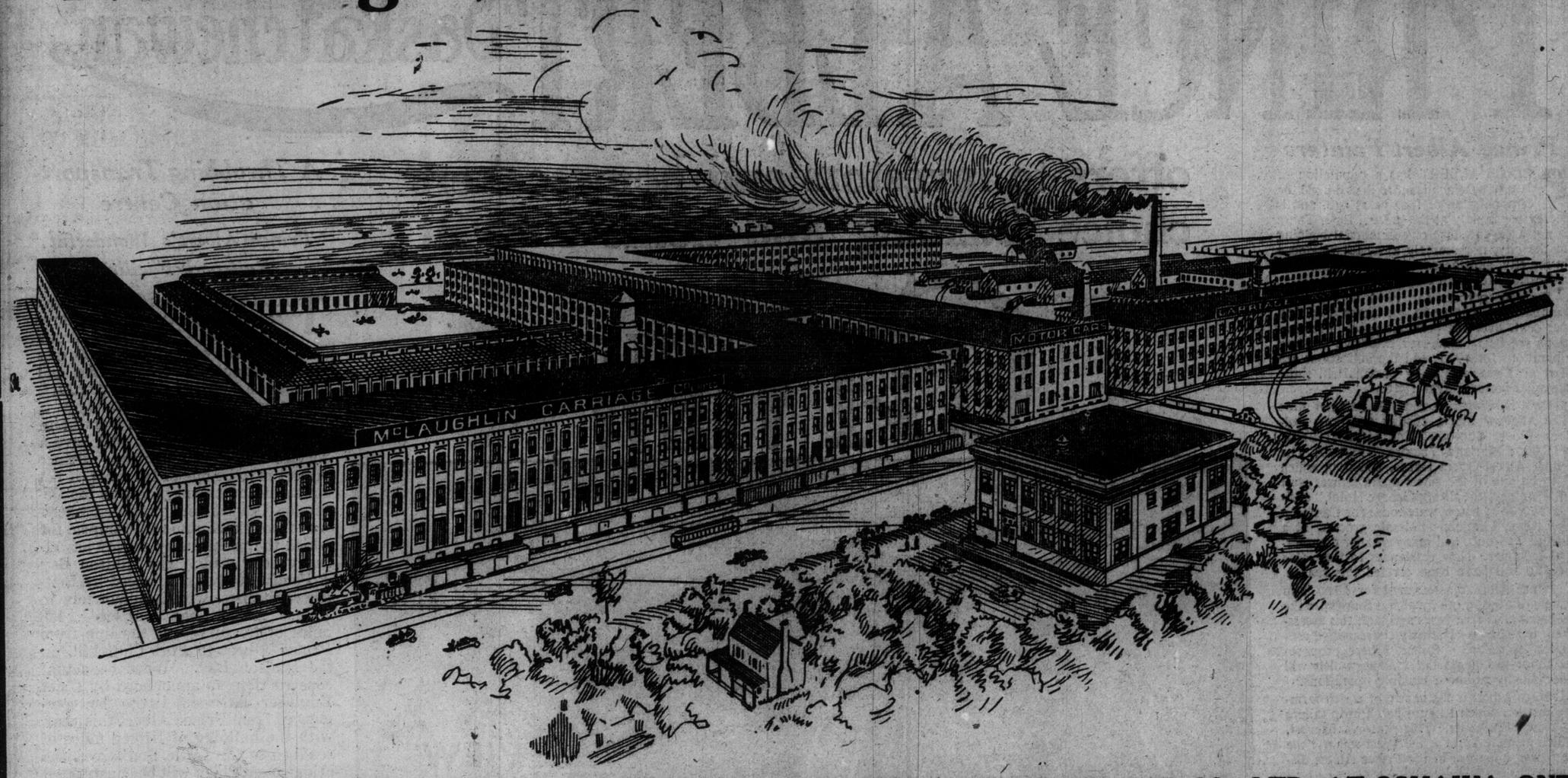
By its own particular merit the Model A A is recognized as intrinsically the best purchase for 1911.

A Crucial Test of Comparison Sustains Our Argument

Price $4,750 Standard or Fore-door Touring Body Equipped With Top and Glass Front.

The DOMINION AUTOMOBILE CO., Limited
BAY AND TEMPERANCE STREETS
TORONTO

Nothing Succeeds Like Success



MAMMOTH MODERN PLANTS OF McLAUGHLIN CARRIAGE CO., LTD., AND MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., AT OSHAWA, ONT.

(The Largest Vehicle Factories under the British Flag), showing great extensions just made to provide for rapidly increasing trade.

This Factory Stands Behind Every McLaughlin Vehicle (either Carriage or Motor Car) in Canada

McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CARS ARE TESTED,-TRIED,-TRIUMPHANT

Tested thoroughly by expert workmen before delivey to purchasers.

Tried by thousands of satisfied customers and pronounced the best for Canadian conditions.

Triumphant on circular track and speedway, in road tests and durability runs.

The Best Guarantee a Car can have is a strong, reliable, experienced firm behind it and a record of satisfied users.

McLAUGHLIN CARS HAVE BOTH Our 1911 line is the most extensive and most complete offered by any automobile manufacturer.

McLAUGHLIN CARS ARE DEPEDNABLE ON EVERY ROAD AND INVINCIBLE ON EVERY TRACK

McLAUGHLIN CARRIAGE CO., LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORIES: OSHAWA, ONT.

TORONTO SHOWROOMS, CHURCH AND RICHMOND STREETS

BRANCHES—MONTREAL, HAMILTON, LONDON, PETERBORO, WINNIPEG, CALGARY, VANCOUVER, ST. JOHN, N.B. And Reliable Agencies Extending frnm Coast to Coast

OUR 1911 CATALOG WILL BE READY FOR MAILING DEC. 1st. SENT ON REQUEST

LEAGUE'S SIDE OF THE GOOD ROADS TAX.

Automobile Editor Toronto Sunday World, Dear Sir: Last week's issue of your paper contained a letter from Dr. W. Chapman Brown of Toronto, criticizing the Motor League. Had the doctor taken pains to have read the newspaper reports carefully, or to have inquired of any director or the Motor League, he would have found that the resolution which he seems to think was passed, was merely considered, and not passed at all. He would also have found that the circumstances under which the resolution was considered were not unwarrantable as he claims, but were quite in order, as the following will show:

The Ontario Motor League has a membership of over 1000, and is the only organization in Ontario of its nature. It does not undertake to speak for motorists who are not members. It however may be fairly assumed that a consensus of opinion of the 1000 members fairly represents the opinion of all motorists. Any reputable person may become a member of the league, and all motorists should become members as the league has spent a great deal in safeguarding the interests of motorists in reference to legislation, etc.

One of the objects for which the Motor League exists is for the purpose of helping along the good roads movement, which is taking such a hold upon the citizens of Ontario at present. For this purpose the league has what is called a "Good Roads Committee," which has done a great deal to assist in bettering road conditions. A member of the league, who has traveled considerably over roads in the Eastern States, which are made and maintained by the state, sent a communication to the directors of the league suggesting that some action be taken by the league for the purpose of securing such roads for Ontario. The committee has already been in close touch with government officials in reference to this very matter, and the Ontario Good Roads Association also had endeavored to get from the government an agreement to pay 50 per cent. of all properly constructed roads, but had failed. The committee was led to believe that if the government could be induced to raise its grant from one-third to one-half, that every county in old Ontario would speedily adopt the county system, and that we might hope for a complete network of good roads in the very near future.

The government however has many calls upon it for funds, and while people as a rule want the government to do much, they also as a rule do not want to have their taxes increased by the doing. A majority of the directors present of the Motor League thought that while motorists doubtless pay their full share of taxes, yet the advantage of good roads was of such importance that they could well afford to pay a little more than their share, provided good roads could be obtained by that means, consequently the resolution was considered, but it must be borne in mind that a most positive condition of the resolution was that the funds should be applied for the making of such good roads.

Now the directors did not consider that they were authorized to act in this without first consulting the members, and letters were sent out to all members of the league inviting them to a meeting. A fairly representative number attended, many others wrote in reference to it, and as stated above the result was that the resolution was not passed, but referred back to the legislative committee to reconsider and submit a new proposition before going to the government.

I think the foregoing will exonerate the league from having attempted any high-handed or ill-conceived action in connection with this matter, and entirely does away with the charges made by Dr. Brown that the circumstances were unwarrantable, and that the resolution was passed, for as stated the resolution was not passed, and every member of the league was consulted, and had an opportunity of expressing his view upon the question.

In reference to the league's object, viz., "obtaining better roads." If Dr. Brown or anyone else can assist the league by advice, information or otherwise, the directors will be pleased to hear from him. At present I refrain from discussing the advantages of "good roads" to motorists and to the general public, as my object in writing is merely to clear the Ontario Motor League from blame in reference to the resolution referred to. The directors will gladly welcome Dr. Brown as a member of the league, and I have no doubt but when he understands the work the league is accomplishing he will gladly take up his share of the motorists' burdens, and send his name to the secretary. Yours very sincerely, O. Hezzlewood, Chairman Good Roads Committee, Ontario Motor League.

HAVE YOUR CAKE AND EAT IT.

A capital joke on the Grabowsky Power Wagon Company has just leaked out, the story being as follows:

Drake's Cake Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y., who have been using a "Grabowsky" over a year, recently placed an order for two more wagons. Several days ago there arrived at the Grabowsky plant, via express, a large box containing a square cake—the beautiful exterior decorations of which were a work of art. The indentity of the sender was a mystery until a card of Drake's Cake Co. was found and the conclusion arrived at was that the cake had been sent complimentary to the Grabowsky Co. In short order the cake was cut up and distributed among the office force and all were loud in their enthusiasm as to the excellence of Drake's sponge cake.

The following day brought a letter from Drake's Cake Co. advising they had made and sent a special cake to be accurately reproduced on the panels of their new wagons.

The Grabowsky Company immediately wired Drake's of their predicament—the fate of the cake—instructing them to make another and forward bill to the company.

A FORD CLIMB.

A Portuguese scribe is responsible for the following graphic description of the winning of a hill climb in the country which King Manuel recently took hurried leave. H. B. White, manager of the continental sales department of the Ford Motor Company has forwarded the clipping which reads:

"The steepest hill in Porto is the one of Corticeira, which, from Alameda das Fontainhas, runs down almost perpendicularly, with the river flowing at the bottom between big rocks.

"If we are well informed the famous Henriqueta (who was a great venture seeking woman who went about in men's clothes and had a great reputation for daring in Oporto when our grandfathers were still youngsters) is the only person who ever succeeded in ascending this long, steep and dangerous hill galloping on a horse.

"To-day we found in the office an invitation to assist at three o'clock this afternoon, to the rapid assent of the terrible hill by at least 20 horses. These 20 horses being those of the American Ford touring car.

"At the appointed time we went to the Promenade of Fountainas, swarming with people going to and fro under the splendid sun which made the river look like a ribbon of white metal. On the walls which line the ascent like a staircase, at the windows of the house built upon the rocks and all along the hill we noticed great crowds and all the time we heard the people saying: 'What if their brakes fail them? They will plunge into the river.'

"Suddenly we heard the trepidations of the motor and everybody turned toward the river, and soon after a bright and light automobile, without any effort and almost without any noise, ran up this steep hill there was a great burst of applause

Count Your Tire Cost

then write for our booklet "The Tire Perfect" which tells why Republic "Staggard Tread" Tires are more economical, wear longer and give better service than other tires.

Add to this their greater safety—they don't skid and you have as perfect a tire as it is possible to make.

REPUBLIC STAGGARD TREAD TIRES

The big studs of solid rubber which form the "Staggard Tread" insure a "safety grip" that prevents skidding on any kind of wet or slimy road. That is the reason these tires offer the **smoothest tread and no edge resistance** while going forward but do give the greatest possible edge resistance (safety grip) when pushed sideways.

Our booklet "The Tire Perfect" gives many facts about tires that will interest you. Write for a copy now.

THE DOMINION AUTOMOBILE CO., Bay and Temperance Sts., Toronto

PRINCE ALBERT Saskatchewan

offers to investors and homeseekers choice building and home sites at

CITY VIEW

City View—on the "Hill" Overlooking Prince Albert and the North Saskatchewan River

Prince Albert Pointers

PRINCE ALBERT has a population of 8,000, which is more than double the population of four years ago, and is increasing rapidly at the present time. There is not a vacant store or commercial building in the city, nor scarcely a vacant residence in the city, and there is a keen demand, ever increasing, for both classes of rentals.

Building permits for 1910 so far have amounted to $550,000, an increase of 400 per cent. over the previous year. Preparations are being made for extensive building operations for 1911, and the indications are that next year's building permits will show a similar increase over 1910.

New buildings erected this summer are: The Angnew Block, costing $65,000; Pollock Block, $20,000; The Imperial Bank, $35,000; Starland Theatre, $35,000; The Prince Albert Opera House, $50,000, which is to be one of the finest opera houses west of Winnipeg the "King George Hotel," costing $30,000; a new warehouse for Cameron and Heap, Limited, wholesale grocers, at a cost of $15,000, and many smaller commercial buildings. New residences to the value of $70,000 have been erected this season.

Prince Albert's assessment for 1910 is in excess of $6,000,000, which is four times the assessment of five years ago, and this assessment is made on extremely conservative estimates of values. Prince Albert proposes to adopt the single tax system, which will undoubtedly promote building operations.

Prince Albert is the centre of a rich farming district, which has not had a crop failure in twenty-six years. This season's harvest, which in some parts of the West was not the best, was bountiful in the Prince Albert district.

Prince Albert is the centre which controls the output of one of the largest lumber areas in Canada. It has four lumber mills, two of them of the largest in the Dominion, with an annual capacity of 150,000,000 feet of lumber, employing 3,000 men, whose earnings contribute about $100,000 per month.

Prince Albert has five chartered banks, with others contemplating opening here.

Prince Albert has four active brickyards, which cannot supply the demand for brick.

Prince Albert has seven hotels, and work has been started on a new hotel, to be called "The Empress," which will be erected at a cost of $150,000. This hotel will be finished early in 1911, and will be one of the finest hotels in Western Canada.

Prince Albert is modern in every department of the conveniences which contribute to the comforts of living. It has an excellent sewer system, waterworks, telephones, electric light. Its streets are lighted by arc lights, and its street lighting system is the best in the Province.

Civic improvements completed this year place Prince Albert in the front rank of progressive Western centres. Granolithic sidewalks have been put down throughout the business section of the city and a portion of the residential district, at a cost of $70,000. Next season practically the entire main portion of the city, both business and residential areas, will be covered by granolithic sidewalks.

The City has already carried by-laws providing for the installation of a water filtration system, a trunk sewer system, and an increased equipment for its pumping station. This work is to be carried on next year at a cost of $250,000.

The City has undertaken the development of 10,000 horsepower at LaColle Falls, twenty miles below the city, on the Saskatchewan River. This energy will be brought to the city on high potential cables. It will make Prince Albert the leading manufacturing center of the middle West.

Some authorities estimate that Prince Albert will have a population of at least 60,000 within the next five years, and its possibilities in this direction are unlimited. The residential section, which is principally on the "Hill," is noted as being one of the prettiest West of the Great Lakes.

Prince Albert is the only city in the West which has not been "boomed." Capitalists from all parts of the country have visited the city within the past six months, and all agree that its future is the most assured of any center in the Canadian West. It has all of the advantages accruing from the development of a great agricultural area, besides having unlimited timber, minerals, waterpower, and raw material of almost every description.

The prices for real estate in Prince Albert are such that great fortunes will be made therefrom during the next few years.

A Throbbing Transportation Centre

Prince Albert's Wonderful Railroad Facilities

THE Canadian Northern Railway serves Prince Albert from three directions. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is building to the city from Watrous, on its main line, and will have a train service early in 1911. The Canadian Pacific Railway is building to Prince Albert from Lanigan, and, it is expected, will have a service in the early future. Prince Albert is to be one of the most, if not the most, important points on the Dominion Government proposed waterway from Edmonton to Winnipeg, for which the preliminary survey has already been made. The Hudson Bay & Pacific Railway, financed by British capitalists, with headquarters in Prince Albert, has completed 120 miles of its survey of the line from Prince Albert to Fort Churchill, on the Hudson Bay. Work on actual construction, as announced by Chief Engineer Attwood, is to be commenced from Prince Albert this year, with the building of fifteen miles of roadbed to the Little Red River, the bridge over which will be constructed during the coming winter. The construction of this line, which will be rushed to completion, will make Prince Albert the terminal point for one of the largest railway propositions ever undertaken on this continent. It will be the clearing-house for the commerce between Canada and Europe, and has been the means of attracting more attention to this city than any other commercial undertaking in the history of Western Canada.

Its Picturesque and Healthful Location

PRINCE ALBERT possesses, indubitably, the most healthy and picturesque location of any city in Western Canada. The city lies on the south bank of the North Saskatchewan River. This stately stream, which is over a thousand feet wide at its narrowest point here, flows from the Rocky Mountains all the way to Lake Winnipeg. It is from the river that the city draws its supply of pure, clear water. Back of the river is "The Hill," a shaded wooded eminence upon which are going up to-day numerous residences destined, in years to come, to cause Prince Albert to be known as the City of Beautiful Homes. Upon this "Hill" section is located this modern subdivision of "City View," which is now being offered for home sites. Prince Albert is essentially the City of Home Life. One has but to look at the substantial residences to see that they have been built with a view to providing a permanent abiding place. The pretty lawns, with their shady trees, all speak of the artistic taste of a home-loving people. The city is doing its part, too. Boulevards are being built along the principal residential streets, and along the river front.

City View Subdivision

General Description

"CITY VIEW" subdivision, as its name implies, overlooks the city, and is located on the beautiful area known locally as "The Hill," the residential section of Prince Albert.

"City View" is distant one mile and a quarter from the City Hall and less from the Post-Office, and one-half mile from the City High School and St. Alban's Young Ladies' School.

The residential section of Prince Albert is becoming centred on "The Hill," and must continue to move in that direction, because the incoming railways will interfere, to a large extent, with the further filling up of the "Flat" for residences, the "Flat" skirting the Saskatchewan River. The location of "City View" overlooks the city, and the view is really magnificent.

The city is considering the early inauguration of an electric railway for its streets. The present plans indicate that this system will run along the hill, within two blocks of "City View."

Prices and Terms

FOR the first offering of lots at "City View" the prices are low and terms easy.

Inside lots from $125 to $300. Corner lots from 15 to 25 per cent. extra according to location. 10 per cent. down and $10 per month, without interest. 5 per cent. discount for cash.

Titles guaranteed under Land Titles Act (Torrens Titles).

All lots are high and dry, without one exception.

The lots are 25 feet by 122 feet to a lane.

All contracts are non-interest bearing.

With a city having the wonderful growth and great possibilities of Prince Albert, real estate is bound to advance with great rapidity. For investment alone, lots at "City View" offer a big opportunity. Take advantage of opening prices and buy before they advance. Send for plans and full particulars.

PURCHASE COUPON

ENGLISH'S LIMITED,
TORONTO, ONTARIO:

Enclosed find $....., being 10 per cent. of purchase price of (corner / inside) lot to cost $....., which are hereby authorized to select for me, relying on your judgment to secure for me the best one remaining at the price stated. I agree to pay the balance at the rate of $10 per month.

Name in full .....

Address .....

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

TORONTO WORLD

ENGLISH'S LIMITED

48-50-52 Victoria St., Telephone 3428 Main Toronto, Ont.

INQUIRY COUPON

ENGLISH'S LIMITED,
TORONTO, ONTARIO:

Please send me at your expense, without any obligation on my part, full particulars, plans, etc., regarding lots at "City View," Prince Albert, Sask.

Name in full .....

Street Address.....

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

TORONTO WORLD

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY

TALKS ABOUT BOOKS

The Collected Verse of Rudyard Kipling.

Handsomely bound in cloth, boxed.
A Presentation Edition with 17 full page illustrations in full colours by W. Heath Robinson.
Price $3.00 Net.

A New Chas. Whitcomb Riley Gift Book.
A Hoosier Romance

This is distinctly a gift book of unusual daintiness. It has Eight full page pictures in colours and thirty illustrations in black-and-white.
Handsomely boxed $1.50

Have you read "MOLLY MAKE BELEIVE"?
At All Booksellers

THE COPP CLARK CO. Limited.
Publishers - Toronto

SOCIAL NOTES

Gen. Cotton has given permission for the officers, non-commissioned officers and men attending Frederick Villiers' lecture at Massey Hall on Saturday evening, December 3, to wear uniform.

* * *

Miss Elf Bowes, St. George-street, is giving a tea on Friday afternoon to meet Miss Petica Geddes.

* * *

The third concert of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra will take place at Massey Hall on December 8, when Margaret Houston will be the assisting artist.

* * *

Mrs. Claude Jenning, Markham-street, is giving a tea on Tuesday to introduce her daughter, Ethel.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Miss Lola Beatrice, third daughter of the late Mr. W. F. Powell and Mrs. Powell, of Ottawa, to Capt. E. M. S. Charles, Royal Engineers of Dublin, Ireland, son of the late T. Edmonston Charles, physician to His Majesty the King, of Flushing, Cornwall. The marriage will take place in April.

* * *

Mrs. Harry J. Wright, Chestnut Park Road, will give a tea on December 2 in honor of Miss Dorothy Wright, who is at present in Ottawa the guest of the Hon. Alan and Mrs. Aylesworth.

* * *

The Flonzaley Quartet will give a concert at Association Hall on Monday evening in connection with the Women's Musical Club.

* * *

Trinity Methodist S. S. Orchestra.

A successful concert was given last Tuesday evening by the Orchestra of Trinity Methodist Sunday School, under the leadership of Mr. T. H. Meredith. A good program was provided, selections being given by Miss J. Ella Hudson, Mr. W. E. Remion, Mr. George Hudson, soloists; Miss Arleigh E. Ramsden, elocutionist; Mr. T. H. Meredith, cornetist, Mr. Bachelor, 'cellist. Several good numbers were rendered by the orchestra accompanied by cornet solos from Mr. Meredith.

* * *

The president of the Military Institute and Mrs. Hamilton Merritt are giving and at home at the Military Institute on Saturday afternoon, December 3.

* * *

Mrs. John Bruce gives a house dance to-morrow evening for Miss Muriel Brude.

* * *

Mrs. Frank McCausland, is giving a not-out dance at the Metropolitan on December 16 for her daughter Laura.

* * *

Mrs. Warrington gives a tea on Tuesday afternoon.

* * *

Mrs. Albert Austin and Miss Adele Austin are at Virgina Hot Springs.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Ritchie's dance for her daughter, Marguerite, takes place at McConkey's at 8.30 on Tuesday evening.

* * *

Mrs. Clarence Denison is giving a tea on Wednesday afternoon.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Edith P. Stevenson to Mr. Ivan Leonard Wright will take place at 7 p. m. on Wednesday, Dec. 14, in All Saints' Church.

* * *

St. Andrew's ball takes place at the King Edward at nine o'clock on Wednesday evening.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George E. G. Gooderham give a dance at the King Edward on Friday evening in honor of Miss Eleanor Gooderham.

* * *

Westminster Chapter I. O. D. E.

The regular monthly meeting of the Westminster Chapter I. O. D. E., was held on Monday at Argyle Hall, when a most interesting travel talk was given by Mrs. E. A. Stevens; also a piano solo by Miss Eva Corin.

The aim of this chapter is to give pleasure and comforts to the patients in the Weston Hospital for Consumptives.

It has been decided to give a talent tea on Monday, December 19, from 3 till 7 o'clock, at Argyle Hall, the proceeds in aid of the Xmas cheer of the inmates.

* * *

Miss V. Curley, Sudbury, is the guest of Miss Louise Smith, 441 Bathurst-street.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Isabelle J., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Duncan to William Alfred Moore, the marriage to take place quietly on December 3.

* * *

Mrs. Hyman Golberg will receive for the first time since her marriage, with her mother, Mrs. David Goldburg, 1034 Bathurst-street, Thursday, from four to seven.

* * *

Mrs. Norman McCutcheon, 650 Huron-street, will not receive until after the new year.

* * *

Mrs. P. Morland Lamb (formerly Miss Estella Lea) will receive with her mother for the first time since her marriage, on Tuesday afternoon and evening at Leaside, and afterwards on the first Thursday of the month.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Mayme Eddie to Mr. George Cooney will take place at Xmas.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Edith P. Stevenson to Mr. Ivan Leonard Wright, will take place at seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, December 14, in All Saints' Church.

MRS. LEWIS HARCOURT AND CHILD.
Mrs. Harcourt is the wife of the Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt, M.P., new Secretary for the Colonies.

WEDDING NOTICES

LOCKE—ANTHES.

The wedding took place at the Church of the Epiphany at 2.30 on Wednesday afternoon, of Miss Irene Anthes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Anthes, to Mr. Herbert Locke, son of the Rev. R. S. Locke, Shaw-street. The ceremony was performed by the father of the groom, assisted by the Rev. Canon Bryan, rector of the church. Mr Anthes gave away his daughter, who made a pretty and petite bride in her long trailing gown of heavy white satin the ninon tunic hand embroidered with pearls and the bodice trimmed with Brussels lace. The tulle veil was arranged off the face and she carried a lovely shower of white roses and lily-of-the-valley. She was attended by her sister, Miss Babe Anthes, as maid of honor, and her cousin, Miss Marion Hogg, Collingwood, as bridesmaid. The former wore a dainty frock of white embroidered chiffon over pink satin and Parisian hat of black velvet with pink roses and a white lace cap, and the latter was in pale blue satin with gold and a blue hat with pink roses and sable. She carried white chrysanthemums and Miss Anthes' bouquet was of pink roses. The bride's brother, Laurence, acted as best man and the ushers were: Mr. Swallow, Mr. Clarence Miller, Mr. Donald Galbraith and Mr. Ernest Evans. After the ceremony Mrs. Anthes held a reception at her residence on Dowling-avenue, where the decorations were entirely of pink and white roses, and the hostess was wearing mauve satin gown with overdress of paisley chiffon, a hat to match and bouquet of violets. She was assisted in looking after the guests by her sister, Mrs. Hogg, Collingwood, in white brocade with hat to match and the mother of the groom was in a handsome black gown and hat. After the health of the bride had been proposed and responded to by the groom, who made a very clever and appropriate speech, Mrs. Locke changed her wedding dress for a dark green tailor-made and small hat to match with mink furs, and the bride and groom left for a wedding trip to New York and Atlantic City, on their return residing at 22 Howland-avenue, which Mr. Locke has purchased. In the evening the wedding party dined at the Prince George and afterwards occupied two boxes at the Princess Theatre.

KEEFER—HOLLAND.

One of Toronto's prettiest and most popular girls became the wife of an Ottawa man on Wednesday afternoon at St. Paul's Church, Bloor-street, when Miss Edith Holland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Holland, St. George-street, was married to Mr. Thomas Coltrin Keefer, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Keefer of Elmswood, Ottawa. Archdeacon Cody performed the ceremony, assisted by Canon McNab, and during the signing of the register Miss Beatrice Delamere sang a solo and Mr. Paul Hahn played the 'cello. Mr. Palmer presided at the organ. The bride was preceded up the aisle by her two charming attendants, Miss Majorie Macdonald, maid of honor, and Miss Elsie Keefer, bridesmaid, gowned alike in gold tissue, veiled with rainbow gauze, crystal fringes and large black velvet hats, faced with gold and trimmed with a single large pink rose. They carried sunset roses, and received pearl and peridot pendants from the groom, the bride presenting scarf pins of the same stones to the best man and ushers, Mr. Pat Edwards, Ottawa; Mr. Reginald Holland, Mr. Dudley Hagarty, Mr. Billy Greening and Mr. Sims. Mr. Holland gave away his daughter, who was radiant in her wedding gown of white satin, embroidered with pearls and crystal and caught with an antique paste buckle. The Limerick lace veil was arranged off the face with a bandeau of pearls and sprays of orange blossoms and a shower of lily-of-the-valley and chiffon was carried. Her ornaments were a necklace and earrings of pearls. The church was decorated with banks of chrysanthemums and ferns and the guest pews marked with white chrysanthemums and satin ribbons. After the ceremony, a reception was held by Mrs. Holland at her residence, where the rooms were decorated with chrysanthemums of all colors and draped with southern smilax, the bride's table being done with white roses in silver. The health of the bride and groom was proposed by Canon McNab, after which Mrs. Keefer left to change her wedding gown for a smart traveling suit of dark blue serge and blue hat to match with dark green wings. She also wore a beautiful set of the new dark brown fox, her gift from the groom. In the evening the wedding party attended the "Merry Widow," at the Royal Alexandra Theatre. Mrs. Holland's gown was of silver grey charmeuses, with embroidery in pastel shades, a grey tulle toque with small roses and black and white willow plumes, and a boquet of Richmond roses, the same flowers with lilies being carried by the groom's mother, who wore a royal blue satin gown, with overdress of black chiffon and blue and black hat. Mrs. Crowdy (Ottawa), sister of the groom, was in peacock blue and a hat of the same shade; Mrs. Alan Keefer (Miss Claire Oliver) was very pretty in blue satin and a black velvet hat with pink rose at the side; Mrs. Anderson (Ottawa), aunt of the bride, was in black velvet and plumed hat to match. Other out-of-town guests were: Col. Anderson, Mr. Alan Keefer, Miss Hilda Symonds (Montreal), Miss McGregor (Montreal), Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Keefer (Ottawa), Mr. and Mrs. Northrup (Belleville), Col. Ray (Port Arthur), Mr. Allen Jones (Prescott), Mr. and Mrs. Corbett Whitton (Hamilton), Mrs. and Miss Chrysler (Ottawa).

Society at the Capital

The two important social, as well as ceremonial events of the season, the opening of parliament and the Drawing-room, held by Their Excellencies, constitute the formal opening of the gay season in Ottawa. At the former event on Thursday afternoon the 17th, altho there were perhaps not as many attendants as on many former occasions, the dresses were particularly handsome. On both occasions in almost every instance the ladies' costumes were limited to black, white and the quieter greys and violets, out of respect to Their Excellencies being still in court morning.

At the opening Her Excellency was escorted by the premier and was beautifully gowned in an exquisite robe of Duchesse satin in white draped with Brussels lace and embroidered in silver on the bodice. She wore her magnificent diamond tiara and necklace, also a rope of pearls and carried a bouquet of orchids. Lady Sibil Grey's gown was of black satin with drapings and sleeves of black net, Lady Evelyn being attired in white satin with iridescent embroideries and spangled net sleeves, and each carried a bouquet of orchids. Lady Sybil Grey's gown Malcolm, the wife of His Excellency's military secretary, was handsomely gowned in black velvet with which lace on the bodice and a collar of pearls. Lady Laurier, who was escorted by Sir Richard Scott, wore a beautiful gown of mauve satin veiled in chiffon of the same shade embroidered in silver, and a handsome diamond tiara and diamond and opal necklace, constituted her jewels. She carried a bouquet of mauve orchids. Mrs. William Pugsley's gown was of violet crepe de chine made over violet satin and trimmed with steel embroideries. Lady Borden looked handsome in black Chantilly lace fashioned over white satin, and wore diamonds and carried white chrysanthemums. Mrs. A. B. Aylesworth was gowned in black satin made en princesse and veiled in black tulle, and carried orchids. Mrs. William Templeman wore a beautiful jetted robe made over black satin and carried violets.

Lady Cartwright was a much admired figure in a gown of handsome brocad grey satin trimmed with rich lace. Mrs. Frank Oliver was particularly handsome in black miroir velvet, the bodice veiled in jetted lace, and she carried lilies of the valley. Mrs. William Paterson wore black Chantilly lace over white satin and Mrs. George P. Graham was charmingly gowned in a princesse robe of black velvet with tunic of jetted net.

Mrs. J. K. Kerr, wife of the speaker of the senate, held a reception immediately after the ceremony was concluded and looked extremely well in a gown of black peau de soie with silver embroidery and carrying a bouquet of violets and lily-of-the-valley. All the wives and daughters of the various cabinet ministers attended this reception going on afterwards to another equally charming reception held by Madame Marcil, wife of the speaker of the commons, in their pretty apartments. Madame Marcil wore a gown of pale mauve satin embroidered in gold and mauve of a darker shade and carried lilies-of-the-valley.

Some of those attending this function from out of town points were: Miss Hope Sewell, a debutante from Belleville, who wore a gown of white satin veiled in chiffon; Miss Dorothy Wright of Toronto, a charming debutante in white satin trimmed with pearl embroidery and veiled in ninon with touches of violet; Mrs. George A. Cox of Toronto, wearing white silk veiled in chiffon and embroidered in rhinestones and silver; Mrs. Kirchhoffer of Brandon in a princesse gown of mauve satin; Mrs. K. N. MacFee (nee Fielding) of London, England, in mauve satin veiled in chiffon; Miss Constance Henderson (debutante) of Toronto, in a white lace robe over mauve chiffon with touches of mauve velvet; Mrs. Raney of Toronto in a beautiful costume of grey satin veiled in grey ninon; Mrs. Grassett Baldwin of Rome, Italy, in black velvet trimmed with silver and pearl embroidery; Mrs. Thos. Coffey of London, Ont., wearing a handsome white lace robe over white satin; and many others too numerous to mention.

The usual military ceremonies, etc., accompanied the drawing-room on Saturday night, which probably outdid its predecessors in its brilliancy and eclat. Some of the dresses most admired were as follows:

Her Excellency, Lady Grey was stately and graceful in a beautiful gown of white satin veiled in black chiffon and trimmed with black silk fringe, the bodice trimmed with pearls and brilliants. The court train was of black panne velvet, lined with white chiffon, and she wore a veil of spangled black tulle and feathers fastened with a diamond buckle. She wore her diamond tiara and necklace and carried a large shower bouquet of mauve orchids with mauve streamers.

Lady Sybil Grey wore a graceful princess robe of black velvet, with diamond ornaments and veil of black spangled tulle and feathers surmounted by a diamond comb. Lady Evelyn Grey was also in black, her gown being of satin, with drapings on the corsage of white tulle, and she wore a veil of spangled tulle and white feathers. Mrs. Malcolm was gowned in a very simply made costume of heavy white satin, with sleeves and bertha of Brussels lace, and she wore a diamond tiara and necklet.

Lady Cartwright was a picturesque figure in a very handsome gown of eminence purple velvet, trimmed with old rose point lace, and carrying a large bouquet of violets and white carnations.

Lady Borden's gown was of pretty satin, with a very effective tunic embroidered in Greek design in violet, and she carried mauve 'mums. Mrs. Alan Aylesworth was queenly in a gown of black lace over white satin, trimmed with jeweled lace, and carried lilies-of-the-valley. Mrs. J. K. Kerr wore a particularly becoming princess robe of rich black velvet, with drapings of silver tissue, diamond tiara and necklace, and carried lilies-of-the-valley. Lady Ross of Toronto was also in black velvet, with jetted lace trimmings and white gauze drapings, and carried a bouquet of orchids. Mrs. Allen Keefer (nee Oliver) looked lovely in her wedding gown of white satin, with tunic of white net embroidered in crystals and pearls, and trimmings of rich d'Alencon lace. She carried white roses.

Mrs. Anglin of Toronto wore a beautiful gown of white satin embroidered in gold and pearls, and carried violets.

Four attractive debutantes, all gowned in becoming white satin costumes, were Miss Ottilie Wright and her three guests. Miss Armorel Thomas, Miss Marion Schreiber and Miss Norah Blake of Toronto. As usual, a large number of debutantes took advantage of this very suitable method of making their initial bow to society, as well as to Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Countess Grey.

Mrs. H. P. Wright on Monday evening gave a large ball in the Racquet Court, in honor of the debut of her second daughter, Miss Ottilie. All the young people of the capital as well as a large number of the younger married people thoroly enjoyed the event, which was successful in every detail.

Lady Laurier entertained one afternoon recently at the first large tea of the present session, when a throng of sessional visitors met again after a few months' absence from Ottawa. Sir Wilfrid, who was present, received hearty congratulations and good wishes for his seventieth birthday, Nov. 21.

The engagement has just been announced of Miss Lola Beatrice, third daughter of the late W. F. Powell and Mrs. Powell of Carling-avenue, to Captain E. M. S. Charles of the Royal Engineers, son of the honorary physician to His Late Majesty King Edward. The marriage has been arranged to take place in April next.

Another interesting engagement has recently been announced and is that of Miss Rosamond Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Chadwick of Daly-avenue, to Mr. Donald J. McDougall, M.L.A., son of the late Francis McDougall of Ottawa.

Restoring the Splendors of Ancient Rome

(Continued From Page One Magazine Section.)

threw himself to save the city from destruction. Here also are the altar of Julius Caesar and the Basilica Aemilia, the finest specimen of a Roman basilica yet brought to light. The most recent discovery is a beautiful statue of the Emperor Augustus, the first Roman emperor, made in his lifetime, and in almost perfect condition.

The region about the Basilica Aemilia is especially majestic with its triumphal arches, basilicas and temples, and it has now been made charming with symbolical laurel trees and other decorations.

Another section of the Archaeological Promenade leads to Palatine Hill, where the emperors had their magnificent palaces, glittering with gold and bronze and marble. There have been found the most ancient remains of the Rome of the Kings and of the first centuries of the republic. Below, between the Palatine and the Aventine Hills, in the Murcian Valley, where the Sabine women were abducted, is the Circus Maximus, the greatest palace of amusement in ancient Rome, used for chariot races, gladiatorial contests and massacres of poor Christians. The government is now pulling down some old houses that hide the circus and removing thousands of tons of rubbish accumulated upon its foundations.

A little farther on lies the site of the Capena Gate, which marks the beginning of the Appian Way, the way of tombs, founded by the Censor Appius Claudius three hundred and twelve years before Christ.

The Fountain of Egeria, who guided the second King of Rome in founding the religious institutions of the city; the Temple of Honor and Virtue; the Baths of Caracalla, the greatest that ever existed; the Tombs of the Scipuios, the Imperial Columbarium, where the ashes of the emperors were kept in vases; the Walls of Honorius, that witnessed the final downfall of Rome, are among the many other wonderfully interesting features of the promenade.

The opening of this splendid Archaeological Promenade will be the great feature of the impending celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Italian unity and the proclamation of Rome as the national capital.

MISS GRACE VAN STUDDIFORD, IN "A BRIDAL TOUR," AT THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA THIS WEEK.

The New Empire Shower is the newest creation in Bridal Bouqetc.

Dunlop's

96 Yonge St. Toronto, Can.

are originators and designers of the Empire Shower. *All others are imitations.* Decorations for Wedding Receptions, and Teas.

Designs for all occasions; all the Freshest and Best Cut Flowers, always on hand.

Send for prices. Night and Day Phones.

Whole Heads of Hair

Reaching this store just as they are cut, each cutting by itself and unmixed with any other, and each bearing the guarantee of our special European buyer, explains an important reason for the manifest superiority of our hair creations. All the hair in each production is the same hair, the same color, the same length, and there is no blending of many different shades, qualities and kinds of hair. It is

Just Like

Wearing something made from your own hair, if you could spare enough to have the need produced. Particular women will appreciate knowing that their extra hair comes from one precise spot, and not from anywhere and everywhere. And for hair creations of every kind fashioned from this hair the cost is no greater than is asked for the other kind.

The Pember Store

FINE HAIR NEEDS FROM FINE HAIR.
NEXT YONGE ST. ARCADE.

Jules & Charles

Company, Limited

Canada's Hair Fashion Stores
The Centre of Desirable Hair Goods.

Superior Quality of Hair, skillful workmanship, and fashionable style are the main features of our hair goods. Prices are extremely moderate.

A beautiful wavy switch, our popular Chanteeler Puffs will assist you to dress your hair becomingly.

Our Parisian Fronts, and Transformations, have no equal.

Bald men should see our featherweight toupees, they are the best procurable.

Two Stores
431 YONGE ST.
89 KING ST. W.

Most Acceptable Xmas Gift
A box of
Auyler's
Candies of Quality

When near our store a glass of our unexcelled Chocolate Ice Cream Soda or a cup of our Hot Chocolate will refresh you.

130-132 Yonge St. Toronto, Ont.
Our candies made on the premises.

ELGAR TRIO
Teas, Receptions, etc.
Senorita Brazill
Phone Coll. 1696

MISS STERNBERG

Dancing—Physical Culture and Fencing—Simpson Hall, 734 Yonge-street.
Senior Fancy Dancing Class Mondays, 2 to 3 p.m. Prospectus on application.

The True Secret of Beautiful Hair

(Amy Lester in World Magazine).

A famous French actress—well known in America—recently stated in an interview: "Nearly every woman knows the excellent results that follow dry shampooing, but too many depend upon orris root alone to keep the hair and scalp in good condition. Orris root will not grow hair.

"The best dry shampoo I know is made by mixing 4 ounces of powdered therox and 4 ounces of orris root. Sprinkle a little of this mixture upon the head and brush it thoroughly through the hair. The true secret of a successful dry shampoo is to distribute the orris root and therox through the hair evenly; use a sifter top can if you have it. Then don't spare the brush.

"This treatment keeps the hair light, fluffy and lustrous, while too much moisture on the hair and the alkali in most soaps tend to make the hair coarse, dry, brittle and dull in color."

MASSAGE

Massage, electricity, Swedish movements and facial massage. Patients treated at their residence if desired. Miss Howells, 432 Jarvis-street. Telephone North 3745. 7tf

The Teapot Inn are now installed in their new tea rooms, 18 Adelaide-street West, where they are prepared to give the same excellent service heretofore experienced by their clientele.

If you suffer from piles, fistulas or any disease of the lower bowel and want to be successfully treated with little or no pain or detention from business, apply to The Toronto Rectal Institute, 21 Wellesley-street, Toronto. Trained nurse in attendance. Write for booklet.

Stitt & Company
LIMITED
Milliners, Ladies' Tailors and Costumiers

ARTISTIC
Dinner and Evening Gowns
Wedding Trousseaux
Tailored Suits

MILLINERY
New Models for mid-winter wear are now being shown.

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE
Gloves in the Newest Shades
Evening Gloves in all lengths
Ladies' Silk Hosiery a specialty.

REDFERN-CORSETS—LA SPIRITE

11-13 King St. East. - - Toronto, Ont.

TORONTO THEATRES
Plays and Players of the week

PRINCESS—
"THE MAN WHO OWNS BROADWAY."
ALEXANDRA—
"A BRIDAL TOUR."
GRAND—
"THE WHITE SQUAW."

SHEA'S—
VAUDEVILLE.
MAJESTIC—
"VAUDEVILLE"
STAR
WORLD OF PLEASURE CO.
GAYETY—
LONDON BELLES.

GREENROOM GOSSIP.

Comedies Predominate.

The current theatrical season seems to be one in which comedies predominate. The theatrical managers have long been known to follow, in the character of their productions, the first signal hit of the season.

Henry B. Harris started off this season by scoring the first signal success with James Forbes' comedy, "The Commuters" and two weeks later "The Country Boy," another comedy which scored a big hit. Immediately following these two productions, every manager in New York sent to the front, their contributions of comedies, and as a result, from the 15th of August, when "The Commuters" was produced on Broadway, until the first of November, New York has been simply swamped with plays built along comedy lines. The question now revolving in the minds of the managers is: "Has the New York public seen enough of comedies; if so, what will be the character of the next turn of the public taste?"

Glint of Humor.

Edmund Breese, who will star in Percy Mackaye's play, "The Scarecrow," tells the following story of a prayer of two bell boys who were working in a hotel during the late San Francisco catastrophe. While the walls were shaking and fire raging one bell boy, impressed with the danger of the situation, uttered the following prayer: "Oh, Lord, send down your Son to help us in this great peril." "Nix—nix—on that son stuff," prayed the second bell boy, "come down yourself; this is no kindergarten party."

She Changed Her mind.

A story is related of an actress very well-known both in America and in England.

A manager desired her services very much for a part which he had, which fitted her personality. The actress insisted that she be featured and on this point the manager demurred. Finally it was agreed between them that if she scored a hit her name in all advertising matter should be twice the size of that of the rest of the cast.

The dramatic critics in their review of the play, unmercifully roasted the performance of this actress, and gave all the rest of the company fine notices.

Along about 11 o'clock the following note was sent to this manager:

"Dear Mr.——:

"I have reconsidered my ultimatum, and you needn't feature me."

"The Play is the Thing."

Elsie Ferguson, who is starring under the direction of Henry B. Harris, in discussing the drawing power of a star, among other things, said:

"A star with a big play that has the public appeal, can crowd a theatre. The same star with a mediocre vehicle will play to empty benches. The day when a star could fill a theatre, regardless of her vehicle, is over.

"The 'star system' was the result of an effort on the part of theatrical managers to concentrate attention on one individual, making that one the magnet to attract the playgoer to the theatre, as opposed to the old system, when ensemble acting was in vogue, and attention was divided between all the members of the company.

"On the other hand it is more than possible that the playwrights are responsible, to a great extent, for the present 'star system.' In writing a play, they made one character stand out above all the rest, and this part, over-shadowing the others, naturally gave to the actor or actress who played it, the central position. The public, overlooking the fact that the author's lines made this particular actor the dominant character, credited to him or her, the success in which the play was held. Out of this grew the idea of the manager to star the actor, and by concentrating the artillery of his forces on the favored one, created a vogue that will last as long as the theatre endures.

"The star system has many advantages. It offers to the smallest member of a theatrical organization an incentive to do his or her best, and spurred on by the reward of a stellar position, give to the public their best work.

"The star system has aroused more interest in the theatre than any other condition that has ever existed, as regards theatricals.

"The newspapers, too, are responsible in a great measure for the star system. When it was in its swaddling days it was coddled and petted until it grew strong and lusty and could stand alone.

"In Germany, where the star system has never had real serious encouragement, a transformation is setting in, and now our German cousins are witnessing the inauguration of the vogue that has obtained in this country for so many years."

WHAT IT TAKES TO MAKE A SHOW—NO. 2.

AUTHOR AND MANAGER.

At the Princess

Now that the first stage of the new theatrical season is upon us, and many of the big shows have already been presented here, it is possible to get a pretty clear line on the shows which will endure, and those which will be relegated to the storehouse. Each fall brings its quota of new plays, and it witnesses the continuation of those preceding seasons which have made "good" and which are considered sure things, and which have already caught the popular fancy strongly. Cohan and Harris' big musical comedy, "The Man Who Owns Broadway," which serves as a starring vehicle for the popular comedian, Raymond Hitchcock, appears to stand out conspicuously as the one big "hit" of last season. It will be presented at the Princess Theatre this week for the first time, and it will also be the first appearance here of Raymond Hitchcock in three years, and the first time in a Cohan play.

New York, Chicago, and Boston have each in turn given it praise and detained it for long runs, which are again to be repeated. The program will describe "The Man Who Owns Broadway" as a musical version of the author's former drama, "Popularity." Both the book and music are the work of Geo. M. Cohan.

For the pivotal character he has taken Sydney Lyons, a popular Broadway actor, and Sylvia Bridwell, a daughter of a millionaire, who becomes enamored with the idol of the hour, buys his photograph, attends six consecutive performances and then confides the secret of her fascination to her maid, who promptly informs the butler, who in turn passes the word to the housekeeper, and, she has been told in confidence, she tells the housemaid, and later the coachman and the chef are taken into the "secret."

Meantime Papa Bridwell arranges a marriage between his daughter and George Burnham, described on the program as a villain. Burnham has an accomplice, Caroline Curtis, a beguiling and fascinating young woman, and the scheme is concocted by this pair, that Burnham shall marry Sylvia and Charlotte shall become Mrs. Bridwell, sr. All is proceeding smoothly and, at an evening party "Papa" announces Sylvia's engagement, meantime wisely keeping back the word of his own approaching marriage. Tom, a brother of Sylvia's, mistrusts this Burnham-Curtis combination, and he tells his father so, for which he is ordered from the home. He telephones for Sydney Lyons and soon the hero appears, and the moment he clasps eyes on the pair of villains he quietly informs those concerned to beware.

Burnham and Curtis begin to poison the minds of the family against Lyons and state that he is a bad man, has figured in a dozen divorce cases, and is a widower with four children living in Denver. This is too much for poor little Sylvia, and she informs Lyons all that she has heard about him. Things begin to get pretty hot for all concerned, but Burnham and Curtis have become alarmed, and try to buy him over with a cheque for $100,000 which Papa Bridwell has carelessly drawn to the order of the bearer, and which the villains had the foresight to have certified. He takes the cheque and later presents it to Papa Bridwell with his compliments. It does not take Bridwell long to realize that he has been duped, and to bring the arch-conspirators to the scratch after which all ends happily by Lyons (the actor) winning the heart of Sylvia and the everlasting admiration of Papa Bridwell.

This part affords the popular comedian the best opportunity of his theatrical career. He is funny from the rise of the curtain to the finale. The play has been divided into three acts and four scenes, and is said to be a colossal production in every detail. The music has all the breeziness and catchiness characteristic of the prolific young author's work. It is filled with dancing, singing and laughing novelties, and nothing is more attractive than the choruses, the lyrics, and the double-quick action that always goes with the Cohanesque efforts.

Cohan and Harris have surrounded the star with a strong cast of principals including Flora Zabelle, known in private life as Mrs. Raymond Hitchcock, Mildred Elaine, Gertrude Webster, Leila Rhodes, John Hendricks, Richard Taber, Francis Lieb and Mark Sullivan.

The large chorus has been trained to the minute, and an entertainment of the highest order of excellence may be expected. The engagement will include Wednesday and Saturday matinees. After here the company returns to Chicago for three months.

At the Royal Alexandra

Grace Van Studdiford, in the Parisian comic opera, "A Bridal Trip," is the attraction that will undoubtedly please our theatregoers at the Royal Alexandra this week. The splendid singing of this American prima donna in "The Golden Butterfly" last season is well remembered in Toronto. She unquestionably deserves the high distinction that has been conferred upon her of "the most dashing and melodious soprano on the American stage."

The well-known playwright Harry B. Smith adapted the book and lyrics for the American stage, while the music is by Planquette, the famous author of "The Chimes of Normandy."

The plot of the comic opera deals with the pursuit of a bewitching young widow by a prince of the Turkish realm. He has had only one glimpse of his ideal but it resolved him to forswear the custom of his people and dispense with a harem. The widow was parted at the altar from her husband, who was afterwards lost at sea. A designing marriage broker has learned of the dowry that accompanies the hand of the widow, and he has succeeded in being plighted to her. The play opens at this juncture upon a magnificent scene depicting a cafe on one of the quays in Constantinople.

It is said both the scenic artist and the costumer have indulged freely in the license for startling gorgeous effects that this oriental locale afforded. Scenery that is truly magnificent is shown, and costumes that baffle description in oddness in design, richness in material and extravagance in color are worn by the queer, polyglot crowd which is to be seen only in the orient.

The day set for the wedding of the widow and the Englishman has arrived. Her friends are gathered in the cafe. A large punch bowl is very much in evidence. The prince returns from his travels. He is but faintly interested in the description that one of his followers gives him of the beauties that have been collected from all over the kingdom for his harem. He espies the widow, learns of her betrothal and makes the discovery that, like himself, she has been harboring the hope that they may meet again. The prince sees no way to prevent the wedding when a gypsy girl, who has been deserted by the Englishman, appears, and suggests that the wedding punch be drugged and the widow abducted. This is done, and the widow is carried away to the palace of the prince along with the wedding guests. It has been decided to hypnotize them all when they recover from their stupefaction, and pretend that they have died from the effects of the drugged punch and been transported to Paradise.

From there on the plot quickens, and it would be futile to attempt to describe it in its entirety. The comedy element has been generously cared for, and there are many musical numbers in the score that give Miss Van Studdiford and a splendid supporting company ample scope to display their musical training.

SCENE FROM THE CANADIAN ROMANTIC DRAMA, "THE WHITE SQUAW," AT THE GRAND THIS WEEK.

At the Grand

It is an old saying that truth is stranger than fiction, but it applies to the romantic drama, "The White Squaw," the attraction at the Grand all this week. The play is from the pen of the talented young actress-authoress, Della M. Clarke, who made her stage debut under Augustine Daly and was later prominently identified with numerous Charles Frohman companies. Miss Clarke's play has its scenes in the forests of Michigan about a century ago, a period when America was really in the making.

Among the earlier settlers who braved the dangers and endured the hardships in the path-blazing occupation of building the U. S., were the grandparents of Miss Clarke. Where other pioneers met death at the hands of the Indians in that section and at that time, Miss Clarke's grandparents gained the confidence and love of the redskins whose mistreatment at the hands of the whiteman had aroused hatred and resentment in their aboriginal breasts. In fact, so great was their devotion for Miss Clarke's grandmother that they named her "The White Squaw," and it was from this that Miss Clarke gained her title for the play.

The story of "The White Squaw" deals with two sisters, one as a baby tragically thrown into the hands of Indians to be reared by them in the belief that she was their child, and the other grows up amid bright and refined surroundings. It is when the two sisters, unknown to each other, come face to face that the story starts to be carried thru its channels and veins of romance, laughter and heart interest to happy conclusion. The story is a true one; it was told to Miss Clarke when she was the merest bit of a child clamoring around the knee of her grandmother. The grandparents had known such an incident in real life. The story made a tremendous impression upon Miss Clarke's childish mind, where it was stored away and when her years had grown she commenced an exhaustive study of the history of that period, perhaps the most picturesque in the career of the States. Armed with ample facts and drawing upon her fertile imagination backing all with her knowledge of stagecraft, she rounded out this play.

At the Majestic

Six vaudeville attractions of unparalled brilliance will be offered this week at the Majestic Theatre, commencing to-morrow afternoon. In assembling these acts the management promise a rare treat for the patrons of this popular playhouse. The program will be topped by the famous Nevaros. European tight wire performers, whose act comes with the highest recommendation. Last season this act was one of the big feature attractions with the Ringling Bros. circus, and is considered one of the most wonderful of its kind on the vaudeville stage. These performers, who are daring in the extreme, perform some remarkable feats; in fact they do "stunts" which at a first glance seem almost impossible to the naked eye. They introduce their famous "umbrella dance" and many other features which thrill the audience. Next in order of merit on the bill will be the original Troubador Trio, vaudeville's favorite "street singers," whose act is sure to win the indelible stamp of approval. It is a most entertaining specialty, and the gorgeous stage setting and the many handsome costumes worn by the principals are a delight to the eye. Their repertoire includes all the latest classic and popular selections.

Another specialty new to local playgoers will be the Simpson Trio, featuring Baby Helen, a particularly clever five-year-old artist. With fluffy pink ribbons in her hair, she looks much like a big doll, and she sings, "I Want Some One to Flirt With Me," in which she introduces all the expression that a trained woman of the stage would do. The most remarkable feature of her singing is her perfect register. This little tot travels the scale without any noticeable strain and she possesses plenty of volume. Other notable features on the bill embrace: Abe Goldman, a clever Hebrew character comedian, who brings with him new dialect jokes and parodies. The Sternoffs, a team of clever Russian dancers, whose act is said to be a stunner of its kind; and Terry and Franks, singers and dancers, who have made their work up to the minute. These acts will be supplemented by three reels of films of the latest comic animated motion pictures on the "Majesticograph." Four performances are given daily at popular prices.

FOUR GRADUATES OF THE METROPOLITAN COLLEGE OF MUSIC, NEW YORK, NOW MEMBERS OF RAYMOND HITCHCOCK CO.," AT THE PRINCESS THIS WEEK.

At the Star

An excellent cast of players, a beauty chorus of thirty-five show girls, new and startling innovations that will thrill even the most blase theatregoer, and a wealth of scenic equipment are promised as inducements to attend the performance of "Playing the Ponies," which will begin a week's engagement at the Star Theatre, Monday matinee, Nov. 28. This show is given by "The World of Pleasure" company, an organization under the management of Gordon & North. It is said to be something entirely out of the ordinary, and possessed of features entirely new to the stage. The price is in two acts and seven scenes; there are fourteen song hits in the play, among them, "I'll Teach You Up in the Garden of Love," "The French Flip Flop," "Bamboo," "I've Got the Ring—I've Got the Home," "My Yiddish Colleen," "Twine Youself Around Me," "Wedding Bells," "My Lady Love." The book is by Don Roth and the music was written by Theo. Morse and Leo Edwards and lyrics by Ed. Lee. The management have done everything in their power to make this entertainment of a high order, and amusement lovers cannot do better.

than secure their seats at as early a date as possible for this attraction. Among the members of the notable company are: Dorothy La Mar, Eva Mull, Fay Tunis, Marion Hastings, Harry Marks Stewart, Will Fox, Harry E. Yost, Eddie Lovett, Herbert Terry, Manning and Drew and Bernard Kelly. These people need no introduction to theatregoers, as their work in the past is sufficient recommendation to warrant great things from them in comedy.

At the Gayety

No announcement is better calculated to please the patrons of the Gayety Theatre this week than the coming of Rose Sydell and her well known burlesque organization, "The London Belles." This is one of the most popular attractions on the burlesque circuit, being composed of nearly two score of clever entertainers, exponents of every form of amusement known to variety, including a chorus of twenty-five pretty girls.

The style of the performance, while not differing materially from the average burlesque show, is quite distinctive. The entertainment consists of a highly amusing farce, entitled "The Girl from Sherry's," which is divided into two parts. It is said to be rich in topical humor, and introduces a number of characters new to the burlesque stage. The scenery and wardrobe used in the skit are among the prettiest seen this season, and many new electrical effects are introduced to embellish the many musical numbers.

Between the first and second acts of the burlesque is seen the olio of vaudeville specialties, and among them are some that will be sure to please the most exacting.

Positively the highest salaried act on the vaudeville stage will be seen in the Willard Brothers, the funniest and most laughable act on the American stage.

Rose Sydell will assume the leading feminine role in the burlesque, displaying a number of gorgeous Parisian gowns and a wealth of gems which have won for her the sobriquet, "Queen of Diamonds."

The usual matinees will be given.

MISS EVA MULL, WITH THE "WORLD OF PLEASURE CO.," AT THE STAR THIS WEEK.

W. S. CAMPBELL AMUSEMENT CO. Presents
ROSE SYDELL and Her Famous
LONDON BELLES
IN THE NEW MUSICAL AND FARCICAL EXTRAVAGANZA
"THE GIRL FROM SHERRY'S"
The Biggest Laughing Hit in Up to the Minute Extravaganza

GAYETY
BURLESQUE & VAUDEVILLE
DAILY MATS. LADIES-10¢
EVENINGS PRICES 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c. MATINEE PRICES 15, 25, 35, 50c

40—A COMPANY OF—40
HEADED BY THE KINGS OF FUN
W. S. CAMPBELL and JOHNNY WEBER
The Two Funniest Comedians in the World, with
MISS ROSE SYDELL THE FAMOUS BEAUTY WHOM THE CRITICS STYLE,
"The Acknowledged Queen of Extravaganza."
A Score of Mirth-Provoking Comedians. Wonderful Creations in Brilliant Costuming. A Real Beauty Congress in the Bewitching Chorus. A Magnificent Scenic and Electrical Equipment. Gorgeous Gowns, Sweet and Pretty Girls, Tuneful Music, Augmented Vaudeville.
THE BIG FUN SHOW OF THE YEAR
DEC. 5—THE GREAT "BEHMAN SHOW."

MISS DOROTHY LA MAR, WITH THE "WORLD OF PLEASURE CO.," AT THE STAR THIS WEEK.

Bill at Sheas.

Manager Shea has a great show at Shea's Theatre this week, headed by the favorite, Edward Davis, in "The Picture of Dorian Grey," by Oscar Wilde. This is Mr. Davis' own dramatization and has been the greatest success a sketch has seen in many seasons. He is ably assisted by beautiful Adele Blood and Templar Saxe. The special extra attraction on the bill provided by Manager Shea for the week is Howard and North, and no greater favorites ever appear at Shea's. Their acts, "Those Were Happy Days," and "Back to Wellington" are the classics of vaudeville. They have been seen from coast to coast since their last appearance here and their success always assured. This week, by request, they are to revive "Those Were Happy Days." Since the act was first seen it has been added to in many ways and is now one of the most refined acts on the vaudeville stage, and in the hands of those two clever men is always a welcome addition to any bill. Jack Wilson and Company are a feature of the bill and this comedy trio in "An Upheaval in Darktown" always means a long series of merry laughs. Jack Wilson is the cleverest burlesquer on the stage and he has clever assistance from handsome Ada Lane and Frank Beatty, whose well-trained tenor voice is always a delight to his host of admirers. There is not a dull moment in the act of Connelly and Webb. Mr. Connelly is a whole show in himself, playing popular and classical compositions on the piano and injecting a lot of amusing by-play and

"The Thief" Coming to the Popular Grand

Charles Frohman's Greatest Dramatic Offering to be Presented at Less Than Dollar-Fifty Prices.

"The Thief," that greatest of all forceful and appealing dramas of domestic misunderstandings, claimed by Charles Frohman to be his greatest dramatic offering, comes to the Grand next week for the first time at less than dollar fifty prices.

Read this gripping story of the play as told in extracts from the dialog of "The Thief":

Marie L.: "I didn't begin by doing wrong. At first I loyally tried to manage with our means. Sometimes I thought myself nicely dressed, but when I came to compare myself with the different women we meet who spend a lot on their clothes, I lost all joy and all confidence. How often I have watched you without your seeing! I have seen your eyes make comparisons—comparisons in which I suffered—and I realized that because of bad weapons I was fighting a losing battle."

Richard: "Absurd!"

Marie L.: "Absurd, perhaps—but heavens, how real! How I have suffered! You shrug your shoulders, but you're a man and won't understand. I suffered in silence for a while and remained straight. My first beautiful gown was the cause of all the harm—it was a low-necked gown—a marvel, it was—do you remember?"

Richard: "I remember nothing."

Marie L.: "In a wilful moment I had ordered it in the Rue de la Paix. I first wore it at a dinner at the Hartmann's—you were waiting for me in the small drawing-room, ready to start. I presented myself before you, my heart leaping in my breast. You said nothing—you looked at me—you looked at me in the glass, but you said nothing—only at dinner you smiled at me, from time to time, a little, sly, caressing smile—and I felt so proud, so buoyant, so happy! Things shone around me! We came home rather late; on the landing you took me in your arms and kissed me, and you murmured, 'Little Marsie, I'm proud of you.' I was lost. You don't understand. A woman in love would understand me. Ah! do you see, a compliment to a woman in love, a compliment! It is a heat which comes down, it makes your head swim—it is wine—one is intoxicated—I was lost. From that evening I would have nothing but the big dressmakers, nothing but the smartest frocks. Then to be complete I wanted beautiful under things of lawns and lace and ravishing hats. It became a mania, and it spread without ceasing—and the debts increased terribly!

"One morning in February Aline hunted me up; I told her my worries. She immediately proposed to get me out of my difficulties. She knew an underlinen dressmaker, A Madame Breton, who would take all my bills on her own account, both the old and the new. Of course I was to give promisory notes to this person and pay her interest!—and what interest—and Breton and Aline arranged to send me very reasonable bills as a blind!"

It is seldom that a play of the calibre and fame of "The Thief" is offered at the Grand prices, and this opportunity should not be missed.

Maud Adams Coming

There is one theatrical announcement that is always looked forward to with much pleasure. It is the one telling of the coming of Maude Adams, and such is the popularity of the actress that the announcement pleases all classes of theatregoers. Miss Adams is to be seen at the Princess Theatre a week from Monday when Charles Frohman is to present her in J. M. Barrie's latest comedy, "What Every Woman Knows." Great as has been Miss Adams' success in Barrie's previous plays that which she has won in the latest work from his pen is the greatest of all. During the major portion of its first season the play ran in New York to audiences that nightly packed the Empire Theatre to the doors. Again did Miss Adams give the play there at holiday time last season and again did it have success that was out of the ordinary. Barrie's humor is always delightful and never fails to strike a responsive chord. It seems to be the most natural thing in the world to laugh with him and he can not be charged with ever writing anything that is cheap or tawdry. The opening scenes of the comedy are laid in Scotland and Barrie has taken for his principal characters the Scotch that he knows so intimately. He gives one a good look into the little home where three bachelor brothers marry off their little sister to an energetic young man. The little woman would have her husband become a big figure in the world and subtly she succeeds tho there are heart burnings on the journey. The husband is thick-headed and arrogant, is devoid of a sense of humor and it is only when he realizes and acknowledges the aid his wife has given him that one is ready to forgive him. There is a great deal of food for thought beneath the humorous surface of the comedy. Miss Adams will be seen in the play surrounded by a company of much strength and balance. The matinees during the engagement of the actress will be on Wednesday and Saturday.

W. S. CAMPBELL AND JOHNNY WEBER, WITH ROSE SYDELL'S LONDON BELLES' AT THE GAYETY THIS WEEK.

How Raymond Hitchcock Found His Life Work

In 1891 John Wanamaker, the merchant-prince of Philadelphia, exercised an influence upon the American stage which resulted in a marked addition to the gaiety of the nation. In that year Mr. Wanamaker decided that the efforts of Raymond Hitchcock as a shoe salesman and guardian of the rubber stockroom were not necessary to the prosperity to business. Accordingly he discharged the angular young clerk. Previously he had discharged him four times, but on each occasion the blonde expert in Oxford ties had joked his way back into the good graces of the management. This time his dismissal was final.

Young Hitchcock who had gone to Philadelphia some years before from Auburn, N. Y., turned his back upon business and the world of industry. He walked over to the Grand Opera House and enlisted in the chorus of the Carlton Opera Company. His first appearance being in "The Brigands." He carried a spear all that season, and studied the mechanics of acting. The following summer he fell victim to sciatic rheumatism and wasted away to 98 pounds. As a 98 pound chorus man, he joined the "Little Tycoon" company at the Chestnut-street Opera House, playing a bit, and also singing in the chorus.

Then to the Bijou Theatre went Hitchcock with Milton Aborn, as a $30 a week comedian, singing in tabloid operas. Returning to Philadelphia, he joined Oscar Gerard at the opening of the Star Theatre where he remained twenty weeks in "Said Pasha." Here he made a hit which vibrated as far east as Boston and Henry W. Savage sent for him and signed him for his English Grand Opera Company. After a few seasons in grand opera Mr. Savage starred him in "King Dodo" and other attractions. Two years ago he signed with Cohan and Harris, and he says now that he will remain with this firm as long as George Cohan will write musical comedies for him. He considers that "The Man Who Owns Broadway" affords him more opportunities than any other character that he has ever created during his theatrical career.

THE DUTCH BULB INDUSTRY.

Almost $4,000,000 Worth Are Exported Annually.

The Dutch bulb growers are organized into a general federation which now numbers nearly 3000 members and is divided into thirty-seven local groups. A paper is published twice a week, weekly exchanges are held during the trade season, novelties are examined and reported upon by a committee of judges and a trade council enquires into and decides all trade differences.

Since 1750 the cultivation and export of bulbs have been regularly carried on in Holland, says The Journal of the Irish department of agriculture. The trade reached its present enormous proportions during the last decades of the nineteenth century.

The bulb growing industry was first confined to Haarlem and its vicinity, but has gradually extended wherever a suitable piece of land was available. In order to grow bulbs meadows have been transformed and sand dunes levelled. The preparation of land for this purpose is often very costly, and the value of the best plots varies from £820 to £500 ($1557 to $2432) an acre.

The export statistics of the industry, which have been carefully kept since 1897, show that the total export has very largely increased in the last ten years. The value of this export cannot now be less than £800,000 ($3,893,200). England is still Holland's best customer for bulbs, taking nearly 40 per cent. of the total export. The number of bulb exporting firms in Holland is about 200; there are also over 2500 growers who do not export directly but send their produce thru the larger firms. The number of persons employed in the bulb industry is estimated at 4000.

Distribution of Seed, Grain and Potatoes.

By instruction of the hon. minister of agriculture a distribution is being made this season of samples of superior sorts of grain and potatoes to Canadian farmers for the improvement of seed. The stock for distribution has been secured mainly from the experimental farms at Indian Head (Sask.), Brandon (Man.) and Ottawa (Ont.). The samples consist of oats, spring wheat, barley, field peas, Indian corn (for ensilage only), and potatoes. The quantity of oats sent is four pounds, and of wheat or barley five pounds, sufficient in each case to sow one-twentieth of an acre. The samples of Indian corn, peas and potatoes weigh three pounuds each. A quantity of each of the following carieties has been secured for this distribution:

Oats—Banner, Abundance, Danish Island, Wide-Awake, Thousand Dollar, Improved Ligowo—all white varieties.

Wheat—Red varieties: Marquis and Early Red Fife (early beardless sorts of high baking strength), Red Fife (beardless), Preston and Huron (early, bearded). White varieties: White Fife (beardless), Bobs (early, beardless).

Barley—Six-rowed: Mensury and Manchurian (a selection from Mensury). Two-rowed: Standwell and Invincible.

Field peas—Arthur and Golden Vine.

Indian corn (for ensilage)—Early sorts: Angel of Midnight, Compton's Early and Longfellow. Later varieties: Selected Leaming, Early Mastodon and White Cap Yellow Dent.

Potatoes—Early varieties: Rochester Rose and Irish Cobbler. Medium to late varieties: Gold Coin, Carman No. 1, and Money Maker. The later varieties are, as a rule, more productive than the earlier kinds.

Only one sample can be sent to each applicant, hence, if an individual receives a sample of oats, he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley, peas, Indian corn or potatoes. Applications on printed cards or sheets, or lists of names from one individual, or applications for more than one sample for one household, cannot be entertained. The samples will be sent free of charge thru the mail.

Applications should be addressed to the Dominion Cerealist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and may be sent in any time from the 1st of December to the 15th of February, after which the lists will be closed, so that the samples asked for may be sent out in good time. Applicants should mention the variety they prefer, with a second sort as an alternative. Applications will be filled in the order in which they are received, so long as the supply of seed lasts. Farmers are advised to apply early to avoid possible disappointment. Those applying for Indian corn or potatoes should bear in mind that the corn is not usually distributed until April, and that potatoes cannot be mailed until danger from frost in transit is over. No postage is required on mail matter addressed to the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Cat's Fifteen Day Fast.

From The London Standard

On the sails of the Undine, the flagship of Admiral Sir Charles Drury, commander in chief at the Nore, being unfurled at Chatham the ship's cat rolled out on the deck. She had been overlooked in the sails fifteen days. She was very emaciated.

Polly—Mollie's fiance is awfully conceited.

Dolly—In what way?

Polly—He has never told her how unworthy he was of her.—Philadelphia Record.

GRACE VAN STUDDIFORD'S PROTEGES

As each one blames it on the other, there is no way to find out just who conceived the idea. Dorothy Wilson has known Grace Van Studd iford the longest. Perhaps it was she who put it into the heads of her chums, Blanch Betters, Grace Mille r and Blanche Babbett, to run away from the Jeanne Meade Seminary of Norwalk, Conn., and join Miss Van Studdiford in her new play, "A Bridal Trip." Anyway, these four young society misses are now learning the ways of the theatrical world instead of acquiring the polish for which the famous Norwalk school is noted. Miss Van Studdiford is so fond of them she posed specially with them for this photograph.

humor at the same time. He makes the piano talk. His partner, Miss Webb, is an attractive young woman who has a pretty face and a sweet voice She sings selections from various operas with pleasing effect and gives an artistic touch to the act. The title of the act, "A Stormy Finish," promises something unusual at the close. Mr. Connelly has devised a mechanical outfit for producing a perfect imitation of a tornado and when the machinery starts the spectators instinctively reach for their umbrellas and are inclined to rush for the cyclone cellars. The act comes to a close in a veritable war of elements and so violent is the hurricane that Miss Webb's gown is blown away, leaving her in a somewhat embarrassing position to the amusement of the audience. The four musical Hodges are newcomers at Shea's. They are instrumentalists of the highest order and their repertoire is made up of the most tuneful and pleasing and best music. They are refined and present an entertainment that is as delightful as unusual. Belle Adair is another newcomer and one of the daintiest girls that Sheagoers have seen in many weeks. She has been a big success elsewhere and will be welcome here. Rice, Sully and Scott have not been seen in two seasons and they are the hardest working tramps on the stage. The comedy bar work is artistic, clever, extremely fast and always funny. The Kratons present their hoop-rolling act, "In Hoopland," and this is a most delightful performance in that specialty. The hoops are all named and move about like real live actors, the Kratons keeping in the background until the close of the act.

The big show of the week closes with new pictures on the kinetograph.

Another Savage Production

"The Little Damozel," which is to be the attraction at the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week, commencing Monday night, is the latest production to be made by Henry W. Savage, who has been responsible for a number of the most sensationally successful offerings that the American stage has seen for the last decade.

Just a few of these are "Madame Butterfly," "The Merry Widow," "The College Widow," "The County Chairman," "Madame X" and "The Prince of Pilsen." The name of Col. Savage on a program as the sponsor for any production has come to be accepted as a guarantee of merit, and there is every reason to believe that from local playgoers "The Little Damozel" will receive as cordial a greeting as was extended to any of these successes which have preceded it.

Women Lack Sense of Humor.

Helen Ware, in a recent interview, said:

"Women have no sense of humor, that's why they shouldn't be politicians and mix up the vote.

"Women would have a sense of humor if they hadn't smothered all their laughs century after century, because they have always been afraid they would laugh in the wrong place and incur criticism.

"Humor of the kind we have in our modern plays is variable. It touches some and passes others, but invariably I hear the laughter of the men above the laughter of the women in the theatre.

"Women generally compromise between a titter and a suppressed shout, if the humor of a situation has penetrated their 'literal' bones.

"If women had a sense of humor they wouldn't quarrel over men.

"They wouldn't say catty things about clothes.

"They wouldn't care whether their hats cost $5 or $50.

"They wouldn't try to vote.

"They wouldn't marry so often or so rashly.

"They wouldn't marry for money."

Actress Who Conceals Beauty.

In this day and in this world, it is the paramount ambition of every woman to look as beautiful as possible. To aid her in furthering this desire, she employs every artifice and trick of the modiste and milliner, not overlooking the alluring and beautiful works of the jeweler's craft.

All observers of "the woman beautiful" unanimously declare the women of to-day are far more beautiful than the tribe femanine has ever been. Some have even insisted that Venus, Juno, and Minerva, of mythological fame, and Marie Antoinette, Josephine and Marie Louise of historical memory, if alive to-day, would fade into insignificance, placed in comparison with the thousand and one famous beauties of the hour.

As a paradox to the universal ambition of "God's fairest creatures," Eleanor Stuart, who plays "Molly" in "The Deserters," is an example. Miss Stuart, off the stage, is noted for her comely features, and to set them off is just as much interested in the latest modes, vogues and fashions as any other woman, but the artist in her, rising uppermost, submerges the feminine desire to accentuate her beauty, disguises her features in atrocious make-up, thereby making herself as hideous as possible in correctly carrying out the author's ideas of the part.

May Irwin's Success.

Incidental to May Irwin's first week at Wallack's, New York, in her farcical-comedy, "Getting a Polish," has been the receipt of a large number of congratulatory telegrams, sent from all parts of the United States. A peculiarity of these messages is that nearly all of them were sent by former members of May Irwin's companies. They came from actors and actresses, stage managers and property men. The star was much affected by so unexpected a manifestation of good-will.

"One might almost have thought I was just making my debut, so cordial were they in well-wishing," commented Miss Irwin. "It was quite out of the ordinary, in my experience, at least. And to think that these messages came from those who had been associated with me in those times of play-producing which are so apt to test one's temper is all the more gratifying. It seems to refute the notion that women cannot successfully manage a stage production.

"Among these telegrams I missed one from Jacques Kruger. He had hitherto never failed to send me a message on my opening nights. Out of consideration for my feelings, my friends concealed from me the news of the accident which caused his death. I had known Mr. Kruger so long and so intimately that a real friendship had grown up between us."

Mr. Kruger was Mr. Jones in Miss Irwin's comedy, "The Widow Jones," and also supported her in George Ade's one-act farce, "Mrs. Peckham's Carouse."

MAJESTIC THEATRE
REFINED VAUDEVILLE
4 SHOWS DAILY 4 | WEEK COMMENCING NOV. 28 | 4 SHOWS DAILY 4
MATS.: 1 and 3 EVGS.: 7 and 9
PRICES Matinees 2500 SEATS AT 5 AND 10c.
Evenings 5 10 20 and 25
Show of Unparalleled Brilliance
First Time Here The Big Feature THE NEVAROS Europe's Greatest Wire Performers
First Time Here THE SIMPSON TRIO Featuring Baby Helen
First Time Here ABE GOLDMAN Delineator of Hebrew Characters
First Time Here THE STERNOFFS Premier Russian Dancers
First Time Here TERRY and FRANKS In a Perfect Typhoon of Folly
First Time Here Extra Added Feature THE TROUBADORS Vaudeville's Favorite 'Street Singers'
THE MAJESTICOGRAPH
PRICES Matinees 2500 SEATS AT 5 AND 10c.
Evenings 5 10 20 and 25

ROYAL ALEXANDRA

SEATS BELL PIANO CO. 146 YONGE

THIS WEEK | ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY, 25c to $1.00

DANIEL V. ARTHUR Presents THE

GRACE VAN STUDDIFORD OPERA CO.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST MUSICAL ORGANIZATION HEADED BY THE PEERLESS PRIMA DONNA

MISS GRACE VAN STUDDIFORD

IN THE PARISIAN COMIC OPERA

A BRIDAL TRIP

Adaptation by HARRY B. SMITH. Music By PLANQUETTE, Composer "Chimes of Normandy"

AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA

100 IN COMPANY AND EVERYONE A SINGER 100

Including Maude Odell, George Leon Moore, Bernice Mershon, Harry Macdonough, Robert Pitken, H. David Todd and Florenz Kolb.

WEEK DEC. 5 | MATINEES WEDNESDAY SATURDAY 25c. to $1.00

HENRY W. SAVAGE

Producer of "The Merry Widow," "Madame Butterfly," "Madame X," "The Prince of Pilsen," and other noted successes.

OFFERS

THE LITTLE DAMOZEL

BY MONCKTON HOFFE

THE CHARMING COMEDY OF SENTIMENT WHICH PLAYED FOR ONE YEAR IN LONDON. IT WAS

"THE BEST ACTED PLAY IN NEW YORK"

IT COMES HERE WITH THE IDENTICAL NEW YORK CAST AND PRODUCTION

Opinion differs among the friends of Bliss Carman as to whether the well-known poet and literateur is six feet three or six feet five inches in height. Yet, far from being sensitive on the subject, Carmen tells this story on himself: During a visit to Washington he was introduced to James Whitcomb Riley by a mutual friend on Pennsylvania-avenue. The Hoosier poet is not so well versed in the gentle art of being tall as is his contemporary, and according to Carman, as Riley switched his quid from one cheek to the other and surveyed him much as a countryman viewing a skyscraper, he remarked: "Well, by gum! Your parents must have trained you on a trellis."

STAR

Matinee Daily THE HOME OF REAL BURLESQUE

WEEK OF NOVEMBER 28

THE SEASON'S BIG HIT

CREATING A SENSATION WHEREVER THEY APPEAR

GORDON & NORTH AM. CO.

OFFER

THE GREATEST AND MOST COSTLY PRODUCTION EVER PRESENTED

THE WORLD OF PLEASURE

This Production, which includes a Cast of Notable Principals and a Chorus of Exceptional Loveliness, unquestionably is the most

ELABORATE NOW BEFORE THE PUBLIC

FULL OF

COLOR, EXQUISITE TUNEFULNESS AND MERRIMENT

Next Week—STAR SHOW GIRLS.

AS YOU LIKE IT

(A Sylvan Saunter) By A. O'M.

In this youth, Shakespere was given to erotic verse, not always edifying either. Which of the poets ever did try to sing of love and leave the Venus and Adonis out? Pagan ideals since the Rennaissance have permeated the very pores of European literature, and we know how much Greece and Rome apotheosized the animal in man. Grace, strength and elasticity are portrayed by Phidias and Praxiteles as no others could; and then, too, the spiritual man had a god or a godess as patron of every faculty of the mind and passion of the body. The ideal of Christ was repression—the vow. Passions, in their own estate and native power, did well enough without divination. Venus, Lucrece and the sonnets have many altars and much incense, but we'd rather be excused. The wild admirer can see nothing wrong, or even the least flaw in his idol. The age is always responsible. It may be. But great men should discipline their age. Juliet and Rosalind seem a sort of redemption. There is not a word escapes the lips on the balcony that would not suit the vestal virgin at the fire, and Rosalind, in all her capers, keeps very close to the cleanest ideals. The poet has epitomized pastoral life, or, rather sylvan solitude in this intensely dramatic, domestic intrigue.

Simplicity.

Imogent, Rosalind; Perdita, Helena are four very fascinating characters: all away: all lost on the highways or the high seas of fortune; all seeking a lover or a husband; or banished from the court for reasons they know not of. There is nothing so interesting to man as men. A concrete, complex career, teeming with incidents, unearthly, unlucky, or sublime, laid bare in history, in novel, or on the stage, always swallows up the interest of the unsophisticated and the savant. Rosalind is one in point. There are others that also interest but Rosalind is the favorite at court; and is also the life of the forest glades. The popularity of the play is accounted for in the simplicity of its motive. The career, the future, the fortunes of this delightful wandering Doukhobor captivates us and as in Hamlet, we only tolerate the others as necessary evils to get another glimpse at the doublet and the hose. The sublime is usually simple: Niagara, Yosemite, Mount Blanc, all catch us in one coup d'oeil; simple in outline, simple proportion, simple perspective: all in one; we stand enchanted; and dream of higher things behind it all.

We follow the fortunes of Rosalind and Helena easily; there is no other cross or contrary currents to veer or eddy us about: one sparkling, dashing, if tumultuous sylvian stream, flows on to the end. In "Cymbaline" we forget Imigen while we delight in the hunts and the gambols of Belgarelus and the boys. In "Winter's Tale," when we were up the country with "the queen of curds and cream" we forget all about Hermione and the dismal wretched Leontes; but in "As You Like It" no such distraction overtakes us; we feast our hearts and our eyes on the capers, the gambols and the gallops of this maiden ranger of the forest wild. Arden, too, is a perfect paradise for lovers. Plato and More may dream of republics and Utopias where every swain and spinster would have their flowing cups of joys: but never d'd they dream that men and maidens could live like the roe, hart or the hind without a thought of the complex harmonies and discords of social life. The fresh air, the rustling leaves, the murmuring streams of their forest Arden disarms philosophy and "knits up the ravelled sleave of care."

Orlando and Rosalind! this is the poetry of motion. The rise and fall of these sauntering syllables are like the undulating birch bark on a summer sea. Purity, passion, propriety: gallantry, chivalry and devotion are so mixed and merged that in them we have the most amiable, admirable characters found anywhere in the whole range of story and poetry. Their siren songs are not sin—songs, not extravagant, lecherous and coarse, but witty, playful and pure.

The whole makeup of Rosalind is musical. Naivete is the French of it. Sensibility, sprightliness and wit. She is also subtle and quick: a sound reasoner and always has a felicitous phrase to garb it in. The power of her flashes is not so evident in isolation: but as rejoinder they are excellent. She is not exactly the philosopher: She doesn't say eternal things but eternally says good things: pretty, pointed and pleasing. Portia, the doctor and Isabel the pleader have more of the Hamlet and Horatio about them; but they do not charm us any more or even as much. Beatrice is tricky, witty and comical but not dramatic, and Rosalind leads in our affection.

Wisdom.

We smile to-day at the wisdom of the past and sometimes despise and deplore it; but it is a moment of madness; it suited them, maybe was necessary for the age, was, at any rate, the code of their concrete wisdom. The customs of giving the estate to the oldest son and placing the rest of the family in tutelage must have had something to justify it or men would not have adopted it. We hear the evils of it thru the voice of history but are not so well acquainted with the causes that brought it into existence. The philosophy of history requires us to transplant ourselves into the era we discuss, leaving behind all the trappings proper to our own day and thus in that atmosphere, with all its colorings, prejudices, passions and look at it as it is. The poet plys the lush to the "Courtesy of nations that allows you my better in that you are first born" by giving the victim his own sympathy and getting him ours. We do not entirely deplore the misfortunes of the young man "Stalled as the ox bound to his brother as the animal on the dunghill" "mutinying against his servitude." For there is no inconsiderable compensation comes with the "mutiny and rage." The young man is energized by the incidents of his youth to go abroad as an adventurer and bring home laurels of victory. That he is handsome, strong and athletic, "the memory of his father" was the cause of the persecution; for Jacques the other brother was kept at school "and report speaks goldenly of his profit." Without an intrigue or a wrong or an inquiry, the dramatist, or the novelist would have no brush or canvas; no paints or pigments and the poet gladly grasps the legend underlying the play to set his young man's gentility," "for he had spent no prodigal portion to reduce him to idleness and penury" is the cause of the quarrel. "Orlando is no villain; he is the youngest son of Sir Rowland de Bois and "would hold Oliver by the throat with one hand until he pulled out his tongue with the other were he not his brother."

"Hypocrisy."

En passant we are read a lesson on the devotion of servants to their masters. It brings out, builds up the sweetness, the greatness of Orlando's nature; for goodness coerces and compels goodness; as the posy draws bees or the bird—for its elixir, its pollen or its honey. The old man had lost his teeth thru age in the service of Sir Rowland and knows well which of the boys to love and trust and Oliver also knows something; he has not been asleep, he has observed the "sunflower following its god in the west" and is jealous of old Adam. "Get you with him you old dog" is the vial of wrath he pours out on him. As they go Oliver mutters to himself, "I will physic your rankness and give you no thousand pounds neither." It is refreshing to think that hypocrisy is the greatest virtue in the world after candor. It is of course a deflection from the upright but the angle of incidence is slight. It will spring back some day, perhaps; hopes to do so any rate: throws a dense fog of phenomena about the fact till it can beam—end again and all the while wears the habiliment of virtue. That's incense and "after the gods the thurifers." Oliver keeps his eye on society and while he does a wrong he wants to appear right: so he looks for an expedient to get rid of Orlando. But his hand mustn't show. Things—ambition, the mutiny, the mine of his brother work with him for a while and then they work the other way. Charles is the buffer and the duke is the engine.

Brotherly Love.

How much Oliver loves his brother is only too evident from the vials of bitterness he vomits on him. First he is unmanned or rather manned by the protest of amity from Charles the wrestler. "I have by underhand means labored to disuade him from it," Then he breaks out in ungovernable rage: I tell thee Charles he's the stubbornest young man in France; envious emulator of every man's good parts; secret and villainous contriver; therefore, use your descretion: that is "break his neck rather than his finger;" else he will practice poison against thee; entrap thee with treacherous device. I assure you almost with tears there is not one so young and so villainous to this day living." Then like Richard he says aside "now will I stir this gamester" meaning his brother Oliver.

No need of argument, Orlando is resolved on adventure; to undo his fetters and outdo fortune by breaking the manacles so basely forged. He is actually in the court of Frederick and is waiting the hour of combat. Le Beau announces his presence. The duke fearing mischance says "Since the youth will not be entreated his own peril on his own forwardness." The ladies entreat and he makes the saddest if the most gallant of replies. He has reasons. The "fair speechless messages" the "smokeless bullets" also hurtless sent against him by the fair Rosalind—as was frequent in the days of the lists and chivalry—encouraged him to risk all to gain the favor of such amiable patrons.

Wrestling Match.

"I confess myself much guilty to deny such fair ladies anything." "Let your wishes go with me to trial. If I'm folled, one is shamed not gracious; if I'm killed, one's dead that wills it; I shall do no friends wrong; I have no one to lament me; I injure the world none; I have nothing; in a word, the argument is I have ladies everything to gain and nothing to lose. In your orisons be all my aims remembered." The noble bearing, the absolute abandon, the sweet melancholy words won the woman's heart, and Rosalind says: "Now Hercules be thy speed, young man," and the mute, mild little Celia, who is still a lady and not a lover: "If I had thunderbolts in mine eye, I can tell who should down." The boy wins, and Frederick, approaching, says: "Who are you, gallant youth?" Hearing he is the youngest son of Rowland, unable and unwilling to combat the conscience within—for Rowland is a friend of Frederick— he says: "I would thou hadst told me of any other father." Rosalind:" Had I known it, you'd have tears for entreaties," and Celia: "My father's rough and envious disposition sticks me in the heart." What a sea of emotion must have surged tear-capped in the convulsed young heart of Orlando. Rosalind: "Young man (handing her neckerchain), wear this for me; I'm out of sorts with fortune or I'd give you more." Orlando: "I'm quite undone by your generosity; I'm but a lifeless block and have no power of action and utterance." Rosalind encourages him: "You have overthrown more than your enemies." This is the kingpin of the play; we'ell see this chain again.

Moving away speechless Orlando muses: "You're overthrown by Charles or some one weaker."

Damon and Pythias.

The people's love for Duke Senior and their attachment to the beautiful Rosalind, his daughter, rankles in the heart of Frederick. The bond, dearer machinery in motion. "Injurying the

NOTICE

See the Huge Display "Ad" for the Grand Opera House on Last Page of Illustrated Section

ONE WEEK | PRINCESS THEATRE | STARTING MONDAY, NOV. 28

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

COHAN and HARRIS Present

The Famous Comedian

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK

In Geo. M. Cohan's Greatest Musical Comedy

THE MAN WHO OWNS BROADWAY

COLOSSAL COMPANY OF COMEDIANS, SINGERS AND DANCERS

LARGE AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA

THE BIG MUSICAL HIT OF THE YEAR

SCENE FROM HENRY W. SAVAGE'S PRODUCTION OF "THE LITTLE DAMOZEL," COMING TO THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA.

than the natural bond of sisters between Celia and her cousin embarrasses him. The wrestling enrages him. From the smoke into the smother for Orlando and something similar for poor Rosalind. There are burs in her heart that she can't them away and probably these will make her braver to face the beetling bad fortune that's going to topple on her: "If in ten days your within twenty miles thou die'st." No argument avails desperation. "The thought unborn offends thee more than I do." from Rosalind. Fame talks in brass and marble of Damon and Pythias, of David and Jonathan, but poetry embalms mummy-like the words:" "If she's a traitor why so am I. Like Juno's swans we are coupled and inseparable." No argument; she's banished. "I'm firm and irrevocable." "Then banish me my liege; I'll live not out of her company." "You're a fool." from the duke. But Celia: "Oh! my poor Rosalind, whither wouldst thou go? Shall we part, sweet girl? No. Let my father get another heir. I'll go with thee; why whither shall we go?"

"We'll seek your uncle in the forest of Arden." "Beauty like gold provokes thieves." "Being uncommon tall I'll suit me like a man"—curtle-axe, bow, spear, swashing martial outside. "Let's take our jewels and wealth and Touchstone with us." At home they find her "bed untreasured" and Hesperia hears them talk of that youth that lately foiled the sinewy Charles; but no search or inquisition can find the foolish runaway; they are cosily couched on a sheep cote in the forest of Arden.

Foster Nurse.

The fame of Orlando runs fleet-footed to Oliver, who resolves to burn him and his for spite and envy but Adam warned the young man and with "500 crowns the thrifty hire as foster nurse" they away they know where. Soon Adam faints and the fond young friend drags him to shade of a great tree while he tempts the dangers of the forest wild. He soon finds Frederick, who entertains him and Adam hospitably. Now at opposite ends of the forest there are the shepherds and the sheep cote hard by the "tuft of olives" and the Curia-gallicana of Frederick, his friend and Orlando. Ranging like red deer Orlando meets the angry shepherd Ganymede, who complains that she'd soon sure the verse monger. Celia saw a chain the selfsame of Rosalind's. She changes color with emotion. "Alas, the day, what shall I do with doublet and hose." "You said you would counsel the fancy monger." "Tell me the remedy for I'm he." "'Tis easy." "Come every day to woo me." They bargain. Alas, in two hours I will leave thee. "If you break one jot of your promise, beware of censure." But he breaks it and has reason.

"Good morrow fair ones." "Know you where is a sheep cote fenced about with olive trees." "The rank of Osiers by the murmuring stream brings you to the place." "There is none within." "Are you not the owners." "Here's a bloody napkin from the youth who promised to return." "In the forest a wretched, ragged man lay sleeping—a green and gilded snake wreathed his neck and a lean lioness crouched by him and young Orlando joined in deadly combat and then from miserable slumber I awaked." The lioness had torn some flesh away and he fainted and cried upon Rosalind. At this Ganymede swoons but insists she is counterfeiting.

Quartet.

Oliver is enamored of Aliena and Ganymede consents to their marriage to-morrow. As a magician she will also produce Rosalind. She secures the consent of the Duke Senior. When chey all appear at the Sylvan court Hymen has four knots instead of two to tie. Ganymede abandons her garcon garbe to the delight of Orlando and her father. Oliver and Celia, Touchstone and Audrey, Sylvias and Phebe make up the quartet. The general joy overflows when they hear that Frederick proposing to put to sword the whole sylvan city, meets in the "skirts of the wild woods an old religious man," is converted from this enterprize and from the world, bequeathes his banished brother his crown and restores his lands. "They all fall to rustic revelry" and the "duke puts on religious life and throws in to neglect the pompous court."

May Irwin's Property Holdings.

Ever since Miss Irwin has been heading companies, she has managed to lay by enough to buy an establishment, so that now, she is easily the most realestatey figure in stagedom. Out of the profits of "The Widow Jones" she bought a house in West Forty-fifth-street, New York, at present occupied by a prominent restaurateur. "The Swell Mrs. Fitzwell" brought her a business property in Sixth-avenue; and a Ninety-sixth-street dwelling was the material result of her scoring in "Courted Into Court." From "Kate Kip, Buyer," Miss Irwin was enabled to become the owner of a West-end-avenue residence, and "Sister Mary" produced a valuable house in West 40th-street.

After "The Belle of Bridgeport" had yielded its net result of dollars, Miss Irwin picked out Irwin Island in the Thousand Islands, and to show how much she thought of it, she has lived there herself. "Madge Smith, Attorney," brought a ten-room house in New Rochelle, and "Mrs. Wilson-Andrews" helped Miss Irwin to the ownership of Merritt Island near Indianola, Florida, where she winters when she can get away from the theatre. The lady holds the proud record of having never played less than a full season in her own play, and thus the huge profits she has earned are understandable.

SHEA'S THEATRE

Matinee Daily 25 | WEEK OF NOV. 28 | Evenings 25,50&75

First Appearance This Season

MR. EDWARDS DAVIS

His Original Dramatization of "The Picture of Dorian Grey," by Oscar Wilde.

Jack CONNELLY and Margaret WEBB

A Stormy Finish.

FOUR MUSICAL HODGES

Instrumentalists.

BELLA ADAIR

Vaudeville's Daintiest Girl.

JACK WILSON & CO.

"An Upheaval in Darktown."

RICE, SULLY AND SCOTT

Comedy Bar Act.

THE KRATONS

In Hoopland.

THE KINETOGRAPH

All New Pictures.

Special Extra Attraction

HOWARD & NORTH

"Those Were Happy Days."

The Toronto Sunday World

RESTORING THE SPLENDORS OF ANCIENT ROME

HOW ALL THE GREATEST MONUMENTAL RUINS OF THE CITY OF THE CAESARS ARE BEING PRESERVED IN ONE VAST GARDEN WHERE THE TRAVELLER MAY INVOKE THE PHANTOMS OF THE HEROIC PAST

A REMARKABLE STATUE OF JULIUS CAESAR FOUND RECENTLY NEAR THE CIRCUS MAXIMUS

THE RUINS OF JULIUS CAESAR'S ROSTRUM IN THE FORUM.

H. B. TEDDY.

By Luigi Gallandt.

Rome, Nov. 10.

A LARGE area of ancient Rome is to be made to look nearly as it was in the days of the Caesars. The tourist will then be able to stand on the rostra from which Mark Antony harangued the Romans over the body of Julius Caesar, to dine where Maecenas entertained Horace, Virgil and the other poets of his day, to bathe where Caracalla enjoyed this luxury in its highest form, and, in fact, to live over history and see with his own eyes just what ancient Rome was like.

The great Roman Forum, the heart of ancient Rome, now completely excavated and maintained for the public use, will form the centre of the restored city, as it should do. The plan was originated by Signor Guido Baccelli when he was Minister of Public Institution, and has been adopted as a permanent government project. Much of the work has already been done.

"The Archaeological Promenade" is the name given by the government to the restored section of ancient Rome. It includes the forums of Julius Caesar, Augustus, Trajan, Nerva, all adjoining the original Roman forum. All these spaces are filled with interesting and beautiful statues and historical relics.

One section of the Promenade extends from the Capitoline Hill to the amphitheatre of Flavius. Many recent discoveries, under the direction of Commander Giacomo Boni, make this section supremely interesting. Here has been found the Lapis Niger, the black stone reputed by immemorial legend to mark the burial place of Romulus. Close by has been traced the site of the Lake of Curtius, the chasm into which the legendary hero

(Continued on 7 Page.)

A PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL PARADE WHERE THE RUINS OF ANCIENT ROME ARE TO BE PRESERVED.

THE WORLD AT LARGE AND SPORT IN GENERAL

CONDUCTED BY H. J. P. GOOD

Affairs of the Day

Barrister Roaf, of this city, has a scheme suggesting that the colonies should take pity on the dear old mother country and each of them devote ten thousand square miles to be used to paying off or diminishing her national debt. Mr. Roaf deserves every amount of credit for his thought for the welfare of the motherland. The pity of it is that her astute statesmen did not see far enough ahead to do this kind of thing themselves. If instead of recklessly making grants to members of the family compact and others she had had dreams of her own future, the national or any other debt would never have swollen to its present size and could have been redeemed at leisure. But the dear old soul, like all mothers, was improvident and gave largely to her own offspring. Now one of them turns round and wants in the most kindly manner to help her. Well, it is sort of magnanimous of Mr. Roaf to entertain the idea at his country's expense, but what will the dear old lady think of the suggestion? Will she care to be a pensionnaire on her children and accept lachrymose donations? It is hardly possible, especially as those children, if they each and severally minded their own business, would not run the risk they at present do of becoming embroiled in quarrels in which except as members of the family, they have no concern. In considering these things we have to weigh one with another and must give and take and close up ranks when occasion calls for it. At the same time with all her might the dear old creature runs but little risk on our account while she receives backing that no other nation receives and has opportunities for reaching her distant possessions that no other country can boast, not even France, and she, too, as well as Germany, has interests in China. I am not a Bourasa Nationaliste but I believe in one plank of the platform of that party, namely, that our first duty is to ourselves and that in undertaking the construction of a navy we are entering upon a perilous course. Suppose one of our commanders or captains in strange waters should feel his dignity insulted and make reprisals. Would Great Britain go to war on our behalf? Don't believe it. She would compromise and urge her children to be good. Suppose the same thing occurred to a ship of her own navy, the party of the other part would have at least to explain and apologize.

* * * * * *

There is one aspect of the political despatches from Britain that must strike a great many readers, namely, the total absence of consideration for the people. They are not to be taken into the confidence of the participants in that conference and given detailed reports of the actual occurrences, but they are to be asked for a hurried and a snap judgment. It is a sad example that the mother of parliaments is setting. Canadian politics may be a game of the "ins and outs," but doesn't it very much look as if it were the same over the seas? Premier Asquith is not desirous to give the electorate time to discuss and consider his proposals, but he makes what is called a "stand" and says "Take it or leave it." This may be both war and politics, but justice to the people would suggest that time should be given to bring the arguments pro and con home to them, so that they might render not a hasty but a well-considered verdict. After all there is room for doubt if imperial politics are in any way superior to Canadian or colonial. That the rule of the lords as at present constituted is unbearable and insupportable everybody is agreed, but what is the rock on which the conference went to pieces? The public has as much right to know the opposition views as the government proposals. One thing suggests itself, namely, that with its various schemes the super-radical organization at the head of affairs in Great Britain is running the nation into a fine bill of expense and a bill that will ultimately mean more direct taxation than the fair-trade policy of the opposition will ever bring about. The cheap country to live in theory has evidently gone to the "demnition bow-wows."

* * * * * *

I have a letter before me from a gentleman complaining bitterly of his experience at a local theatre last Saturday evening. Here is what he says:

"I know your interest in public order and decency. Your writings all point in that direction. I wish you had been at a theatre that aspires to be the most fashionable in the city last Saturday night. You would have straightway gone to the management and raised a howl. I am told that university students had possession of the gallery. If so they did their best to show lack of good breeding and prove themselves the veriest cads. I cannot see why university or any other students should be accorded the right to insult people and to interfere with their rational enjoyment. Not satisfied with acting like rowdies and misbehaving themselves to an unpardonable extent in the auditorium, and between the acts, they actually pelted the actresses and struck some of them with paper missiles in a way that must have made them feel very uncomfortable and embarrassed. This may be acting like young gentlemen, but there must have been a sad falling from grace in recent years. Now, mind, I am not asserting that the hoodlums guilty of this conduct actually were students. I am only saying that I was told so. At the time of a strike when outrages are committed it is never the strikers who are to blame, but toughs and vagabonds who take advantage of the situation to get in some extra fine work. Perhaps some wretches from the slums knowing that a handful of students were to be at the show, took advantage of the occasion to have a bit of sport on their own account and pelt the actresses and annoy the audience with entire disregard to the hundreds of ladies who were present to be amused, but instead were subject to vicious wildness. The police have seemingly succeeded in checking the Hallowe'en disorders. On behalf of my wife and daughters and other ladies who occasionally like to go to the theatre, I beg them to turn their attention in that direction, as seemingly the management are incapable or unwilling or quiescent."

"Ex-student and Father."

This letter does not appear to me to require any comment. It is of a certainty emphatic enough.

* * * * * *

Fault is being found with university students for listening to Armand Lavergne. Anybody who objects to giving an opponent of his views a hearing, especially when the said opponent speaks fluently, gracefully and eloquently, must either have a bad cause or be weak in his reason for supporting it. Mr. Lavergne was, perhaps, more fiery in his harangues in Drummond and Arthabaska, but there are few politicians who would come out unscathed if they were held to strict account for all they said on hustings or platform. Public audiences have sometimes to be forcefully spoken to in order to be made to understand. This, of course, does not justify willful representation and yet even that may be only the point of view. Instead of finding fault with the listeners to Mr. Lavergne it would rather appear that there is cause to be thankful that intelligence has advanced so far that men of all shades of opinion can obtain a patient hearing providing only they conduct themselves decently and orderly. Toronto has reason to be proud of the way the young gentleman from Quebec was treated and the courtesy extended to him cannot but have a good effect in the sister province. In an address delivered by him recently at St. John, N. B., Mr. Justice Longley of Nova Scotia told a good story on himself. It is well known that before the ermine graced his shoulders the learned judge was a bit more advanced and radical in his views than he is now. The president of the meeting in moving a vote of thanks, referred to this fact and the worthy justice in replying said that on one occasion when exception was taken to his utterances the chairman aptly said, "I don't like his views but I like to hear him talk." That's the way it probably was with Armand Lavergne and many of his auditors.

* * * * * *

Crown Attorney Corley has not been overly busy with the trusts and combines of late. He has started no such prosecutions and investigations as his predecessor did. For all that he has proved a good, active officer. Perhaps the trusts and combines have become so numerous that they have got beyond him and he feels it would be unfair to prosecute one without prosecuting all the others and that would take up his entire time. At any rate it is certain that they exist in nearly every line of business, that their power and influence are continually increasing and that a new beginner in business speedily finds out that he is up against it.

* * * * * *

That gallant warrior Colonel Samuel Hughes is said to want the government to undertake to send one or two regiments of cadets to England to attend King George V's coronation. For all the good the youngsers would do over there they would be better advised to stay at home and celebrate the coronation at some central place in Canada. If the cadets are to cross the seas—and the next thing the colonel's worthy brother "Jim" will be wanting the city to send over a batch of youthful school-marms—they would learn more and probably see more by making the visit at a less stirring and exciting time. Glamor all too speedily becomes a mere recollection. It is the worth of the country, its manner, customs and system that Canadians who cross to Britain should wish to study. One thing they will find is more personal liberty, and more regard there for, to the square inch than they will find in Canada or the States to the square mile. This remark it might appropriately be mentioned is prompted by the recently revealed tyranny of the Ontario license law. Imagine it, more than eight people cannot sit down to a meal with beer or wine on the tables unless they are incorporated! This in turn reminds me that Inspector Johnstone is much praised in temperance circles for the vigor he is displaying in enforcing the law. It was not always thus. Once more I am reminded of something, to wit, that a certain license commissioner in a place not a thousand miles from Toronto is interested in at least one place where intoxicants are sold.

IRVING H. WHEATCROFT'S IMP. ST. SAVIN, BY ST. SIMON, SIRE OF KING'S PLATE CANDIDATES OF THE FUTURE.

ON THE DOCKING OF HORSES

A Practice That Should Be Discontinued, and That Has Nothing but Man's Convenience To Commend It.

Speaking of the somewhat active campaign now being carried on at Ottawa as well as in other parts of the world against the practice of docking horses, Dr. Rutherford, veterinary director general and live stock commissioner of the Dominion of Canada, expressed himself as being entirely in sympathy with those who are agitating for the abolition of the practice referred to. He said:

"The majority of horses look much better undocked and the practice is after all only a fashion or fad which undoubtedly can be abolished without injury to anyone, and at a great saving of pain and discomfort to the equine species. Not only is the operation itself painful but the subsequent life long annoyance and irritation to which docked horses are subjected in the summer time from the attack of flies, especially when at pasture, is in itself sufficient argument against the practice. I was pleased to see that Dr. James, one of our city veterinary practitioners, had the courage to come out openly over his own signature denouncing the practice and stating that from this time on he would never dock another horse. It would be a good thing if all veterinary practitioners thru the country would take the same views, as their influence in bringing about a change in public opinion on this point would be very great."

Dr. James, the practitioner referred to by the director general, said:

"There are cases when dividing the muscles of the tail may be called for but these are operations that can be performed under a local anaesthetic and with no great pain afterwards. 'Docking,' like 'Cropping dogs' ears, is a fashionable fad and the advocates of either have absolutely no argument that will hold water. 'Docking' and 'Cropping' should be criminal offences and not only the operator, but the owner punished."

Dr. James states that the practice is going out of Canada, and that the best "turnouts" are now unmutilated "That a four-in-hand could not be driven unless docked was until quite recently accepted, but this theory has been dispelled. Take for example His Excellency the Governor-General's smart four-in-hand.

The only real excuse for docking is cleanliness. But that is a matter that profits the man more than the horse. The other main reason for the practice is that it enables one to judge better of his parts and gives him a stylish, cockey appearance. Both reasons are, to my mind, insufficient. At the same time, there are some tails so ugly that they are better off than on. In that case, they can be trimmed into some kind of decent semblance, but, even then, their usefulness at fly-flicking would be lessened. The argument that nature would not have provided the tail except for a purpose is true to an extent, but not overwhelmingly so, as the main purpose of the tail is served even after docking. If nature were never interfered with, many men's faces would be extremely hairy and a few women's also. There would then be no sexless or altered horses, and breeding would be of a more confused and deteriorating nature than at present it happens to be. Further, many an animal's usefulness would not be available, and others of them would be dangerous. Nature can be improved upon in cases, but the cruelty of docking and its unnecessary character completely smother any advantages gained by the practice.

And this reminds me that California has taken the lead in legislation to remove this blot from the pages of humanity. On March 15, 1907, a clause was added to the penal code of that state which reads:

It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to dock the tail of any horse within the State of California, or to procure the same to be done, or to import or bring into this state, any docked horse or horses, or to drive, work, use, race or deal in any unregistered docked horse or horses, within the State of California, except as provided in section five hundred and ninety-seven of this code.

It should be mentioned that the act provided that horses docked prior to March 15 of the year mentioned, and then in the state, should be registered. Another clause reads:

The driving, working, keeping, racing or using of any unregistered docked horse, or horses, after sixty days from the passage of this act, shall be deemed prima facie evidence of the fact that the party driving, working, keeping, racing or using such unregistered docked horse, or horses, docked the tail of such horse, or horses.

Horses that have been docked and that our brought in for breeding purposes are exempt, but even they have to be registered within thirty days of their importation. Such a bill might meet with opposition in the Ontario legislature, but I am inclined to think that of recent years the principles of humanity have made such rapid advance that objection to its adoption would be of the half-hearted kind.

Predominancy of the Black

No White Man in Sight to go up Against "Jack" Johnson—The Fatal Tactics That the Man Jeffries Pursued.

(By "Griff.")

The champion heavyweight boxer of the world, most everybody knows, is Jack Johnson. At the present time it looks as tho there isn't one white heavyweight boxer, anywhere in the wide world, capable of giving the burly black a battle for the title of heavyweight champion. That Johnson holds the title legitimately nobody will attempt to deny. Tho at that it must be admitted he traveled an easy path to the championship. Well it is his for the time being anyway, together with the grouch which goes with the honor. Naturally the idea of a colored man holding the championship rankles some even yet in the "inwards" of many white men. And even if the black giant does meet his "Waterloo—it may seem a cruel thing to say—but, there won't be many tears shed by white folks at his defeat.

When Jeffries lost the battle to the black gladiator at Reno on that fatal 4th of July many theories were advanced by experts as to the cause of the defeat. "Couldn't come back." "Been out of the game too long." "Doped." "Didn't do enough boxing." "Johnson was too clever."

All these and many other theories were put forth by wise people to lessen the sting of defeat. None of the wise ones tho ventured the opinion that Jeffries lacked science. Yet there is the sure cause summed up in three words. Jeffries lacked science and furthermore he always did lack boxing science. Of courage, stamina, and hard fighting qualities he possesses an abundance. But his knowledge of science is absolutely nil. Had he been a master of the scientific end of the game the result at Reno would have been different. Had he or his advisors but taken the trouble to verse themselves thoroly as to Johnston's method of fighting, the task of beating the black man would have been easy. For Johnson follows the orthodox method of boxing and yet strange to say the very simplicity of the style proved Jeffries' undoing.

By the orthodox method, I mean that Johnson invariably leads a straight left to the head and his right he uses to block a similar lead from an opponent. And Jeffries took that straight blow from the black man every time. Took it on the head and never even winced. Took it and never even tried to block it. He sure was game, but of what good was gameness when that deadly blow was finding a mark all the time? The pounding, as naturally it would, told its own tale even on Jeffries. No man can stand to be hit on the same spot time and again without feeling the strain. So this straight left lead of Johnson's proved too much for Jeffries. Yet had Jeffries been a thoroly scientific boxer he would have played havoc with the big black from that simple left lead.

By using the pull and right-cross counter Jeffries could have demoralized by Johnson in quick time. Nothing gets on a boxer's nerves quicker than to find that his lead is countered or neutralized every time. It is disconcerting to the boxer who is up against it, and unless he changes his tactics he'll soon be beaten. Evidently Jeffries did not know how to pull the big black's lead. One can hardly blame him for that lack of knowledge, for the blow is one of the secrets of an old-time world's champion. Very few boxers known of it because it is one of those secret blows that are very seldom imparted to anyone, and also never published in books. It is simple to when you know how to do it, thus:

When Johnson led the straight left to the head Jeffries should have taken the blow on the right forearm. By a slight twist of the body from the waist and a slight jerk of the right arm, the left lead is pulled away—or deflected—over the right shoulder. Johnson by the force of his leading comes within half arm range of Jeffries. Now comes the wicked cross-counter. Jeffries by a downward thrust of the right arm throws off Johnson's left. In the same motion he sends a savage half-arm chop to Johnson's left jaw, for tho Johnson's right is defensively across his face, coming as the chop does from inside a left lead, the left side of the head is always uncovered. Jeffries' left he could have put to the ribs or stomach, whichever suited him best.

The main idea of this blow as it was perfected by the old world's champion was this: To avoid a punishing lead and yet score a point by the counter. To have both hands free for offensive purposes. To get to close quarters quickly either for infighting or to clinch.

To many young followers of the manly art this "wrinkle" as here set forth may be very valuable if they can perfect the blow. It might have been so to Jim Jeffries had he but known. There's a knockout blow in the right cross counter provided the precise spot on the jaw is touched. The blow however does not belong to the slugging school, it's purely and simply part of the old-time science.

Here's hoping that some white heavyweight will take scientific boxing lessons and then trim Arthur Johnson.

WITH THE HARNESS HORSE.

The number of new 2.10 trotters for 1910 is now fifty-seven Zombronis, a son of Zombro, 2.11, by McKinney, 2.11¼, having earned a record of 2.09¼ in a race at Phoenix, Ariz., a few days ago.

* * *

The recent sale of Native Belle, 2.06¾, to George G. Moore of Detroit, will, it is said, end the racing career of the greatest of two-year-old trotters. She will be bred to Justice Brooks, a two-year-old colt that gained a record of 2.08¼ this year.

* * *

C. J. Hamlin used to say that to find out how fast a trotter or pacer can go a mile, multiply his best time for a quarter by four and add six to the result. By this rule, says The Buffalo Horse World, The Abbe, 2.04 is capable of pacing a mile in 1.58. In his race at Columbus he was officially timed in 0.28 in the last quarter of the last heat.

* * *

Wibur Lou, the yearling trotter that recently gained a record of 2.19¼ at Phoenix, Ariz., is a son of Kinney Lou, the stallion that Bud Doble drove to a record of 2.07¾ in a race at Empire City Park in 1902. The dam of the speedy youngster is Louise Carter, 2.24, by Chestnut Tom, 2.17¼; grandam Ingar (dam of John A. McKerron, 2.03¾), by Director, 2.17. Wilbur Lou was bred in California.

The czar of Toronto has spoken and under a penalty of $20 (twenty dollars) certain things must be done and other things left undone. So far, so good. Corporations are all entitled to make their own by-laws, but they are seldom allowed to establish the penalty. It is the custom to say when the punishment is referred to "will be prosecuted according to the law." But the czar is superior to recognition of any but the company he represents. However the rules he lays down are generally wholesome and merit observance. Had I my way I would add to the provision against smoking and spitting, neither shall gum or tobacco be chewed. And talking of gum-chewing it would really appear that the habit in Toronto at least has passed from women to men, for I dare swear there are more of the latter to be seen nowadays indulging in the pernicious practice on the streets than of the former. After all it is probably not so much what the czar says that is offensive as the nasty peremptory way he says it.

Habits of Crabs.

London Daily Mail: Some interesting investigations in regard to the movements and habits of the edible crab are being carried out by the Eastern Sea Fisheries Committee. Fishery Inspector Donnison informed the committee at the half yearly meeting at King's Lynn that during the last two months 1911 crabs had been labeled and returned to the sea off the Norfolk and Lincolnshire coasts.

It is hoped to be able to trace their movements and to obtain other data which are likely to be of use to the fishermen. During the season just ended 1,981,000 marketable crabs and 40,000 lobsters were caught along the coast.

Pastimes of the People

Controller Ward is doing good work in his promotion of marathons and boys' races. He is doing for the arts of peace what others, in a more pretentious way, are doing for the arts of war. And he is winning the people's hearts just as much as the othe people. Those in authority are too apt to imagine horses and cattle, sheep and swine are worth more and deserve more encouragement than men and women, boys and girls. This reminds me to ask what would be thought of a lord chief justice of the supreme court who attended a professional billiard match and presented the stakes and trophy to the victor? And yet this is what Lord Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice of England, recently did.

* * * * * *

The plan of the American Hackney Horse Society to hold a breeders' show in New York next year is one that has long been favored by Robert A. Fairbairn, chairman of the executive committee of the National Horse Show Association, not only for hackney horses, but for trotters, draughters and various other types and breeds, says The New York Herald. Such shows are held in London every year under the auspices of the Hackney Horse Society, the Shire Horse Society and various other breeding societies, and the Hunter Improvement Society, and they have been of incalculable benefit to horse interests there. As a curtain raiser to the national, which is the plan purposed, a hackney show might be quite an all around event, for besides the classes exclusively for hackneys at the Garden last week there were hackneys and half bred hackneys in the pony classes, the hunter classes and the saddle classes, while the high stepping harness classes were made up almost wholly of hackneys, tho they did not so appear in the catalog. Instead of being difficult to fill out a full day's program with competitions exclusively for representatives of the breed the real difficulty might be to find a place on one day's card for all the hackney classes that could be filled. In the few classes exclusively for hackneys at this year's show the number of entries was small and the exhibit as a whole was by no means representative of the breed, yet the show was full of hackneys and half bred hackneys in open classes all thru the harness, saddle and hunter divisions.

* * * * * *

One hears such stories of inducements and considerations offered and given players to join certain teams, commercial and otherwise, that one begins to doubt if such a thing as a Simon Pure amateur exists. If not entirely across the Hellespout one and add seem to be so nearly across that t'other side is within reach. Possibly the university and college teams are without guile, but beyond them it would probably be difficult for each and every player, no matter whether it be lacrosse, hockey, baseball, or football, to stand up and swear he has never received any kind of consideration for playing. For two score years, day in and day out, I have fought the amateur battle, but to-day I verily believe there are few who could, would or do withstand the temptation in one way or another to "make a little." A strange thing is that I have come to believe that except in college circles the same sort of thing prevails the world over. W. G. Grace for almost a life time played as a gentleman cricketer. A gentleman he undoubtedly was and is, but whether from the days of his youth up he was ever an amateur according to the strict definition, is open to grave doubt. And there are hundreds, yes, thousands, like him thruout the English-speaking world. It is even said that the high and mighty Prince Ratsinjanghi—I am not sure that that is the right spelling—was not above "making a bit" at cricket.

* * * * * *

While the United States papers are busy making up lists of killed and wounded on the football field, it is a singular thing that with all its seeming roughness and toughness not one fatality has occurred this year at rugby as played in Canada. The "soccer" or association game has had its victim but beyond what might be called minor casualties, Canadian rugby has come off scatheless. This is undoubtedly due to the sportsmanlike spirit of the players themselves, to the watchfulness of referees and to the excellently scientific rules of the game.

* * * * * *

Mr. Miller, the distinguished Liberal member for one of the Greys, has doubtless made a note of the newspaper reports of the betting on the Varsity-Hamilton football match played yesterday. It is stated that something like a hundred thousand dollars was at stake and it is not difficult to believe the story, for the spirit of gambling is as strong in the white man as in the red man, the yellow man or the black man. They are all badly tarnished and if Mr. Miller would get at the root of the evil he would simply have to abolish all sports and then stocks and card-playing within doors would remain. No, friend Miller, you can regulate certain things but you cannot abolish them and the spirit of speculation is one. It is therefore better to encourage honesty than dishonesty.

Two Came to Toronto

Varsity and T.A.A.C. Bring Intercollegiate and Ontario Laurels and Argos' Hard Luck Prevents a Third Championship Success.

Two of the big football championships came Toronto way, and if the Argonauts had been given a fair shake in all probability three would have been grabbed up. Varsity won the Intercollegiate and Toronto A.A.C. the Ontario Union. Once the students had got squared away, the outcome of the campaign was never in doubt. The hardest game they had was easily the first, when they only managed to win from the heavy McGill team by the narrow margin of one point. Queen's, contrary to expectation, gave little trouble, and for the third time in succession the Intercollegiate pennant was gathered in by the Queen's Parkers.

* * * * * *

The Toronto A.C. had a hard row to hoe before they earned the right to compete in the Canadian semi-finals. They played their first game against St. Michael's with a collection of players who had not had a single practice together. That they lost was only to be expected. The reverse infused a little spirit into the club, and the training stunts were more zealously attended. Even at that, the team tackled Dundas in anything but god shape in the first game here, and were lucky to pull out a victory.

* * * * * *

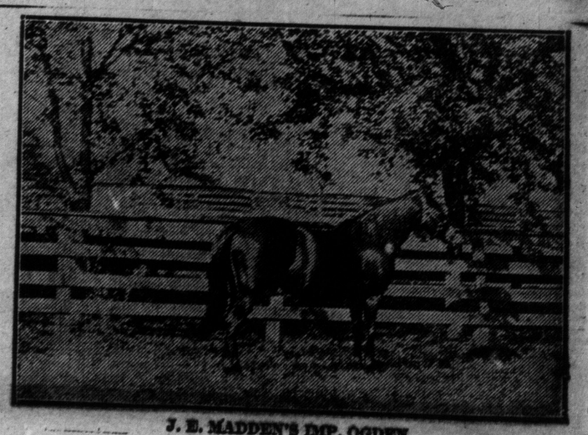
This was the only reverse that the Valley Town outfit encountered until they met T.A.A.C. in the final game of the season on their own grounds. The Torontos took the field in better condition than at any stage of the campaign and succeeded in administering a defeat to the homesters and incidentally annexing the championship. The go-as-you-please training indulged in by the crimson contingent was all right as far as the O.R.F.U. was concerned, but it was not the sort of a preparation needed by a team called upon to meet such a well-conditioned lot of athletes as the Varsity aggregation. Individually the T.A.A.C. compared very favorably with the Queen's Parkers, but collectively their was no comparison. That the Torontos, minus good training grounds, a capable coach and all that sort of thing, could be expected to successfully cope with the Varsity team, trained to the moment, perfectly schooled flanked by a career of unbroken triumphs, was not to be expected for a minute. At that, they put up a pretty fair argument, tho there was never the slightest shadow of doubt as to the outcome.

* * * * * *

T.A.A.C spoiled any chance they ever had of making the score even close by the incessant fumbling of their rearguard. Had their usually reliable backs, especially DeGruchy, performed up to the mark the students would have been called upon to utilize some of the tricks that have made them famous. As it was, they were only required to play the straight 1, 2, 3 football, or, in other words, kick and run to bring home the bacon. T. A.A.C., with the benefit of training similar to that enjoyed by the Varsity squad, would give any team in the country an argument. They have the speed and the weight and in Fleming and DeGruchy have two halves good enough for any man's team. The former is an extra fine running half. His two runs of Saturday, when he literally tore his way thru the whole Varsity team, spurning tackle after tackle, were easily the best performances of the day. The rushes of Gall and Maynard were tame in comparison.

* * * * * *

One feature that stood out above all others was the really superb catching of the Varsity halves. Gall and Maynard did not miss a catch, while Dixon only lost one punt. The latter at the best is not any too reliable, and there is generally much quaking on the part of the supporters of the Varsity team when he goes after a wind-wafted drive. Varsity's wings have a most effective way of stopping mass plays. They do not throw themselves in front of the heap but instead dive for the legs of their opponents, and it is seldom that any wing or collection of wings go very far. Varsity's success tho has been a striking tribute to the worth of their grand coach, Harry Griffith. He has taught them that speed and brains any day are superior to strength and in all the tricks of the trade and beef.



J. E. MADDEN'S IMP. OGDEN.

J. E. MADDEN'S IMP. ARAMAC.

7 1910

NDUCTED BY
. J. P. GOOD

eople

so nearly across that within reach. Possibly nd college teams are but beyond them it be difficult for each r, no matter whether hockey, baseball, or up and swear he has ny kind of considera- For two score years, out, I have fought the out to-day I verily be- ew who could, would the temptation in one to "make a little." A that I have come to ept in college circles f thing prevails the Gil Grace for almost ved as a gentleman leman he undoubtedly whether from the days p he was ever an g to the strict defini- rave doubt. And there , thousands, like him glish-speaking world. that the high and atsinjanghi—I am not the right spelling— "making a bit" at

• • • •

ed States papers are lists of killed and football field, it is a at with all its seem- d toughness not one urred this year at d in Canada. The lation game has had yond what might be asualties, Canadian off scatheless. This e to the sportsman- players themselves, ss of referees and to cientific rules of tha

• • • •

distinguished Liberal of the Greys, has ote of the newspaper ting on the Varsity- match played yester- that something like nd dollars was at t difficult to believe spirit of gambling is white man as in the w man or the black badly tarnished and uld get at the root uld simply have to and then stocks and in doors would re- Miller, you can hings but you can and the spirit of It is therefore bet- honesty than dis-

ronto

and Ontario events a

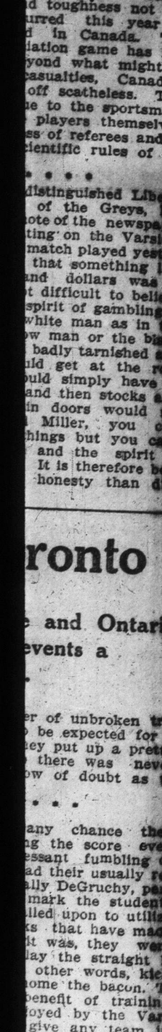
r of unbroken tri- be expected for a ey put up a pretty there was never w of doubt as to

• • • •

any chance they g the score even essant fumbling of d their usually re- lly DeGruchy, par- mark the students lled upon to utilise s that have made it was, they were day the straight 1, other words, kick ome the bacon. T. benefit of training oyed by the Var- give any team in ument. They have eight and in Flem- have two halves y man's team. The fine running half Saturday, when he ay thru the whole rning tackle after the best perform- The rushes of Gall tame in compari-

• • • •

stood out above all ly superb catching es. Gall and May- catch, while Dix- nt. The latter at too reliable, and much quaking on pporters of the he goes after a Varsity's wings ve way of stop- hey do not throw of the heap but legs of their op- seldom that any f wings go very ss tho has been the worth of their Griffith. He has peed and brains to strength and the trade and



"You can rest twice as well lying down as sitting."

MY SECRETS OF BEAUTY.

No. 100—WHAT WORRIES YOU?

By Mme. Lina Cavalieri, the Most Famous Living Beauty.

MME. CAVALIERI writes to-day in sympathetic and instructive fashion of the defects in beauty. She takes up typical instances of the blemishes that are drawbacks to individual beauty and discusses the best methods to cure them. She also publishes more than the usual number of valuable formluae and gives answers to some of her hundreds of correspondents.

Next week the world's most famous beauty will write on "How to Train Children to Be Beautiful."

Mme. Lina Cavalieri.

By Mme. Lina Cavalieri

EVERY woman has some defect in her beauty, something she would correct, or remove, or at least subdue. There is something that she would change, if she could and if she knew how. What is it that worries you? Let me try to help you.

Is it the persistent freckles, that won't come off? I admit that they are not in themselves beautiful. Most faces would be more attractive without them, though I have known countenances that were made more piquant by them. In general, though, it is well to try to remove them.

Mere Summer freckles demand care, but not worry. By natural processes they soon fade, and ordinarily the face should be quite free from them by midwinter.

Let us consider first preventives. Did you ever know that the number of your freckles depends greatly on the color of the veils you wear? The girl who wears a red veil habitually has few freckles. Red, the color experts will tell you is the best shade to keep off freckles. Brown with a reddish cast is next in the grade of usefulness for this purpose. White veils are excellent skin protectors, for white reflects light. Black, absorbing light, converges the sun's rays upon the skin beneath. Of all the colors, avoid black and blue. They are freckle formers. A yellow veil is an excellent shield for the complexion.

Having acquired the crop of freckles, try the simple lotions first. For instance, this:

Lemon juice.....1 oz.
Glycerine .....1 oz.

If the skin is very delicate, reduce the amount of lemon juice by half, or in extreme cases of sensitiveness a quarter.

If you prefer, and if your skin is of firm, durable texture, you can dispense with the lemon-glycerine and rub slices of lemon on the face. Allow the pulp and juice to dry on, leaving it for a half hour or more, then removing it with cold cream.

A face bath of buttermilk, taken every night, is helpful in removing freckles. The acid in the buttermilk causes the outer scales of skin to come off and with them often come the freckles, unless they happen to be of the deep-seated Winter kind.

Boiled fresh beans, mashed with a potato masher to the consistency of thick soup, and applied to the skin for several nights has cured ordinary freckles.

Another cheap remedy is a mixture of:

Distilled water.....2 ozs.
Ammonium of chloride.½ dram

For more obstinate cases, these are recommended by some skin specialists, used as are the foregoing, just before retiring and being removed from the skin after a few minutes by the application of warm water or of cold cream:

Glycerine .....3 ozs.
Tincture of iodine.....1 oz.
Oil of turpentine.....1 pt.
Pulverized camphor gum, ½ oz.
Liquid honey.....1 oz.

Mix these, strain through soft muslin or cheesecloth, and apply at night.

For the cold, that is, the all the year around freckles, Gowlard's lotion is a famous remedy. Cooley's formula for this freckle cure, one which has the favor of the medical fraternity, follows:

Jordan almonds, 1 ounce.
Bitter almonds, 3 drams.
Distilled water, 1 pint.
Coarse powder of bichloride of mercury, 15 grains.
The almonds should be blanched.

Be sure to have this preparation made up at a chemist's. Unless mixed by an expert the bichloride of mercury and the bitter almonds would be injurious, and even dangerous.

Another preparation having the authority of the medical profession is this:

Lactic acid, 2 ounces.
Glycerine, 1 ounce.
Rosewater, ½ ounce.

Many women complain, and truthfully, that they would be much fairer to look upon if their noses were of the same shade as the rest of their faces instead of a deeper. In other words, they bitterly resent their own red noses. Their grief is in part mortification because the thoughtless person associates the red nose with drunkenness. A red nose is one of the signs of drunkenness, but it may be a sign of other conditions—for example, of aenemia. Every person who is aenemic should consult a physician about the best way to upbuild a depleted system. Most physicians will give you a course of treatment, including more fresh air, more nourishing food and more iron.

Tight clothes may cause redness of the nose by impairing the circulation. Many a woman has restored her nose to its normal color by wearing large corsets or by loosening the strings of the old one. Whatever prevents the free action of the lungs is likely to cause a red nose. The causes of red nose and cold feet are the same—defective circulation.

Bathing the nose with hot water relieves congestion of the blood vessels, as water applications relieve them in other parts of the body.

Whatever the cause, having begun to live in the hygienic way, that is the first step in changing every wrong condition, apply to the nose this soothing mixture:

Borax (powdered) ..... 1 oz.
Water ..... 1 pt.
Orange flower or other perfume .....20 drops

Another girl would be pretty if she were not short and fat. The shortness cannot be remedied except by conveying the illusion of greater heighth by wearing your hats trimmed high and pointed, and by wearing boot heels as high as you can comfortably wear them, and by having your gowns made always with a view to the long, straight line. But the fatness can be remedied by self-denial.

Eat less. Cut down your food supply a quarter, a third or even a half. Drink nothing alcoholic. Eat no candy, nor pastry, nor potatoes. Let there be more vinegar and less oil in your salad dressings.

Sleep a little less. The extra morning nap adds many pounds to weight.

Exercise more out of doors. Oxygen burns up the fat as flames lap up shavings.

Dashing salt water over the abdomen and hips several times a day is one of the aids to reduction much used in Europe. Another fad that has its strong advocates in Paris is wearing a salt pack around the waist and abdomen at night. A long bag that fits well around the abdomen, and is six inches to a foot wide, is filled with dry, warmed salt and fastened securely by safety pins and worn all night next the skin.

A Spanish friend of mine, a dancer, has implicit faith in eating freely one of the conserves of her country, the black cherry kernels coated with equal parts of white of egg and sugar, that have been beaten together. These are dried in the sun. A half dozen of them eaten every day makes a steady reduction in the flesh, my friend assures me.

Spinach and string beans are friendly vegetables to the girl who wants to grow thin. So are all acid waters, as lemonade and orangeade and the phosphates. Avoid sweet milk, but drink freely of buttermilk.

Remember that free perspiration is a great aid in reduction. It is a safe statement that the woman who perspires but poorly will be fat; the woman who perspires freely will be thin.

Keep the system well irrigated by drinking plenty of water, and by plenty I do not mean two or three glassfuls a day, but ten or twelve.

Cold baths, if your physician permits, will reduce the flesh, or the appearance of it, by hardening and making more solid and smaller the muscles.

If thinness mars your beauty, try to sleep more. If you cannot sleep, at least rest, and you can rest twice as well lying down as sitting.

Eat very slowly. This will cause your food to assimilate better and still more fully nourish the body. Cauliflower, potatoes, turnips, rice with sugar and milk, eggs, fish, pork and veal, custards, will all help you on the way to greater weight. So will milk and chocolate.

Patting pure cold cream into the face at night will round out the disfiguring hollows in the thin girl's face and neck and shoulders. Both of these have been indorsed by the Pharmaceutical Journal.

White wax, 2 ozs.
Spermaceti, 2 ozs.
Almond oil, 6 ozs.
Rose water, 8 ozs.
Attar of rose, 20 drops.

This I care for less because of the presence of lard. But for those skins that have no tendency to the growth of hair it is nourishing.

White wax, 2 ozs.
Spermaceti, 2 ozs.
Almond oil, 8 ozs.
Prepared lard, 5 ozs.
Water, 6 ozs.
Oil of bergamot, 10 drops.
Attar of rose, 10 drops.

Many think their beauty marred by superfluous hair on the face. If the hair grows stiff and dark it certainly is no addition to beauty, and you would do well to have the superfluous hairs removed by electricity, if possible. If not, tweezers or the dipiliatory powders moistened to a paste and spread upon the hairy part of the face until a stinging sensation warns you to scrape it off with a dull instrument, as a paper-knife, will remove the blemish for a time.

The preventive is to use no cold creams containing animal fats for they are, I believe, all active hair growers.

"I am a woman of twenty-nine and look thirty-nine. That is the reason I am writing you for help," writes a New York woman on the delicate stationery of the Colony Club. "I would be pretty were it not for the deep lines running from the nose to the mouth and between the eyes. They are not skin wrinkles, but sunken muscles. Would you advise me to have them filled in under the skin, or is that dangerous? I am really desperate and will suffer any pain to have them removed."

The operations to which you refer are sometimes successful, but the most conscientious physicians will tell you there is an element of risk in it, and I always counsel my readers to avoid risks.

I believe if your face were plumpened by the fattening process described in the foregoing article and by continued feeding of the skin with almond, cocoanut or olive oil, the lines would be lessened if they do not wholly disappear. Cultivate a cheerful disposition and take plenty of sleep. Happiness is the greatest of ironers out of the wrinkles. Sleep is the next.

Such methods require patience, but there is no beauty without patience.

From Buffalo comes a request for a vegetable treatment for falling hair. I suppose you refer to that old-fashioned treatment with carrot and onions which still prevails in France.

I have already written that peasants of that country have beautiful hair and that they eat carrots and onions plentifully, the vegetables cooked in any way they prefer. But both vegetables are sliced and the slices rubbed well into the scalp at the partings of the hair. When one slice is soiled from cleansing the scalp throw it away and use a new, fresh one.

"Patting cold cream into the face at night will round out the disfiguring hollows in a thin girl's face."

"If your skin is of firm, durable texture you can rub slices of lemon on the face."

"Don't pull your corsets tight."

"A bag filled with hot salt, strapped around the abdomen, is a Parisian antifat fad."

The Mystery of Quicksand

MANY inquirers, reading or hearing of the dangerous and mysterious qualities of quicksands, have sought in vain to find the difference between these and ordinary expanses of sand. Why do they engulf the unwary? An answer to this question is difficult to obtain and is generally unsatisfactory when found. In a lecture on the properties of sand, delivered at the Royal Institution in London, Charles E. S. Phillips tells us that the difference between quicksand and other sand is accidental rather than fundamental. He says, as reported in Nature, London:

"A certain amount of unnecessary mystery seems to surround this matter. I hasten to point out that the grains of quicksand appear to be in no way extraordinary. Nevertheless, the fact remains that sand in certain localities upon the coast readily gives way under a load.

"Instances are recorded where a cart driven over a wet shore has rapidly disappeared beneath the surface. The general opinion seems to be that this is due to a soft underlying layer of clay or mud, which no doubt in some instances is the true explanation.

"Mr. Carus-Wilson, who is an expert in these matters, pointed out to me recently, however, that another factor may be the imprisoning of gas between the grains, due to decomposition of organic matter.

"It must be borne in mind that any surface in so good a contact with wet sand that the air is excluded will be held fast by atmospheric pressure; and further, that an object so situated and tilted this way and that, will rapidly become embedded and swallowed up. It is by this simple process that the celebrated Goodwin Sands have claimed so many victims. A large percentage of the vessels stranded upon them, however, float safely off on the rising tide, but now and then one is caught and doomed.

"In the past they have been responsible for many a shipping tragedy; and there is a pathetic interest attaching to the fact that ribs and other remains of ships, long lost and forgotton, sometimes reappear for a time above the surface. Since the advent of steam, it is happily a rare occurrence for a vessel to be lost upon a sandbank."

Marooned

POOR shipwrecked folk, marooned and anchored fast
On this chance island in the infinite blue,
Where lies the harbor we put forth unto?
The other stars like shining ships go past,
But touch not at our ports, no anchor cast,
No tidings send ashore by eager crew
Of that desired, forgotten home we knew.
They pass without a signal. Still, at last,
We grow to love our grassy isle in space,
Forget our first homesickness, call this home,
Build, plan, dream, fashion—till almost we fear
To see the swift, white, homebound Frigate come,
Pick one by one from off this foreign sphere,
And ferry us again to our own place.

LOGICAL.

Visitor—Well, sonny, what will you be when you grow up?

Tommy (aged nine)—A soldier.

Visitor—But you will be in danger of getting killed.

Tommy—Who'll kill me?

Visitor—Why, the enemy.

Tommy—Then I'll be the enemy.

ROTTEN LUCK.

Mother—What is the matter with you, Billy?

Billy—Little Johnny has moved—he has left the street. Booh, booh!

"Well! Don't cry; there are many other little boys to play with in the neighborhood."

"Yes, but he is the only one that I could lick."

FOUND HIS VOCATION.

Mrs. Simper—Have you picked out a profession for little Willy yet?

Mrs. Snarler—Oh, yes; we are going to make a doctor of him.

"And why a doctor?"

"Oh, he always seems so pleased when anybody sticks out his tongue."

KILL OR CURE.

"What has become of Frederick?"

"He has taken a situation for six months in a dynamite factory."

"That's a strange idea."

"Not so strange. Frederick wanted to cure himself of the habit of smoking."

"Seems to me Winter is backward this year."

"Yes; I haven't seen a Christmas magazine yet."

AN UNMISTAKABLE HINT.

"Young Staylate got a delicate hint from the young lady he was calling on the other evening."

"What was it?"

"She found looking at the clock and other familiar devices useless, so she ordered some refreshments and her mother sent in a plate of breakfast food."

THE POINT OF VIEW.

"Honesty is the best policy."

"Not on your life," blurted out the insurance agent.

"Nell's engagement to John is broken off."

"Goodness! Who did it?"

"Both. They are married."

WORTH HAVING.

Mabel—You will not want, perhaps, anything more to do with me if I own to you that I have been engaged ten times in my life.

Marmaduke—Have you given back to your lovers all the presents which they made you?

Mabel—Not a single one.

Marmaduke—Then, my dear, I forgive you.

DRAWING THE LINE.

"I'll stand for the gabble of most of the rabble. I'll stand for the anarchist's gush; but I am a balker whenever a talker begins this "affinity" slush.

"What aviation literature have you?"

"Here's the very latest, sir. The life of Wellman's cat, in nine volumes."

A SURE SIGN.

"Was the audience this evening a fashionable one?"

"No; it consisted of very ordinary people."

"But the people in the boxes seemed to be handsomely and stylishly dressed."

"So they were, but they weren't fashionable for all that. They kept quiet all the time the play was going on."

STICKING TO THE SUBJECT.

"She has enormous feet."

"But she's a very, very clever girl."

"She evidently is. A horse with feet like that would interfere."

IT DEPENDS.

"Do you think a man should take his wife into his confidence regarding his business affairs?" asked the man who had just been married.

"If he isn't making any money, yes," replied the experienced one, cautiously.

NOT HIS STYLE.

"I thought you said the colt could win in a walk."

"Well, they went and entered him in a running race."

In the Fields of Literature, Science and Education

Edited by Donald G. French

A Successful Education

You remember the two youths that were the biggest figures in college last commencement day. One had stuck to his books, learned all that was in them, and graduated with first honors. The other had captained his football team, stroked his crew, and—he just graduated. If you are the sort of boy that the typical parent wants his son to be you will imitate the first of these. If you are the typical boys' boy you will imitate the second. Succeed in being either, and you will be a failure.

For your honor-man, if he is like most honor-men, will have paid for his learning with his strength. The lad that has glued his eyes to what the old educators called "Humanities" will be too near-sighted to see Humanity. The student that has sacrificed all his energy to master theory will be ground to dust in the mill of practice. He will have had his day, and that in the class-room which no longer recalls his name.

The athlete's life is generally short. That casual injury on the gridiron has developed a chronic weakness; that strain of the four-mile row has mamed his heart; that constant and sudden variation from training to the lack of training has sapped his virility. The man has offered up his constitution to his muscles. If he has escaped, in what stead will stand him that athletic education acquired at the cost of his brain? His football captaincy will have qualified him for coaching other young animals; his rowing-arm will enable him to boss underpaid toilers for an illiberal wage. But his day was before a grand stand that forgets.

"A sound mind in a sound body?" Excellent. But not the mind developed to the point of physical enervation; not the body developed to the point of mental sterility. The successful education fits you not for topping your fortune with one cent more than you can earn, nor yet for making books or muscles an end rather than a means; the only education is that which makes you of some use to your fellow-men and forbids you to forget that your fellow-men are all mankind.—Reginald Wright Kauffman, in The Cosmopolitan.

With the Gossips

Bryce in South America.

The Honorable James Bryce, whose "American Commonwealth," in a thoroly revised end enlarged edition, is now being published, is at present traveling in South America. Mr. Bryce took with him, to read on his voyage, the final proofs of his book and such late corrections as he had to offer were returned to his publisher in the care of the ship's purser.

Kennedy a Socialist.

Mr. Charles Rann Kennedy, the author of "The Servant in the House," has become an American citizen. He took out his naturalization papers forswearing allegiance to the British sovereign in time to vote at the recent election. Mr. Kennedy is a believer in socialism, of the kind which he advocates in "The Servant in the House," and the book is being used in his propaganda.

Agnes C. Laut.

Miss Agnes C. Laut visited every state west of the Mississippi, a year ago, in connection with the fight on conservation. The results of her investigations have appeared serially; but when the national cause became involved in politics, obscuring the real issues of the question and suppressing quite as much as was revealed, she dropped out of the fight. She has, however, embodied the data gathered on the spot in her novel "Freebooters of the Wilderness." The facts revealed by Miss Laut will hardly serve

ELLIS PARKER BUTLER,
American humorist, author of "Pigs is Pigs" and other entertaining stories.

as political ammunition, for they are, in the main, as damaging to one side as to the other, and calculated to disclose the true meaning of the fight for conservation.

The Straight Road.

Frederick S. Isham, whose "The Social Bucaneer" carries a flavor of far-away China, relates an incident that happened at one of the tea-houses in the Celestial Kingdom. The entrance to the public place was a zig-zag walk, so built that the evil spirits may find it more difficult to get in. On the occasion in question two sailors (English) stood at the entrance dubiously. "Oi say, Bill, just look at the walk?" said one jolly marine, lurching unsteadily. "What's the matter with it, matey?" asked the second jolly tar. "Looks all right to me." "You mean it looks straight?" "How should 't look, matey? If it ain't, it's all in your eye. You've had a drop too much. Come along in. You just follow me." The zig-zag of the second man's gait fitted the angles; he chanced to get started correctly and ended beautifully. "Right you are, matey!" he said to the other at the door. "It's straight, sure enough. If it 'adn't been, Oi'd never got thru without 'ittin' the soldes."

Arnold Bennett's Methods.

Mr. Arnold Bennett's method of work is thus described:

He begins his day at sunrise; he gets up and makes himself a cup of tea, then sits down to write, and writes steadily on until he has completed the amount he has outlined for the day. Then, and then only, he dresses, appears in public, and goes for a walk, preferably alone, in order to arrange his ideas for the following day. At noon he lunches, and afterward takes a nap. The afternoon is his leisure time. Painting in water-colors, reading, and writing, short newspaper articles are his methods of recreation. He never works at night, and expects to have all his real work done before 9 a. m.

In writing his books—of which "Clayhanger" is the latest—it is said that Mr. Bennett never makes any preliminary sketches, or skeletons, either of chapters or books, nor does he alter or revise his manuscript, once written, except in odd words here and there.

England's Oldest Author.

The death of Florence Nightingale has caused a revival of interest in Catherine Marsh, who, at 92, is probably the oldest of living English authors, as well as the first of the many women who originated philanthropic movements during Queen Victoria's reign. In 1853, some two hundred of the 30,000 laborers employed in building the Crystal Palace at Sydenham were lodged in Beckenham, Miss Marsh's home; and having inherited both the name and the reputation of the "navvies," the rough fellows employed earlier in the century on canals, or "navigation" works, they were both neglected and feared, and in compassion she began among them the mission work afterwards described in her "English Hearts and English Hands." It was her example which led Miss Agnes Weston and Miss Elsie Sandes to enter upon their labors—the first among the sailors, the second among the soldiers. In 1866 Miss Marsh spent weeks in the cholera wards of the London Hospital; and she established a convalescent home for patients who were recovering, and an orphanage for the children of those who died. Both of these have survived their original purpose. Miss Marsh wrote other books, and to-day, altho the senior of Queen Victoria, she still retains her health and all her faculties except that of sight. Her home is Feltwell Rectory, Norfolk.

How Balzac Wrote.

To the uninitiated who picture the novelist or poet pouring his finished product from the end of his pen in a frenzy of inspiration, the following description of the method of the French master, Balzac, will be a revelation. A recent biographer says:

"The real work of composition with Balzac hardly commenced until he had a set of galley proofs. What he sent first to the printer, scribbled with his crow's quill, was a mere sketch; and the sketch itself was a sort of Chinese puzzle, largely composed of scratched out and interpolated sentences, passages and chapters being moved about in a curious chasse-croise, which the type-setters discipered and arranged as best they could. Margins and inter-columnal spaces they found crowded with interpolations; a long trailing line indicated the way here and there to the destination of the inserted passages. A cobweb was regular in comparison to the task which the printers had to tackle in the hope of finding beginning, middle and end. In the various presses where his books were set up, the employes would never work longer than an hour on end at his manuscript. And the indemnity he had to pay for corrections reached sometimes the figure of forty francs per sixteen pages. Numerous were the difficulties caused on this score with publishers, editors and printers. Balzac justified himself by quoting the examples of Chateaubriand, Ingres and Meyerbeer in their various arts. To Buloz, of The Revue de Paris, who expostulated, he impatiently replied: 'I will give up fifty francs per sheet to have my hands free. So say no more about the matter. It is true that Buloz paid him 250 francs per sheet for his contributions."

"Poverty," said Lord Rosebery recently, "produces masterpieces and wealth smothers them. He was discussing the life of Burns, at the recent Brig of Ayr celebration, and the masterpieces the noble lord had especially in mind were apparently literary masterpieces. He went on to laud the uses of adversity as follows: "You will be able to count on your fingers the masterpieces produced oy rich people. You will find they have all been written under pressure—almost all have been written under the pressure—of poverty, tho, I believe, Shakspere became the owner of some urban property in his latest years. But take one instance. Would Wordsworth have written any better than Rogers if Wordsworth had been as rich as Rogers? My clear conclusion from a general survey of all the great masterpieces of literature is that a genius should not be wealthy, or he is very likely to see his genius stifled by the fact."

Love's Magic.

What if the trees are shedding
Their leaves of autumn gold;
What if the rain is falling,
And the wind is blowing cold;
The flowers have waked to blossom
In the garden of my soul,
And waves of glorious sunshine
Around my spirit roll.

What if the birds are speeding
Swift to a southern clime,
And the summer days are gathered
By the ruthless hand of Time:
My ears are tuned to echoes
More sweet than music's art,
And every day is golden;
There is summer in my heart.

Margaret Girdlestone in "The Quiver."

The New Books

Kilmeny of the Orchard.

Miss Montgomery has the knack of creating unique heroines. In "Kilmeny of the Orchard," (L. C. Page & Co., Boston), we have another dainty Prince Edward Island story from her pen. This one is purely a love-story and a romantic and idyllic one at that. The book has fewer characters than her previous ones and indeed is of the short-story type rather than the novel as the love-story of Eric and Kilmeny dominates almost the whole book. It has the simplicity of style of her previous works but indicates a certain versatility, as it is of an altogether different type from them.

Billy Topsail and Company.

There are few authors writing fiction to-day in the English language who have the mastery of language that Norman Duncan has. Where he excels is in his discriminating sense which enables him to eliminate the superfluous. His sentences are direct and forcible. Every sentence means something, presents something new. In striking contrast to this is another new book by a fairly prolific Canadian author who spends about

NORMAN DUNCAN.

four pages of his introduction to get past a simple and insignificant question.

"Billy Topsail" is and old friend to many boy readers, and this book introduces Jimmie Grimm of Buccaneer Cove, Bagg of London, and other "gentlemen adventurers" of the "tickles" and "coves" of Newfoundland. Old boys as well as young men will enjoy reading about these adventurers. ("Billy Topsail and Company" is published in Canada by Henry Frowde, Toronto).

The Dop Doctor.

Nowadays if a volume of fiction, about seven hundred pages in length, is strong enough to hold the reader's interest from beginning to end one may unhesitatingly pronounce it a novel of more than ordinary power. Well, such a novel is "The Dop Doctor," by Richard Dehan, (Henry Frowde, Toronto).

The background of the story is mostly South Africa at the time of the recent Boer war. The "Dop Doctor," the leading character, is an English doctor who thru a false charge has been driven from his high standing in London and has had his life wrecked. Out of this wreck, however, the stirring events of the war and the faith of his fellowman rebuild the "Dop Doctor" and give him a place again amongst his equals. The love interest is one of unusual originality, and the whole tale has somewhat of the compelling effect of the Ancient Mariner's upon the wedding-guest. One almost feels that it is being related by the chief participant. It ranks as near a classic as anything that has been produced in English fiction this year.

Comrades of the Trails.

Dick Ramsey, a young Englishman of good family, finds himself cast upon his own resources and with the advice and assistance of some relatives, betakes himself to the wilds of Canada to make his fortune as a hunter and trapper. Sober Sam, an Indian, becomes his guide and comrade and the book, "Comrades of the Trails," by G. E. Theodore Roberts, (L. C. Page & Co., Boston), tells a lively story of adventures in the wilds. It is a book which will delight all boys and also grown-ups who are interested in the doings of the wild creatures of the wood.

The Second Chance.

The little Irish girl, Pearlie Watson, who played so prominent a part in "Sowing Seeds in Danny," appears again in Mrs. Nellie McClung's, "The Second Chance," (Wm. Briggs, Toronto). Her precocious maternal instinct leads her to advocate the installing of the Watson family on a farm, and her quiet acquiescent father strongly seconds the idea.

The farm is named "The Second Chance," and part of the interest of the story lies in watching its development under the resourceful supervision of Pearlie who not only seems to manage her own family, but sets in to improve the whole neighborhood. She does it too; in fact, she seems to be able to do almost anything.

Indeed, the one objection which might be raised to this altogether delightful tale is that Pearlie is too much of a "deus-ex-machina." If the rest of the characters were allowed to do a few more things on their own initiative without Pearlie forever standing as a motive force in the background, the tale would lose none of its realism and gain in its effect.

Pluck Wins.

Pluck wins! It always wins! tho days be slow
And the nights be dark 'twixt days that come and go.
Still pluck will win; its average is sure:
He gains the prize who will the most endure;
Who faces issues; he who never shirks;
Who waits and watches, and who always works.
—From "Heart Throbs."

THE AWFUL FATE OF MELPOMENUS JONES

THE MAN WHO COULDN'T SAY GOOD-BYE

Some people—not you nor I, because we are so awfully self-possessed—but some people, find great difficulty in saying good-bye when making a call or spending the evening. As the moment draws near when the visitor feels that he is fairly entitled to go away he rises and says abruptly, "Well, I think I—" Then the people say, "Oh, must you go now? Surely it's early yet!" and a pitiful struggle ensues.

I think the saddest case of this kind of thing that I ever knew was that of my poor friend Melpomenus Jones, a curate—such a dear young man, and only twenty-three! He simply couldn't get away from people. He was too modest to tell a lie, and too religious to wish to appear rude. Now it happened that he went to call on some friends of his on the very first afternoon of his summer vacation. The next six weeks were entirely his own—absolutely nothing to do. He chatted a while, drank two cups of tea, then braced himself for the effort and said suddenly,

First Attempt.

"Well, I think I—"

But the lady of the house said, "Oh, no! Mr. Jones, can't you really stay a little longer?"

Jones was always truthful—"Oh yes," he said, "of course, I—er—can stay."

"Then please don't go."

He stayed. He drank eleven cups of tea. Night was falling. He rose again.

"Well, now," he said shyly, "I think I really—"

"You must go?" said the lady politely, "I thought perhaps you could have stayed to dinner. ."

"Oh well, so I could, you know," said Jones, "if . ."

"Then please stay, I'm sure my husband will be delighted."

"All right," he said feebly, "I'll stay," and he sank back into his chair, just full of tea, and miserable.

Stops for Dinner.

Papa came home. They had dinner. All thru the meal Jones sat planning to leave at eight-thirty. All the family wondered whether Mr. Jones was stupid and sulky, or only stupid.

After dinner mamma undertook to "draw him out" and showed him photographs. She showed him all the family museum, several gross of them, —photos of papa's uncle and his wife, and mamma's brother and his little boy, and awfully interesting photos of papa's uncle's friend in his Bengal uniform, an awfully well-taken photo of papa's grandfather's partner's dog, and an awfully wicked one of papa as the devil for a fancy-dress ball.

At eight-thirty Jones had examined seventy-one photographs. There were about sixty-nine more that he hadn't. Jones rose.

"I must say good-night now," he pleaded.

"Say good night!" they said, "why, it's only half-past eight! Have you anything to do?"

"Nothing," he admitted, and muttering something about staying six weeks; and then laughed miserably.

Stays All Night.

Just then it turned out that the favorite child of the family, such a dear little romp, had hidden Mr. Jones' hat; so papa said that he must stay, and invited him to a pipe and a chat. Papa had the pipe and gave Jones the chat, and still he stayed. Every moment he meant to take the plunge, but couldn't. Then papa began to get very tired of Jones, and fighted and finally said, with jocular irony, that Jones had better stay all night, they could give him a shade-down. Jones mistook his meaning and thanked him with tears in his eyes, and papa put Jones to bed in the spare room and cursed him heartily.

After breakfast next day, papa went off to his work in the city and left Jones playing with the baby, broken-hearted. His nerve was utterly gone. He was meaning to leave all day, but the thing had got on his mind and he simply couldn't. When papa came home in the evening he was surprised and chagrined to find Jones still there. He thought to jockey him out with a jest, and said he thought he'd have to charge him for his board, he! he! The unhappy young man stared wildly for a moment, then wrung papa's hand, paid him a month's board in advance, and broke down and sobbed like a child.

In the days that followed he was moody and unapproachable. He lived, of course, entirely in the drawing-room, and the lack of air and exercise began to tell sadly on his health. He passed his time in drinking tea and looking at the photographs. He would stand for hours gazing at the photograph of papa's uncle's friend in his Bengal uniform—talking to it, sometimes swearing bitterly at it. His mind was visibly failing.

How He Got Away.

At length the crash came. They carried him upstairs in a raging delirium of fever. The illness that followed was terrible. He recognized no one, not even papa's uncle's friend in his Bengal uniform. At times he would start up from his bed and shriek: "Well, I think I—" and then fall back upon the pillow with a horrible laugh. Then, again, he would leap up and cry, "Another cup of tea and more photographs! More photographs! Har! Har!"

At length, after a month of agony, on the last day of his vacation, he passed away. They say that when the last moment came, he sat up in bed with a beautiful smile of confidence playing upon his face, and said: "Well —the angels are calling me; I'm afraid I really must go now. Good afternoon."

And the rushing of his spirit from its prison-house was rapid as a hunted cat passing over a picket fence.—From "Literary Lapses," by Stephen Leacock.

DR. WILFRED T. GRENFELL,
Medical missionary of the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts, has just published a new book of stories, "Down to the Sea."

"Burning Daylight" by Jack London.

Ah, what a curse is Wealth! How sad
That Fortune's touch should make decay light
On such a splendid, roaring lad
As Brother London's "Burning Daylight"!

From Yukon where auroras dance
And men are men without the varnish
He came to play at High Finance
(His truly-name was "Elam Harnish").

In High Finance he learned, the game
Is first to rob the lowly brother;
But when that sport becomes too tame,
The bigger robbers rob each other.

'Twas thus he found the Golden Fleece,
Our modern buccaneering Jason;
But, when he might have prigged in peace,
He fell in love with Mistress Mason.

She said she liked him well enough—
His simpler self,—but would not wed him
While all this tainted golden stuff
Possessed his soul, and Mammon led him.

So Elam sunk his ready cash
In building towns for poor civilians,
Then blithely went to utter smash—
Made ducks and drakes of thirty millions!

That won the girl. They're milking cows
And raising fruit on acres sunny;
And Elam won't be rich, he vows,
Not even if you'd pay him money!
Arthur Guiterman in Life.

In Debt.

Each man a general debt to mankind owes
For all he is, all he enjoys, and knows—
And he who dares the least of men to ban
Is just so many stages less a man.
—Harry H. Kemp.

Fresh Roasted Chestnuts

Nothing New.

Satanic Majesty (pointing with pride): Hell. New Yorker (wearily): Well?

Wicked Cities.

A western bookseller wrote to a house in Toronto asking that a dozen copies of Canon Farrar's "Seekers After God" be shipped to him at once. Within two days he received this reply by telegraph:

"No seekers after God in Toronto or Montreal. Try Winnipeg."

Badly Twisted.

In his rush to get out of a burning house Pat had put his trousers on wrong way about. In his effort to descend the stairs he fell. When asked if he was hurt, Pat answered, "No, but I must have got a bad twist."

A Bad Lot.

When charged with being drunk and disorderly and asked what he had to say for himself the prisoner gazed pensively at the magistrate, smoothed down a remnant of gray hair, and said:

"Your honor, man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn. I'm not as debased as Swift, as profligate as Byron, as dissipated as Poe, as debauched as——"

"That will do!" thundered the magistrate. "Ten days! And, officer, take a list of those names and run 'em in. They're as bad a lot as he is!"

A Lover of Green Corn.

Speaker Cannon is a great lover of green corn. He boards at the Arlington, and one day took one of his Illinois farmer constituents to dinner with him. Cannon made his dinner on green corn, eating seven ears. The farmer asked him how much he paid for board at the Arlington, and Cannon replied: "Six dollars a day." "Well," said the farmer constituent, "Joe, don't you think it would be cheaper for you to board at a livery stable?"

Bacteriology of Cholera Lessons From Experiments

Germany is entitled, in the opinion of the European students of cholera, to most credit for the modern equipment against the forces of the malady. As the result of a special mission sent out by the German imperial government, the late Professor Koch established in India the bacteriology of cholera. He discovered, says Sir Ray Lankester, the living organism which by its growth in man's intestine causes true cholera.

Little Yet Known.

Unfortunately, notes Sir Ray in his recent paper on the subject, prepared after much laboratory study, the bacteriology of the subject is still too chaotic. Koch, it is true, found a spiral, thread-like bacterium in cholera patients which readily breaks up into little curved segments like a comma (each less than one ten-thousandth of an inch in circumference or, to be strictly accurate, in length) and which swarms, by the millions, in the intestines of such patients. Koch did not get very far on the way to the establishment of a remedy.

He did show that the bacterium of cholera can be cultivated in dilute gelatine broth and obtained in spoonfuls. It was, however, only with great difficulty that he could produce cholera in animals by administering this pure concentrated growth of cholera germs to them.

Daring Experiment.

"Then a most courageous thing was done. A great and very acute investigator of cholera in Munich, Pettenkofer by name—who did not believe that Koch's comma-bacillus was really the effective germ of cholera—himself swallowed a whole spoonful—many millions—of the cultivated cholera germ. His assistants did the same—and none of them suffered any ill effect!

Few, if any, of the investigators of this question gave up, as a consequence, their conviction that Koch's bacillus was the real and active cause of cholera. They supposed that it must be necessary for the human intestine to be in a favorable condition —an unhealthy condition—for the Koch's bacillus to multiply in it.

Conditions of Growth.

It was by this time known that bacteria of all kinds are exceedingly sensitive in regard to the acidity or alkalinity, the oxygenation or de-oxygenation, of the fluids and organic substances in which they can, when exactly suited, multiply with tremendous rapidity. Thus the tubercle bacillus cannot be cultivated on pure blood-serum; but if a trace of glycerine be added to the serum the tubercle bacillus grows, divides, multiplies, like yeast in a brewing-vat.

A little later Pettenkofer's audacious experiment was repeated by Dr. Metschnikoff in Paris. He swallowed a cultivated mass of the cholera germ on three successive days, and had no injurious result. Others in his laboratory did the same, with the result of only a slight intestinal disturbance. But of a dozen who thus put the matter to the proof in the Institt Pasteur, one individual acquired an attack of true Indian cholera, accompanied by all the most violent symptoms, which very nearly caused his death. This experiment put an end to all discussion, and demonstrated, once for all, that the comma-bacillus (or spirillum) of Koch is really capable of producing Indian cholera, and is the actual agent of this disease."

An Old Song Rejuvenated.

I cannot wear the old hair
I wore some months gone by,
I've laid it on the topmost shelf
With many a weary sigh.
No longer are they wearing puffs
And rats are quite de trop;
I cannot wear the old hair—
Oh, what a cruel blow!

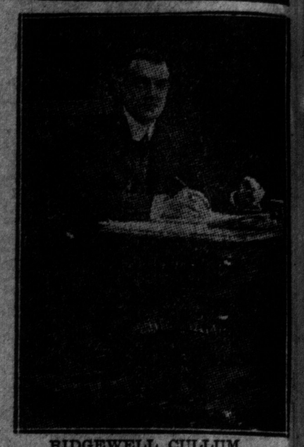
I cannot wear the old hair,
For which good gold I paid.
Red hair is so expensive when
One gets the proper shade.
I felt so dreadful when it was coiffed,
All little puffs and curls;
But I can't wear the old hair,
Alas for Fashion's whirls!

I cannot wear the old hair.
Four switches I must buy
And wind them round and round my head
As flat as they will lie.
My face is far too plump for this;
My nose is much too long;
But I can't wear the old hair,
It's altogether wrong.

The One Place.

Senator Tillman tells of an old man he used to know who drank too much. He said, "He was a fine old fellow in other respects, and it was pitiful to see him disgracing himself. One day I read him a long lecture on the sin of drunkenness. 'Water,' I said, 'is the thing. Stick to water, James.'

"'Well,' the old man answered, 'there's only one place in the Bible where a man asked for water, and I guess you know where he was.'"



RIDGEWELL CULLUM.
An English writer whose stories deal with the Canadian Northwest. "The Trail of the Axe," his new story, is being published here by Copp, Clark Co.

Science Jottings

Peddling the Time.

Probably no hill in the world has had so strangely varied a history or played so important a part in the affairs of men as that at Greenwich. The granite line across the foot-path on its summit is the meridian from which the longitude on every British map and chart is calculated.

All England sets its time by the mean solar-clock. There is a large galvano-magnetic clock fixed on the outside wall of the observatory and divided into twenty-four hours. There are still many who believe this clock is kept going by the sun. They do not know that the fixed stors are the real timekeepers from which Britishers check their daily progress.

To this galvano-magnetic clock in the wall comes every Monday a woman, who makes $2500 a year out of the queerest occupation in England. She sells the time to London watchmakers. Her name is Miss Belleville of Maidenhead. Eighty years ago, the then astronomer royal suggested to her father that if he took the corrected time of a certified chronometer every week, he could, no doubt, find numerous clients. So he bought a watch, made for the Duke of Essex, and then worked up a business with it.

When he died his widow sold the time til, she reached the age of eighty-one, and then she handed the business over to her daughter. When Miss Belleville visits Greenwich at the beginning of every week, her chronometer is corrected, and she is given an official certificate. From that her fifty customers correct their watches and clocks.

Large Gold Crusher.

The great gold-ore crushing plant recently erected in the Transvaal, Africa, is said to be by far the largest in the world. The battery contains no less than 600 stamps, each with a falling weight of 1650 lbs. The length of the structure housing the plant is 634 feet; the width, 69 feet; and the height 62 feet. Thirty motors are required to drive the stamps.

The mortar blocks rest on a mat of bitumastic concrete, the object of this being to dampen the vibrations, which would otherwise be transmitted direct to the surrounding ground. The bins, which are constructed of pitch pine and lined with steel sheeting, have a capacity of 13,000 tons of rock.

The mill is in the Witwater Rand district, which is said to be the greatest gold-producing center in the world at the present time.

The Stirrup Cup.

My short and happy day is done;
The long and lonely night comes on,
And at my door the pale horse stands
To carry me to distant lands.

His whinny shrill, his pawing hoof,
Sound dreadful as a gathering storm;
And I must leave this sheltering roof
And joys of life so soft and warm.

Tender and warm are the joys of life—
Good friends, the faithful and the true,
My rosy children, and my wife,
So sweet to kiss, so fair to view.

So sweet to kiss, so fair to view,—
The night comes on, the lights burn blue;
And at my door the pale horse stands
To bear me forth to unknown lands.
—John Hay, in "Heart Throbs."

THE JOVIAL FARMER.

Ho, ho! the jovial farmer sang
As up the hill his hoe he brang.
Ho, ho! the corn, the beets; the squash;
Ho, ho! potatoes, too, be gosh!
Ho, ho! Ho, ho!

E. W. HORNUNG,
Creator of the "Raffles" stories and other tales of gentlemen highwaymen and cracksmen.

MUSIC

Annual Prospectus Of Schubert Choir

Madame Nordica Will Assist at February Concerts — Interesting Program for Choir and Orchestra.

The committee of the Schubert Choir have issued their annual prospectus giving full information regarding the two concerts to be given Feb. 20 and 21, in association with Madame Lillian Nordica and her entire concert company and our own Toronto Symphony Orchestra.

On Monday evening the work in extended form will be Handel's three intensely beautiful coronation anthems "Zadok the Priest," "Let the King Live," and "God Save the King," for eight part chorus, soloist and orchestra. The acapella numbers will include a new arrangement of "The Cruiskeen Lawn," by Granville Bantock; "O Praise Ye God," by Tschaikowski; "Marching," Johannes Brahms, for male chorus; "To Music," Schubert, for ladies' chorus and bass solo, and a group of old 15th and 16th century Madrigals by Stevens, Byrd, Lassen and Palestrina.

On Tuesday evening, Bach's intensely dramatic and melodic cantatta "A Stronghold Sure," for six part chorus, soprano, bass and tenor soloists and orchestra; a suite of four new vocal dances by Schubert for six and eight part chorus and orchestra; "The Black Monk," Rutland and Boughton, eight parts; "Barcolle," from Tales of Hoffman; Offenbach, for ladies' voices; "Roses I'll toss to Thee," Franck, men's voices and a group of 16th century Madrigals by Wilbye, Weekes, Morley and Stevens.

In addition to singing solos in concerted numbers Madame Nordica will sing two groups of songs and an operatic aria each night. The orchestra numbers will include overture "In der Natur," Dvorak; "Peer Gynt," suite, Greig; overture "Egemont," Beethoven; "Vorepiel," to third act of the Meistersingers, Wagner, "Seigfried Idyl" Wagner; Danse Macabre "Saint Saens;" overture "Carnival Remain" Berlioz.

The subscription lists are now open at the music stores, Massey Hall and in the hands of the chorus members.

Principals in "Armide," as presente d on the opening night of the season of the Metropolitan Opera House. From left to right: Pasquale Amato, as Hidraot; Olivia Fremstad, as Armide; Enrico Caruso, as Renaud.—Musical Courier.

The Montreal Opera Company has established a concert bureau in connection with its personnel of opera singers. The concert department is under the management of C. O. Lamontague at the office of His Majesty's Theatre, Montreal, where all communications should be addressed.

Miss Florence Good will make her first professional bow to the public at Association Hall next Thursday evening. As a special favour she recited in Massey Hall some time ago. The applause and repeated encores tell their own story of her reception on that occasion. The assisting artists are: all well and favourably known:—Harold Jarvis, tenor; Arthur Blight, baritone; Miss Lillian Smith, pianiste, and Charles E. Bodley's Concert Orchestra. With such able talent we bespeak for Miss Good a crowded house.

One of the most glaring musical misnomers in the whole tonal literature is that of Bach's "Chaconne." A "Chaconne" is a slow dance. What has Bach's soulful, almost religious, violin classic to do with any kind of dance?

Interesting Program For National Chorus

Many Interesting Compositions to be Given—New Work by Conductor a Feature.

The subscription lists for the National Chorus concert to be given are now open and from the outline of the program already to hand the performance promises to be one of the best ever given under the baton of Dr. Albert Ham. Among the unaccompanied works, which are to be the principal choral numbers are Max Bruch's "Morning Song of Praise" in six parts, Mendelssohn's eight part setting of Psalm No. LL, "Why Fiercely Rage the Heathen." "Send Out Thy Light," by Gounod, Bortniansky's "Cherubim Song" (a repeat from last year by special request), "The Call of the Breeze," by Forrester, and Wendt's "Ballade of Spring." In honor of 1911 being "coronation" year the society will also sing an excerpt from Elgar's "Coronation Ode" in which Miss Margaret Keyes will take the contralto obligato part, and another added number is a male chorus with contralto solo composed by Dr. Ham especially for this concert. At the rehearsals the latter work has created a genuine enthusiasm and it will doubtless prove an interesting number. Mlle Yolando Mero will add to her program some extra Liszt numbers, as this will be the Liszt centennary commeration. The Celestial Choir of boys will be heard with the National in the larger concerted compositions and will also sing Sir Michael Costa's "Make a Car of a King's Gold Cup," and Mendelssohn's "Ave Maria," with Miss Keyes as soloist. For choice of seats those who intend patronizing this concert should make sure that their names are on the advance lists which are in the hands of the members of the chorus, at the different music stores, and at the Bell Piano warerooms, 146 Yonge-street.

"Children's Crusade" Again a Feature

Rendering of Famous Work by Children's Chorus and Mendelssohn Choir Will Surpass Last Year

The first joint rehearsal of the Mendelssohn Choir's adult and children's choirs in connection with the forthcoming performance of Pierne's "The Children's Crusade," was held at Massey Hall last week. Those who were present at the performance of last season will be interested to learn that from present indications the high standard then reached is likely to be more than maintained. There was evident in the children's choir a beauty of tone and technical abandon already in advance of their achievement of last year, which was pronounced by several who had heard the best American performances of the work and the initial production at Paris under Pierne's own baton, to be the most artistic presentation of the work they had ever heard. After the rehearsal of the "Crusade" the children and their friends listened to a rehearsal of the adult choir in portions of Verdi's splendid Mansone "Requiem" which permits of opportunities for dramatic efect which few choral compositions present. The singing of the eight-part choral fugue promised remarkable results at the production of this work in February. Equally impressive was the rendering of the final chorus, "Libera Me."

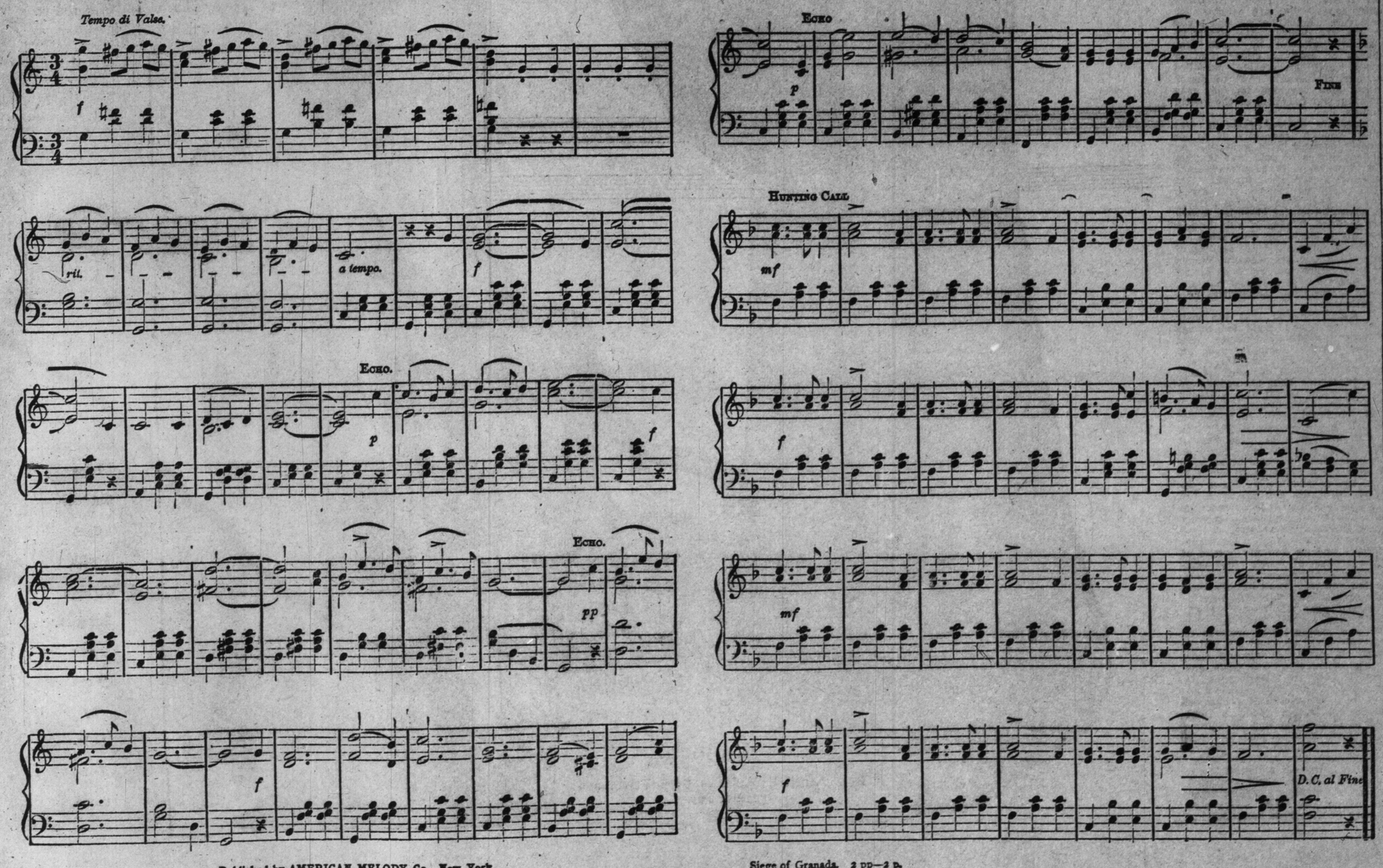
Among the unaccompanied choruses sung by the choir exceptional effects were produced in an exquisite work by Von Norsegenberg, in six parts, a composition which some feel to be as elevating as the sublime eight-part "Crucifixus" by Lotti, which, as will be remembered, created so strong an impression at the concerts given by the Mendelssohn Choir in Toronto, New York and Chicago.

LEST WE FORGET
Recital by MISS FLORENCE GOOD Elocutionist
[Pupil of Owen A. Smily]
Association Hall, Yonge and McGill Sts., Thurs. Eve. Dec. 1, 1910
ASSISTED BY
HAROLD JARVIS, Tenor ARHUR BLIGHT, Baritone MISS LILLIAN SMITH, Pianiste
CHARLES E. BODLEY'S CONCERT ORCHESTRA
TICKETS 50c.
Plan now open at Mason & Risch Piano Co., 32 King Street West

SIEGE OF GRANADA

Waltz from KREUTZER'S "Nachtlager in Granada"

As played by VICTOR HERBERT'S Orchestra



Published by AMERICAN MELODY Co., New York

Siege of Granada. 2 pp—2 p.

ELGAR TRIO (PIANO, VIOLIN, 'CELLO)
Leader—Senorita Brazill.
Teas, Receptions, etc.
PHONE - COLLEGE 1696

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, teacher of PIANO TUNING
Toronto Conservatory of Music.
Office and Studio 447 Yonge St. N4278

Dr. Albert Ham
VOICE PRODUCTION and SINGING
Toronto Conservatory of Music, or
561 Jarvis Street.

J. RAWSTHORNE SLACK
BARITONE
Concerts, Banquets, Receptions, Oratorio
44 Beaconsfield Ave., Toronto, Ont.
Phone Day or Evening—Parkdale 3314

J. M. BOYES.
Teacher of Violin, Piano and Theory. Graduate Royal Conservatory, Leipsig, Germany. Recognized as one of Canada's most sucessful teachers.
STUDIO: 3 CARLTON STREET
Private Phone Main 815.

Prof. MICHAEL HAMBOURG
Father and Teacher of Mark Hambourg
Teacher of Piano.
JAN HAMBOURG
Three years assistant teacher Eugene Ysaye, Teacher of Violin. Studio New Heintzman & Co. Building, 193-197 Yonge-street. For prospectus address 5 Parkview Mansions, cor. Roncesvalles and Fermanagh, Toronto.

Marie C. Strong
Voice Production and Singing.
Studio: —15 KING ST. EAST— Nordheimer's.

MISS STERNBERG
Dancing, Physical Culture and Fencing; Simpson Hall 734 Yonge St. Classes now forming. Ladies' Morning Class in Society Dancing Fridays 10.30—12 o'clock.
Prospectus mailed on Application.

LORA NEWMAN
CONCERT PIANISTE AND TEACHER
(Late of Vienna)
Pupil of the world-renowned Leschetisky
ELLIOTT HOUSE
Phone—Main 1971
STUDIO—Bank of Hamilton Chambers

JAMES QUARRINGTON
Teaching the Sbriglia principles of singing.
Musical Director, Avenue Road Church.
Studio, Nordheimers. 7tf

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.

MILDRED K. WALKER
Elocutionist and Soprano. Teacher of Voice Production.
Studio: Dominion Bank Chambers, Cor Spadina Ave. & College St. Residence: 30 Lowther Ave. Phone Coll. 3341.

B. HAYUNGA CARMAN
Ppil of Tobias Matthay, 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:—
2236 EAST QUEEN STREET.
Long distance phone Beach 171.

Pianos to Rent.
Pianos rented. $2 a month and upwards. Six months' rent allowed in case of purchase.
Nordheimer Company, Limited, 15 King-street East.

JACK HOWARD
THE POPULAR COMEDIAN
Open for engagements, For terms and dates, apply or write.
77 BELLEFAIR AVENUE

J. Earle NEWTON Pianist Theorist
MODEL SCHOOL OF MUSIC
193 Beverley Street.

Will Spencer
REFINED CONCERT COMEDIAN.
Terms and dates apply
320 CARLTON STREET.
Phone—day or evening—North 1238.

APOLLO SCHOOL OF MUSIC
E. M. Robinson, Musical Directress
Phone Coll. 4463. 174 Ossington Ave. Branch, 640 Bathurst St. Kindergarten Music Classes.

WANTED
A good soprano voice to assist in choir. A course in Operatic or Oratoric repertoire or Voice development in exchange for services.
Box 84 World

Newest Afternoon Gowns.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London and the foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion page for this newspaper. Her articles are illustrated with sketches or photographs of her exclusive London and American modes and with other photographs of creations by the famous dress designers which may illustrate her points.

This week she describes some new afternoon gowns and accessories.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishment is at 17 West 36th street, New York.

Mlle. Lantelme in One of the New Velvet Gowns with Velvet Wrap and Carrying a Bag to Match the Costume.

The New Helmet Hat—as Worn by Beautiful Mlle. Lantelme, the Famous French Actress.

Some Fascinating New Dress Additions, the New Helmet Hat—Lady Duff-Gordon Discusses the Up-to-the-Minute Modes

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

IT WOULD really seem that we are daily growing in grace and smartness—in grace, because, being happily rid of the "hobble" skirt, our outlines are altogether attractive in their unbroken slender straightness; and in smartness because so much attention is being paid to every little detail of dress, and various and most fascinating additions have been made to the already long list of accessories.

The corsage bouquet, for example, is very much in evidence just now and is, perhaps, at its most effective when it has a background of black velvet. The diminutive and somewhat daring buttonhole of vivid scarlet velvet is for the moment replaced in the favor of Dame Fashion and her followers by another single flower, but one of positively gigantic proportions, and a modelling which is an amazingly faithful facsimile of Nature, whereas there were, of course, no pretensions to naturalness in the aforementioned red velvet flower.

But these new blossoms are chrysanthemums, whose innumerable and and softly curled petals are either of purest white or else are tinged with those rich autumnal tints which are typical of this very decorative flower, while the attendant foliage on the long sturdy stalk shows, perhaps, in one or two of its leaves just that suspicion of "wilting" which might be expected if a natural bloom had been worn for a few hours. It is, in fact, almost impossible to believe that these beautiful flowers are the work of human fingers, the nature and the number of their petals making them, perhaps, the most difficult to imitate, so that the triumphant result is all the more noteworthy.

Clusters of wierdly marked orchids are also being selected by some women, who like the effect of costliness and rarity which these exquisite and expensive exotics can convey, but many there are who still remain faithful to the lovely gardenia or the deep purple violet, the newest arrangement for this latter flower being to mass it around a central and half opened pink rose.

Another toilette addition to which a good deal of attention (and money, too) is being devoted at the moment is the bag, which is devoted to the safe sheltering of one's handkerchief, powder puff, purse, and so forth, and which nowadays and nights, too—must, it would seem, faithfully repeat the coloring and the embroideries of the gown. So that the woman who wishes to be really up to date is obliged to order such a bag with each and every one of her new gowns or wraps, and be prepared, moreover, to pay a somewhat heavy price for the additional and attractive item. For, in many cases, they are made of the bristol and tapestry brocades and tissues which are being so extensively used alike for coats and toques, the design being almost invariably followed by close broideries of gold or silver cord or braid, and elaborately tasselled strings of metallic cord to match being also provided for the easy holding and handling of the pretty things.

Valiously colored satin is also used, though generally it is so closely covered with gold beading and appliques of gold lace that its tint, however vivid, becomes a mere suggestion as seen through this golden glimmer, while, still again, you can have bags of golden tissue in whose broideries gleaming jewels are studded, fringes of gold tassels forming a bordering decoration.

The photographs I am sending of Mlle. Lantelme, the beautiful French actress, illustrate very strikingly the charms of the helmet hat, and some of the dress accessories here mentioned.

I must tell you that the very latest scarf and muff set brings together satin charmeuse and ninon, ostrich feathers and fox fur. How do you like this idea? The reality would certainly please you, especially when the charmeuse is of deep but bright blue, softened by a veiling of black ninon, and then first bordered with a ruche of ostrich feathers outwardly of black and inwardly of bright blue. Beyond this again, and laid quite flatly on the charmeuse, comes a broad band of silky black fox fur, all four fabrics being eventually drawn together with the bondage of a fox head, poised above two paws, the brush in this case being entirely banished from the scheme.

And now I am going to leave generalities and go into the details of those dresses of which I am sending you photographs and pictures, so that you may know exactly what I am making and recommending for afternoon wear this season. I will admit to a special favor for that first and photographed creation of gray velvet and opossum fur, which, though in reality a separate coat, has almost the effect of a gown, and certainly all its slenderness. It fastens down one side with an array of velvet-covered buttons, there being further added in front some satin cordings and silk braidings, which are also used to adorn the high waistband and form a buckle-like ornament and fastening.

A little turn-over collar of ivory-white satin curves about the neck beneath soft frills of mellow-toned lace, which are really the pretty property of the dress beneath, this line of white bringing in effective evidence, too, the becoming curves in which the coat wraps over at the waist. The dear little hat also shows an underlining of white satin to its velvet brim, and is encircled with a band of opossum fur, while drooping low down at one side are some little satin-petalled flowers, whose whiteness is just faintly flushed with pink here and there, and whose leaves are of the most delicate green.

And then the dress beneath is the softest little slip of a thing—just a supple sheath of dove-gray satin, bordered about the feet with a transparency of gray lace, while over this comes filmy gray chiffon edged with a still wider lace and threaded through with broad ribbons of soft gray satin, which, rather toward one side of both skirt and corsage, are tied in flatly looped bows. Appliques of lace, too—as light in texture and tone as a cobweb—are laid on this under-robe, which, in its turn, is veiled finally with gray ninon banded with lace, still gray in tone, but of a silken mesh, which has almost the shimmering brightness of oxydized silver. Folded about the waist is a band of gray satin which lies at one side in upstanding bow loops and is finished with short sash ends, the corsage being also finished off, you see, with a bunch of the little satin flowers in white and three deepening but still most delicate shades of pink.

It is only about the shoulders that gray underlining gives place to a transparency of faintest flesh pink chiffon and threadings of ribbon to match, while there a piping of pale pink satin outwardly edges the gray lace beneath the chemisette of pink chiffon with its soft neck frill of lace.

A New "Lucile" Model in Grey Velvet and Opossum Fur.

Lace Outdoor Coat with Corsage Bouquet as Worn by Mlle. Lantelme.

International Press Bible Question Club

BIBLE STUDY CONTEST—GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.

In one week from to-day a very important Bible Study Contest starts in connection with The Sunday World. Most, if not all, of our readers are aware of its importance and its conditions, and this is simply "to stir up your pure minds by way of remembrance."

The International Press Bible Question Club is divided into four classes, composed of newspapers which join the club during any given year. They are known as Class A, Class B, Class C and Class D. The classes are numbered according to the quarter of the year in which they join. The Sunday World Local Club belongs to Class A. There will be given away as prizes to each class, to the first five contestants, five Solid Gold Medals; to the next five contestants, five Sterling Silver Medals; to the next five contestants, five Teacher's Bibles, price $5.50 each, and to the next thirty-five contestants, thirty-five copies of the book, "The Heart of Christianity," price $1.50 each. A beautifully engraved Diploma will be given to all who complete the course. The conditions of the contest are that, commencing with the lesson for Sunday, December 4: (1) A coupon should be cut out of this paper for 52 weeks, certifying that the lesson has been read, together with the "Suggestive Questions" based upon the same; (2) Any five of the questions that are indicated to be answered in writing, must be so answered. (3) Must deliver to this office within one week after the close of the 52 weeks' period all the coupons which have been cut out and signed, together with the five written answers. The prizes will then be awarded, in order, to those who deliver to any newspaper office in the class, the greatest number of coupons. The ties will be broken by an impartial examination of the written answers and the prizes will go to those who have the highest number of marks.

Each contestant will need The Sunday World, so as to read the questions and get the coupon. Send in your order.

You become a member of our Local Club by commencing this course of reading with our issue of December 4 and cutting a coupon out of this paper each week, from that time up to 52 weeks, certifying that the reading has been done.

November 27th, 1910.

(Copyright 1910 by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

The Trial of Jesus. Matt. xxvi., 57-68.

Golden Text—Who when He was reviled, reviled not again. I. Peter ii., 23.

Verse 57—Had the chief priests determined in advance to put Jesus to death, and, if so, why? (See v. 4.)

Verse 58—If Peter had kept close to his Master, instead of going afar off, and had volunteered to witness for Him, what changes would it have probably made in this history?

Verses 59-60—How do you account for the fact that seventy reputed holy men, the members of the Sanhedrin, should seek false witnesses to encompass the death of a righteous man like Jesus?

What has been the record from that time until now, of ecclesiastical assemblies in their trial of reputed heretics?

Give a reasoned answer to the following: Will a truly good man with the mind of Jesus be perturbed by, or get angry at, or wish to injure another good man who also shows the spirit of Jesus, for teaching different views concerning the Bible, or religion, to what he holds himself?

Verse 61—What did Jesus say that in any way resembled their accusation, that He was able to destroy the Jewish Temple and build it again in three days? (See John ii., 19.)

Suppose Jesus, or any other man, had said that he could destroy the temple and build it again in three days, to what extent would it be blameworthy?

How much blame is due the man who wilfully misrepresents the statements of a religious teacher for the purpose of condemning him?

Give some examples of the sayings of Jesus, that could be perverted into a meaning that He did not intend, and say why He left Himself open for such perversion?

Verse 62—Why did Jesus not answer what this witness had said, and why did He make no answer to the high priest?

Can you give any examples where silence is the best policy, when confronted with a false accusation?

Verses 63-64—Jesus answered in the affirmative that He was the Christ, the Son of God, but what would His answer have been if the high priest had asked Him, "Art Thou God?"

What did Jesus mean by "the Son of Man sitting at the right hand of power, and coming in the clouds of heaven"?

Verse 65—What did the rending of His garments by the high priest signify?

What is blasphemy?

In what words of Jesus did His blasphemy consist, from the point of view of the high priest?

Verses 66-68—Put yourself, as nearly as possible, in the place of one of the members of this council and say how you would try to justify yourself? for saying Jesus was worthy of death.

What are some of the evils of religious intolerance in this day? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Why did Jesus bear all these cruel indignities without retaliating?

December 4th, 1910.

(Copyrighted 1910 by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

Peter's Denial. Matt. xxvi., 31-35, 69-75.

Golden Text—Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall. I. Cor. x., 12.

Verse 31—Is it, or not, usual for a company, or a cause, to be scattered when the leader is taken away? Give some examples.

Did the writer in Zec. xiii., 7, from which Jesus quotes, have Jesus in mind at the time he wrote, and does Jesus mean to imply that he did? Give your reasons.

Why is not the flock to be blamed for scattering when the wolf is upon them, and the shepherd has been smitten.

Verses 32-35—Why would it have been better or worse, for Peter, or the cause of God, if, in view of subsequent events, he had not made his strong declaration of loyalty to Jesus?

Regardless of what the future may develop, ought we, in the present, with unshaken confidence, to make an eternal covenant of loyalty to God, with full expectation of keeping it? Give your reasons.

In the obtainment of technical or intellectual knowledge, mistakes are absolutely unavoidable, why, therefore, does not the same rule obtain in acquiring moral courage, knowledge or conduct?

Which man is more likely to be true to God, and why, one who is confident from his warm love to God that he will be faithful to Him in the future, or the one who is timid and fearful that he will be unfaithful?

Verses 69-70—By what law, moral, spiritual or psychological, did this truly earnest Peter deny Christ that a few hours, at most, before he said he would die for?

Was Peter's denial moral cowardice or policy, a suddenly formed plan of campaign to defeat the enemy?

If Peter's denial was not a real denial, from his heart, what moral blame would you attach to it?

Verse 71—When a lie has been told, whether "white" or "black," what are the chances that more lies will be necessary to back it up?

Describe the nature of each of Peter's three lies, and show how they illustrate that those who start at wrongdoing invariably get "worse and worse."

When a man has to curse and swear to back up his statement, is it, or not, prima facie evidence that he is lying?

Verse 75—What is the value of warning, or good advice, when we know it will be disregarded?

What is the moral difference between the sin of Judas and that of Peter?

What evils, or good results, have followed from Peter's sin? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Is the world and the church, better or worse because of Peter's denying Jesus?

Lesson for Sunday, Dec. 11, 1910—The Crucifixion. Matt. xxvii., 15-50.

Under the Pines

What Women are Doing for the Advancement of Civilization — Suffrage News.

BY FLORA Mac D. DENISON.

Possibly no more representative body of Ontario women ever met in Toronto than the members of the Woman's Institute, which met in convention over a week ago. Mr. Putman deserves all credit for what he has been able to accomplish and the fact that many women born and brought up on our Ontario farms came to Toronto and made creditable speeches in Convocation Hall tells the story of the worthiness of this movement.

Farm life in Ontario to-day might indeed be the ideal life. The isolation experienced in pioneer days is done away with except in a very few sparely settled districts.

Now with fine horses, automobiles, steam cars, telephones and rural post and parcel service the farmers are close neighbors to each other as well as to the villages, towns and cities.

The funny aspect of the convention to me was that a few of the women were afraid their appearance in such a public way might possibly lead to their being mistaken for "suffragetts." I assured them that there were only two "suffragettes" in Canada and these we had to import from England. To be a suffragette you have to abandon self and work for the emancipation of your sex. I have been trying to attain to this distinction ever since I had the honor and privilege of hearing that master woman Mrs. Pankhurst, but I am miles down the mountain side yet. These institute women believed that woman's place was in the home, never seeming to realize the illogical position they were taking by being at that moment miles away from home and doing the most outlandish thing that suffragists are condemned for—"speaking in public."

All the old platitudes about the sanctity of home and the sacredness of motherhood were repeated by the various speakers, reaching a melodramatic pitch when intoned by our worthy deputy minister of agriculture. He elaborated on "woman's sphere," going so far as to say that her influence might even spread to the legislative halls and indirecely she could affect the very government of our country.

But many of the women of the Woman's Institute are getting their eyes opened and are tiring of so much indirect influence, and I pictured in my own mind many farmer's wives I had known who were absolute drudges, while their sons were flourishing in Toronto University spending their time in smoking cigarets and going to theatres, to say nothing of drinking and other dissipations, not caring whether they made good or not and when at last they turned out doctors, lawyers, or ministers they returned to the old home with an air of superiority and snobbishness that caused many a tear-stained pillow in the old home.

Had some of these same women enjoyed the privilege of belonging to the Woman's Institute—of having to study public questions—of getting interested in something outside of their "sacred homes"—their old age would be one of satisfaction of living complexly, instead of lonesomely feeling themselves beneath and behind their own children that they had brought into the world.

Mothers are not going to be "bluffed" much longer by political oratory and the doubtful compliments about their sacred calling. The world calls you as well as your son. The world needs you as well as your son and your advice to all the sons and daughters of your community should be in proportion to your character and ability. Your life and your happiness are just as sacred as the life and happiness of statesmen, soldiers or sailors. Develop your own talents and ability an enyour own talents and ability an enrich the world by becoming yourselves a credit to the country. President Falconer has grasped the meaning of the signs of the times and judges woman's case on its merits.

All women will not have the ability to be statesmen any more than all men have that ability, but the near future will, no longer make sex a disability and if an Hypatia is born to bless the world with superior brains, instead of murdering her, she may have a place in our legislative halls and the government of the country will be honored and blessed by her presence.

Word has just come that Sylvia Pankhurst is going to visit America. I do not know what date she will arrive in Toronto but when she does she is assured of a hearty welcome as the daughter of her gifted mother. The foreword from New York says of her: "Tho very girlish in appearance and having the engaging manners of youth she has a wise head on her young shoulders. She is the most talented member of a talented family and her platform manners are sweetly winning and powerfully convincing."

Congratulations poured into the National Headquarters in New York from all over the world as soon as the news reached the different countries that the Washington women had won the suffrage amendment.

The following telegram was sent from the great mass meeting in New York: To Governor Hay, the Capitol, Olympia, Wash. "Sir, thru you the chief executive of the state, we beg on the part of the women of New York to extend congratulations to the legislature, the voters, and the women workers of Washington, who have united to establish on the Pacific Coast a real republic, a true democracy." Signed, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Carrie Chapman Catt, Ida Husted Harper, Harriet Stanton Blatch, the committee on arrangements for celebration of the victory.

Miss Adelia Parker writes from Seattle:

"It was a great victory. The women at the polls were wonderfully effective. Many young women, many middle-aged women and many white haired grandmothers, stood for hours handing out the little reminders. One was a girl of thirteen and another a grandmother in a wheeled chair and the mother of one of our councilmen.

"It rained—our very insistent kind of rain, and the men were so solicitous, they kept dragging us off to get our feet dry, or bringing us chairs or offering to hand out our reminders for us while we took a rest.

"One woman would not go into the polling place because it was against the law, but persisted in spite of all appeals of the men, in standing in the rain till she was soaked, and the precinct went five to one in favor of the women.

"Another young woman had a piece of carpet brought to her by a voter for her to stand on. The men were everything to be desired, real westerners shall I say? And they voted for us two to one all over the state. Women would not leave their places even for lunch unless relieved for fear of losing a vote. The whole thing appealed to the men irresistibly. It was the first really tangible evidence they had had of the strong desire to vote on the part of the women, an ocular demonstration, and it told in the count.

"Everybody seems positively happy. No women but are glad. Even those few who have coquetted with anti-suffrage ideas but are now enquiring if they can vote for president, and the men are all smiling blandly as if they had voted the same way.

"The newspapers stood by us nobly. The press of the whole States has helped us and I shall always feel personally grateful to Mrs. Catt and Alice Stone Blackwell for their generous gifts of money and to The Woman's Journal for the great work it has done helping to educate the press of the state.

"We have won in a clean educational campaign, and the men feel as happy about it as we do, realizing that they have done a just and gracious thing, and that they did it as soon as their attention was drawn to it. We are receiving praise from all quarters for the kind of campaign we put up—no personalities, no boasting of what we would do—no promises, no meddling with other issues, just 'votes for women' straight thru, because it was just and reasonable and because it had been found expedient wherever tried."

I have given this long letter because I read it myself with such satisfaction and I have a sister in Seattle who can now vote.

I look forward to just such rejoicing in Ontario in the near future.

I have had several letters asking me why I have not answered the article written by Richard Barry in The Ladies' Home Journal.

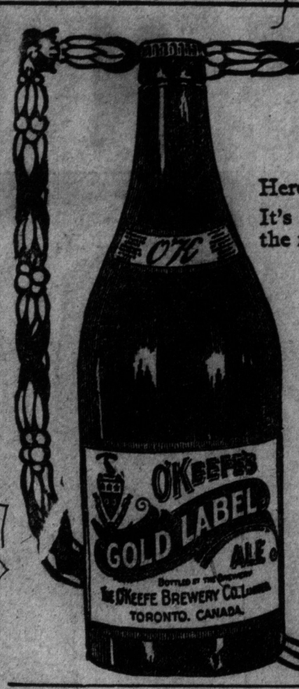
It seemed to such an outlandish misrepresentation from beginning to end that the only answer would have been to flatly contradict the article in toto and that does not always do any good. The late Robert G. Ingersoll tells a good story about a little boy being all alone in the dining room. A crash as of a plate falling was heard plainly in the next room and when the mother rushing in exclaimed "Johnny, who broke that plate?" Johnny answered, "I don't know." Now what would you say to that? Why simply that the boy lied. And that is about all one can say about Mr. Barry. However, while Mr. Barry discovered absolutely no redeeming feature in the unmitigated blackness of the results of equal suffrage, it is worth remembering that Julia Ward Howe had just taken a census of the ministers, editors and legislators in the enfranchised states as to whether its results were good or bad and that 516 were in favor, 61 against and 41 doubtful.

Who is likely to know most about the matter, hundreds who meet women voters ever day or a transient tourist with a strong anti-suffrage bias who went west on purpose to write up the matter for a strongly anti-suffrage magazine? Mr. Barry writes that the suffrage has done no good and has cost the women their refinement. Years ago one of the West Indian islands was considering introducing a railroad. It sent a highly conservative Spaniard to inspect the railroad system of the United States. With impassible face he watched the comings and goings of the heavily loaded freight trains, and turned away saying, calmly, "Mules are better."

Woman's physique is generally said to be too delicate for them to hold well paid positions or to cast a ballot, but no one doubts her fitness for hard work. It recalls the story of a Whitby child who had been absent from school and brought the following note as an excuse: "Dear Teacher, please excuse Jennie, she was sick and had to stay home and do the washing and ironing."

In answer to many enquiries in regard to the "At Home" given to Mrs. Philip Snowden by Dr. Stowe-Gullen I would like to say that it is an entirely private affair of Dr. Stowe-Gullen's to her own friends with Mrs. Snowden as the guest of honor. Mrs. Snowden is not under the auspices of any society and the lieutenant-governor had kindly consented to act as chairman at Mr. Philip Snowden's lecture at Massey Hall, Dec. 6.

Since Mr. Snowden has been called back to England on account of the elections, Mrs. Snowden will fill the Massey Hall engagement alone. All who heard her last year know what a remarkable entertainer and orator she is and of course we suffragists—to a man—will want to hear her.



O'K

"The Beer that is always O.K."

Here is an Ale to delight the palate of thirsty mortals. It's the O'K brewmaster's masterpiece. He says it's the finest ale that ever left the brewery—*and he knows.*

O'Keefe's

"GOLD LABEL" ALE

All the resources of the O'Keefe Brewery—all the knowledge and experience of years—have been concentrated on "Gold Label."

"Gold Label" Ale is put up in "Crown" stoppered bottles—no cork screws needed to open them.

Order it at your favorite club or cafe. 227

Have your dealer send a case up to the house.

PLUNDER ISLAND

By LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE,

Author of "The Chase of the Gladstone Bag," "Don Quixote," "Milady of the Mercenaries," "The Private War," "Terence O'Rourke," "The Green Lamp," etc.

Copyright The Frank A. Munsey Company

Synopsis of Previous Chapters.

Peter Cadogan, with his servant, Terry Creagh, aboard the schooner Colleen, is making for New Orleans to pick up Lomax, prior to a cruise in the Caribbean Sea, when suddenly he is aroused from his slumbers by a cry of "Help!" coming across the water.

Investigating Cadogan finds, half a mile astern, a dory containing a young girl, Jane Todd, unconscious from exposure. He explains that he heard her call for assistance, and is mystified by her reply that she did not call.

They sail for Cedar Island, the lighthouse on which is tended by Jane's father.

Continued From Last Sunday.

CHAPTER II.—(Continued).

And in time the sea, that primarily had been stunned and flattened out by the violence of the wind, began to break. Hill-like breakers, foam-crowned, raced the schooner—raced and won, or pursued and overtook her, breaking now and again over her quarter and deluging her decks in futile endeavor to bury her beneath tons of water, from which she would presently emerge, shaking herself like a water-spaniel after a dive, to hurtle onward, a chip in a whirlpool.

With the passing of its first passion the wind settled down to steady, persistent, tireless blowing, and brought the rain. For half an hour the decks were ankle-deep in rain water when they were not knee-deep with seas. Then the downpour ceased and a pallid dawn crept out of the east, curtailing the twilight.

An hour later the clouds parted, torn to rags by the gale, and patches of deepest blue showed between the fragments, while great areas of incredibly brilliant sunlight chased one another across the ravening waters and turned them from slate to emerald, from snow to diamond dust.

The air became rare and clean to the lungs, and a fine exhilaration tingled thru Cadogan's veins as he "spelled" Creagh at the wheel. He was drinking deep of the wine of life, and the taste of it was sweet.

At six bells of the forenoon watch, the conditions remaining unchanged, the wind holding without abatement, Cadogan relieved Creagh at the helm and told him to go forward and prepare coffee and food. An hour later, in turn relieved, he went below for his own refreshment, entering the cabin to surprise the girl in the act of leaving her stateroom.

There was a clear color in her tanned cheeks and a brightness in her eyes that rivaled his own, and the smile with which she greeted her rescuer was as cheerful and pleasant as the fugitive shafts of sunlight without.

"I've been asleep," she told him, "and feel much improved, thank you."

"Asleep!" Cadogan was frank in his astonishment. Indeed, he would have found it hard to hide that emotion as he faced her after slipping out of his oilskins.

She nodded confirmation of her statement, and laughed lightly.

"Didn't I tell you I was a daughter of the sea? Did you suppose a little blow like this would keep me awake?"

"I'm surprised that you have such confidence in our seamanship," he countered. "It's all very well not to be afraid of a gale and a rough sea, but why do you believe yourself in such competent hands?"

"Terry," she returned, with a twinkle. "That's his name, isn't it? Terry inspires one with a sense of security."

"Oh!" Cadogan threw up a plam with the gesture of a man touched in sword-play and laughed. "May I pour you coffee?"

"If you won't let me perform that office, Mr. Cadogan," She stumbled a little over the phrase and flushed a little, for Cadogan had placed a chair for her opposite his own. It was the first time she had sat at breakfast alone with a man other than her father.

"I'll be obliged, to the contrary."

He considerately overlooked her heightened color and tided the momentary constraint over with a guileless air from which she drew much comfort.

She studied him covertly as he openly devoured his bread and bacon and gulped down two cupfuls of scalding black coffee with the ardor of a famished wolf, and considered him not so homely as he had impressed at first.

To be sure, Cadogan never was handsome, but his eyes were pleasant and weighed largely against any fault the critical might find with a nose too short and snub, an upper lip too long a mouth too wide and a chin that might be thought too assertive.

But the snub nose acquired an engaging wrinkle when he laughed—which he did frequently, she found, and the wide-lipped mouth was good-humored and generous, and as for the chin, what's a man without force of character? And if his hair was undeniably red, that was a good contrast for gray eyes, and, besides, betokened a sanguine and cheerful temperament.

Altogether, the girl found Peter Cadogan not uninteresting.

As for Cadogan, his impression of her was—an impression, nothing more. Women were rarely more with him. He did not care about the color of her eyes, but knew that they smiled. The hue of her hair he would have declared dark. As a matter of fact, it was as black as her eyes.

If pushed for a description, he would have sincerely enumerated (in addition to the above features) one mouth, one nose, two ears and the complexion of a Spanish senorita. He would have hesitated over the adjective "pretty," and probably would have substituted "handsome" in its stead, with a qualifying "rather."

"A rather handsome woman," in short, would have summed up his impressions quite succinctly—at that stage.

He was, in fact, rather preoccupied. The duty of hospitality weighed less heavily upon his mind than the problem of their position. The sea was momentarily growing heavier, and the Colleen running into shallower waters.

The hour was not far distant when she would have either to come about and beat off a lee coast or attempt a passage between the islands that close in Chandeleur sound. Happen she struck the right passage—well and good. Happen the wrong one—

The long and short of it was that he didn't know the coast. And it troubled him.

"When may I come on deck?"

"Eh?" Cadogan, jerked forcibly out of his study, looked his dismay. "I'd rather you didn't at all."

"I'm not afraid," said Jane Todd.

"I don't suppose you are. Neither am I. But I don't want to be responsible for you, with a sea running like the present one."

"Very well. You are, I believe, the captain."

"Well—I don't want to sound dictatorial."

"You don't, Mr. Cadogan!"

She was laughing at him. Cadogan reddened and, simultaneously, realized that he rather liked to be laughed at that way.

"I haven't asked you," he turned the course of conversation and at the same time rose and began to don his oilers, "how you got in that scrape."

The effect of his enquiring remark showed in a sudden gravity that clouded the girl's face.

"It was an accident" she told him.

"Oh!" he returned, dryly.

Did he detect an accent of evasiveness in her response?

But she would not laugh with him.

"An accident," she repeated, gravely, "of my own contriving. Briefly, I lost an oar and—lost the other trying to recapture the first."

"Rattled?"

"Yes. Then, nobody heard me call, and we went out to sea with the ebb-tide, until a current caught the dory and swept it out of sight of land. I should have known better; in fact, I did. So there's no excuse for me. And the thought of my father's anxiety is torturing!"

"Oh, your father!" Cadogan's tone echoed her concern. "I should say so! But, fortunately, he won't have to worry much longer!" He got up and began to struggle into the cumbersome oilskins. "You said you lived on Cedar Island, Miss Todd. Rather out-of-the-way place, isn't it?"

"It is dreadfully lonely," affirmed the girl. "No one ever goes there except lighthouse people."

"You don't like it?" he diagnosed the feeling underlying her words.

"I hate it!" she declared, with a concentrated emphasis of antipathy which startled him. "And yet"—her face softening— "I love it, too. It has been my home for many years, and I am passionately fond of the sea. Only sometimes one gets longing for the world."

"And contrarily," he declared, "I think—I think I should like Cedar Island. I must get on deck."

He went briskly, again absorbed with his cares. The girl's eyes followed him thoughtfully. After all, he was turning out quite unlike other men. She liked him.

It is illustrative of her straightforward cast of mind that she admitted as much without reserve.

She sighed, and fell pensive, toying with a spoon. So little of variety spiced her days that this adventure, its first terrors overpassed, was like a rainbow against a leaden sky. Yesterday and to-day she had journeyed in company with the spirit of romance—and had not guessed it. To-night—to-night she would step back into her niche in the workaday world, tread against the well-known routine of monotony.

Life—what did it hold for her?

She closed her eyes wearily and saw against their heavy lids the theatre of her days—the sapphire sea and shining sands, the lighthouse, tall and red, with the unlovely cottage nestling at its foot, the yellow crescent of beach, the purple rim of the horizon. An hour—two hours at most—would take her back to that. Life would be as it had always been. The curtain would drop upon this too short drama.

"Oh!" she cried in a tone low and bitter, and turned impatiently her chair.

In the act she heard a voice that named her in a shriek—a voice from the deck—and started up, intuitively alarmed.

That had been Mr. Cadogan's voice; he had called her, imploringly, as if in need!

Simultaneously the schooner reeled and lurched like a stricken thing. She heard a crash on deck, and a scurry of heels across the planks, and—and somehow found herself at the head of the companionway, staring with eyes momentarily terror-filled up and down an empty deck.

Cadogan and Creagh both had disappeared.

With no one at the wheel, the little vessel had luffed and fallen away in the trough of the waves, canvas flapping with reports like pistol shots, booms sweeping the deck like mighty flails.

And to windward a wall of green was lifting up like a hillside, its smooth and foam-streaked flanks towering and swelling to a white-plumed crest a hundred feet higher than the Colleen's tiny patch of decking.

CHAPTER III.

Turn-About.

Fortunately, the seas were running wide apart—as they must, to rear their heads so high. There were still some seconds wherein a competent seaman might work out the ship's salvation—if he had his wits with him.

The girl's quick eye measured the distance, her quicker wits calculating the chances. Then she sprang to the wheel.

There had been no idle boasting in her assertion to Cadogan that she was a daughter of the sea. She had been bred to such work, was experienced in such emergencies, knew what to do as instinctively as a woman of the world knows how to manage her parasol, or her fan, or whatever other destructive weapon she may happen to be armed with.

Strong young hands twirled the spokes madly and held it steady when the rudder had got its purchase on the water. And so quickly as she acted, so brief the interval had been between the moment of her taking alarm and the moment of her taking command that there was still enough way upon the Colleen to make her obey the wheel.

Handily as a cat-boat the schooner paid off; her lean canvas caught the wind and fattened on it; she gathered way, laid down to her work and forged ahead upon her former course, and the billow heaving up behind could no more than lift her and pass on.

And the girl got her breath in a quick gasp. The worst was over. But she did not pause. There was still work to be done. She durst not leave the wheel lest the schooner broach to again.

To the contrary, she must leave it temporarily at least. A life, if not two, depended upon her being able to do so.

For she had found time to glance more curiously about the deck for a clue to the whereabouts of the missing man, and had discovered it in a single hand clutching the leeward rail with a grip of iron, its owner swinging invisibly over side.

Panting, sobbing with excitement, the girl bore heavily upon the helm, got a good full on her (as the saying is when a ship's sails are made to swell hard with wind), and locked the tiller. Then, leaving the Colleen for the time being to her own devices, ran to the rail and, peering over, looked down into Cadogan's strained and agonized face.

There followed breathless moments of wild work.

Cadogan was hanging by one arm, the other being entwined about the body of Creagh. Holding the latter's head and shoulders above water, and the strain of maintaining his hold upon the ship and so supporting two grown men by a single hand was growing all but intolerable. Beyond question, it was agonizing.

Cadogan does not believe that he could have held on much longer. The girl was there in the nick of time—no sooner.

But for all that, soon enough. Without hesitation she bent of over the rail and grasped the collar of Creagh's oilskin coat, thus relieving Cadogan of the greater part of his burden. The latter at once relieved the elder man, and, quick as a cat, swung himself aboard, gaining the deck barely in time to aid the girl, whose fingers, delicate if strong, were unequal to the task of towing 180 pounds of inert humanity thru the water for many minutes at a time.

An instant later, with an enviable display of strength, Cadogan lifted his servitor bodily over the rail, and all but collapsed beside him.

As for Jane Todd, the ship was in her mind no less than the two men, and the latter out of immediate danger from drowning, she forthwith turned to the wheel, unlocked the tiller and resumed control. Despite the "full on her" and the fixed rudder, the wind had forced the Colleen round, so that, had the girl been delayed a moment longer, the schooner would again have been broached to.

But now she had the situation in hand, and if she permitted a wave of joy and exultation to well up in her breast, if there was a sparkle of triumph in her clear eye and a smile of confidence upon her lips, she is to be excused.

She had earned that moment.

Cadogan, after a moment's rest, got him up stiffly, and would have gone to her assistance, but she waved him back.

"I'm all right," she called down the wind. "Take Terry below and leave me to take care for the ship. I can handle her for a while."

And Cadogan, staring, was forced to admit that she could, and that with consummate seacraft. Even at that stage, when he was still trembling with shock and shivering with cold—wet to the skin and chilled to the bone—he found himself dwelling in admiration on the picture she presented.

The wind molded her garments tightly about her, and tore at heavy tresses of hair, whipping them across her face, so that now and again she must lift and toss her head to clear her eyes—eyes that shone like stars of darkness.

And the rich color of her cheeks, combined with the spirit in her smile and pose, made the young man distinctly conscious, aside from all else that was thrusting upon his consciousness, that she was more than rather handsome—that for him at least from that minute on thru the ages she was and would be beautiful.

Continued Next Sunday.

THERE IS NO EASIEST WAY!

The Laziest May Often Work the Hardest in His Youth—He Always Suffers the Most Severely in the End.

Copyright, 1910, by the

BEFORE you begin work to-morrow morning answer this question:

HOW LAZY DO YOU DARE TO BE?

Have you no responsibilities, no thought for the future? If so, you can be a good deal of a loafer without worrying.

Have you all the money, all the reputation that you want? In that case, rest on your past achievements and spend the rest of your life telling other people how to do as well as you have done.

Are you utterly without ambition, without interest in yourself or in others? Then quote that proverb of the shiftless, "What's the use?" and continue to be a good-for-nothing and a ne'er-do-well.

If you have nothing to accomplish, there is really no use trying. Remember that all work is hard work, and that there is no easiest way to anything of importance.

BUT——

If you are interested in yourself or in others, if you are ambitious to be something more than a drag on your fellow men, if you have any hope, any ambition and desire to do credit to the mother that gave you life or the children or the wife or the relatives that depend on you, begin your work Monday morning by forgetting all about any easiest way and by courageously entering on the hard way.

———

If you are human you are naturally lazy. But once in a lifetime you meet a man who likes to work ALL THE TIME.

Why do men procrastinate, putting off till to-morrow work that ought to have been done the day before yesterday? Why do they find excuses for quitting a little inside the quitting hour and getting down to work ten or fifteen minutes after the time for beginning?

Why do they rack their brains for excuses for slighting this and that task which presents difficulties, sidetracking it for work that can be done mechanically and without any particular mental exertion?

For the same reason that the schoolboy comes tardily to school and studies "Old Sleuth" when he ought to be studying his geography.

Laziness is inherent. And the men who work the hardest and get the most done in the course of a day often have to fight with it from the time they open their eyes in the morning till at last they lay down their working tools or pull down their desks at night.

They DARE NOT BE LAZY. They know the penalty of laziness.

———

It is one of the laws of the life that we live on this planet that the things most to be desired are hardest to get. You have heard that before, doubtless, and you will often hear it again. By and by you will begin to think about it, and then the man who first put it into words will have accomplished his mission in life, as far as you are concerned.

There is, of course, a difference in men—a difference in BRAINS—but even the dullest man can grow, even the commonplace plodder can make mental progress by continued trying.

In a suburban village near New York City is a young man who has a business as a public stenographer, bringing him in a good many thousands of dollars a year.

At the age of thirty he was a carpenter, and not a very good carpenter. He earned about two dollars a day, and he had a growing family which made increasing demands upon his earnings.

Instead of blaming Fate for making him a poor carpenter, this young man decided that he had made a mistake in being a carpenter at all. He had no great talent for working with tools—he lacked the executive ability to become a boss carpenter and from that get into a contracting business.

At night he spent much time thinking, and at last he went to a successful man whom he knew and asked him for advice.

"Do something else," said his adviser. "Tackle something hard, something that you think you can't do at all. The very fact that it is hard will make you determined to do it; working at it will develop the character that will bring success. Why don't you study stenography? Good court stenographers are scarce, and they get good pay."

The carpenter thought that he lacked the education a stenographer ought to have, and said so.

"Get it then," said the other man. "Sit up nights if you have to; it will do you good, if you don't lose too much sleep."

The carpenter went home and thought this over. Better still, he talked it over with his wife, whose future happiness depended on him, and who had a right to know and to concur in his plans.

He decided to be a stenographer. He began by studying spelling.

Of course, it was hard, laborious work, all the harder at the end of a day at the bench, when 60 per cent of his energy had been put into physical exertion.

But the very fact that he was trying to do something harder than he had ever done before gave him courage. There was inspiration in the thought that he was now working with his mind.

He managed to become a fairly accurate speller. Then he bought books on stenography and studied them.

He found that he needed a teacher, and saved money to hire one.

As he gradually acquired the art of reducing words to signs and needed practice, his wife sat up with him at night and read to him speeches of politicians, which he took down in shorthand.

At the end of a year he left the carpenter's bench and got a very small job in a lawyer's office. At the end of another year his ability secured for him a court position. To-day he has six or seven men working for him, and has all the business he can do.

———

Now, this is no case of genius, or of special talent rising superior to commonplace surroundings. Imagine, if you can, the cruel, heartbreaking labor that this man found it necessary to perform in order to learn a business entirely foreign to anything he had done before.

While his old associates were playing cards or going the rounds of places of amusement he was spelling words, row after row, patiently and with infinite determination.

The practice of his new calling had to be almost continuous once it was begun. A stenographer's hand loses its cunning as soon as does a billiard player's, and once the fingers cease to be lithe and elastic the quickest mind will avail the shorthand writer nothing.

But this man knew that there was no easiest way. When political jobs were offered him he refused them. They paid better salaries than he could hope to get at that time, but he knew that his steady plodding would succeed in the end, and it did succeed.

Better than any story of great painter or great author is the tale of this man's success, for it teaches that a great deal can be accomplished without native talent—that mere determination, coupled with good common sense, will get a man out of the rut of poverty and place him in comfortable circumstances.

———

An engineer who has solved many baffling problems of his profession was asked if he did not often become discouraged when he faced what seemed to be the impossible.

"Never," he said. "I forget all about the impossibility and go to work. I go at the first end of the problem that presents itself, and get away with that if I can. Then I tackle the next stage. If the thing I'm trying to do can't be done I find it out soon enough, and I get a lot of good mental discipline out of the work I have done. But usually it CAN be done. Short of perpetual motion there are not many engineering problems that can't be managed somehow, in these days of mechanical progress. And if I fail, somebody else will take up the work where I left it off and succeed."

There is no easiest way to anything great, as all the world's great men, however mighty their genius, have discovered. It is equally true that there is no easiest way to anything worth while.

The "get-rich-quick" swindlers, who pile up stolen wealth, find in the end that the easiest way they thought they had discovered was only the way of shame and unhappiness.

Here and there, to and fro, goes the lazy man, working harder to get out of work than his more sensible neighbor works to accomplish the tasks that are set him to do.

In the end he sits on a bench in a city park and, watching the more prosperous world go by, wonders why it has not paid him the living that he thinks it owes him.

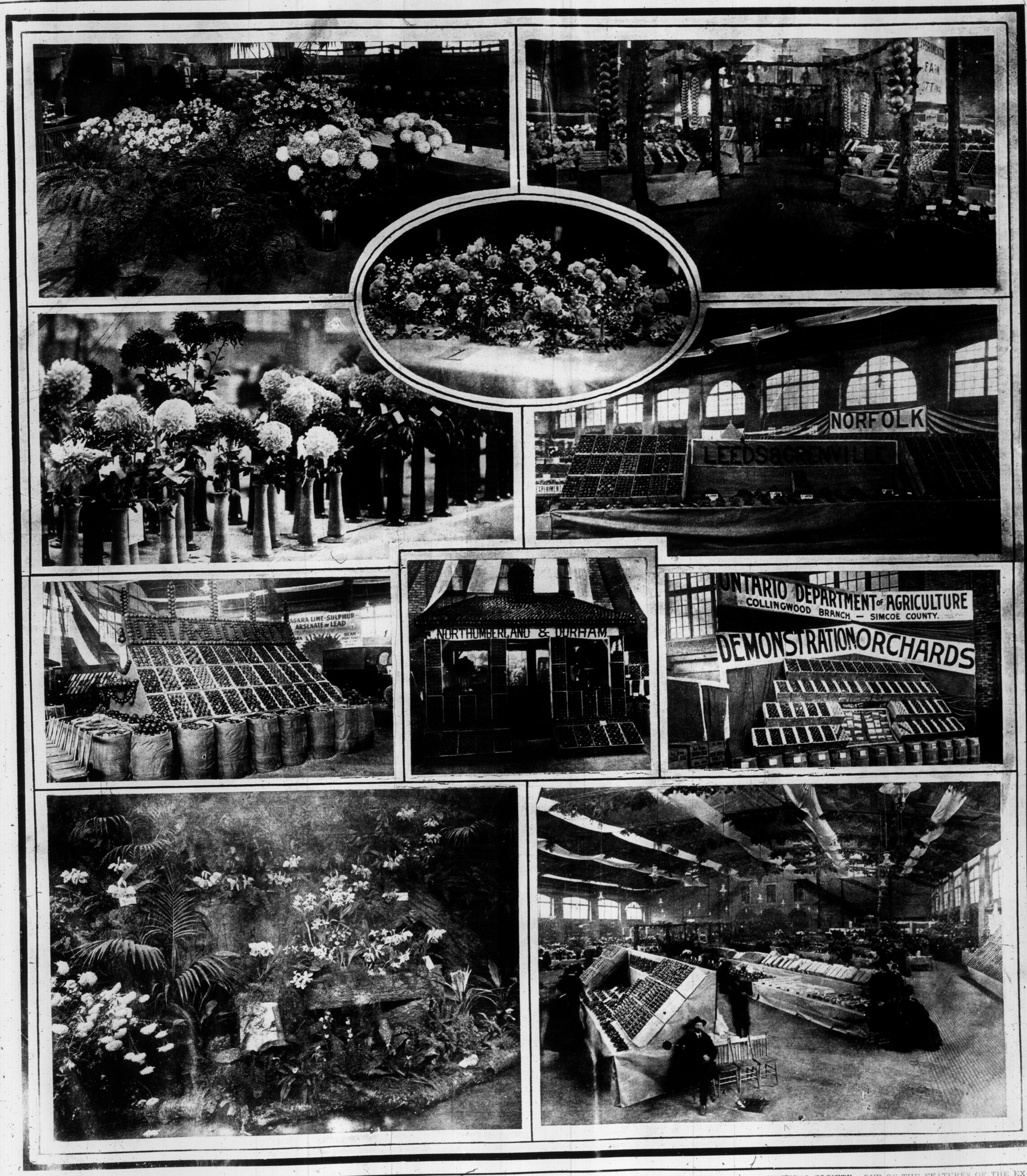
Most men are not geniuses. They cannot hope to paint great pictures, to write great novels or to inspire millions with strains of noble music. Perhaps they ought to be grateful, for usually the work that is required to develop talent is ten times that necessary for ordinary commonplace success.

The latter is within reach of most men who are willing to work for it. But work they must. There is no easiest way.

ILLUSTRATED SECTION OF THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD

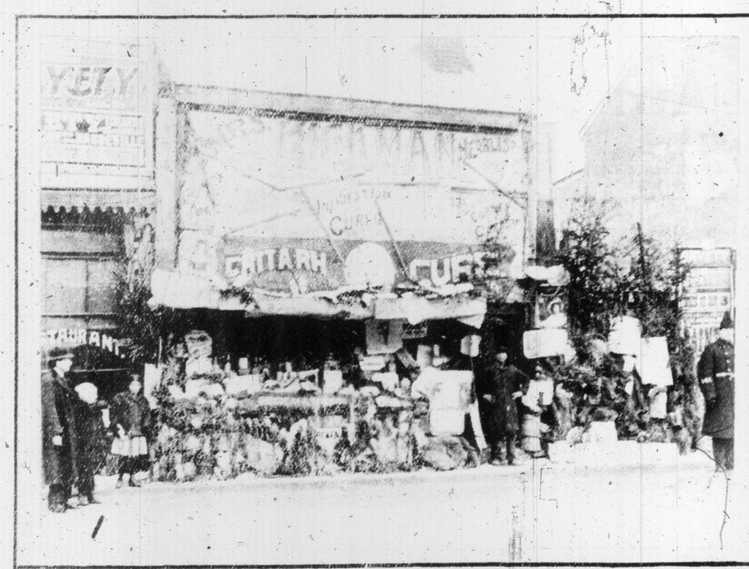
30TH YEAR.—PAGES 1 TO 8 TORONTO SUNDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 27 1910 PRICE FIVE CENTS

Season of Flowers and Mellow Fruitfulness--Attractive Sections of Ontario Horticultural Exhibition.

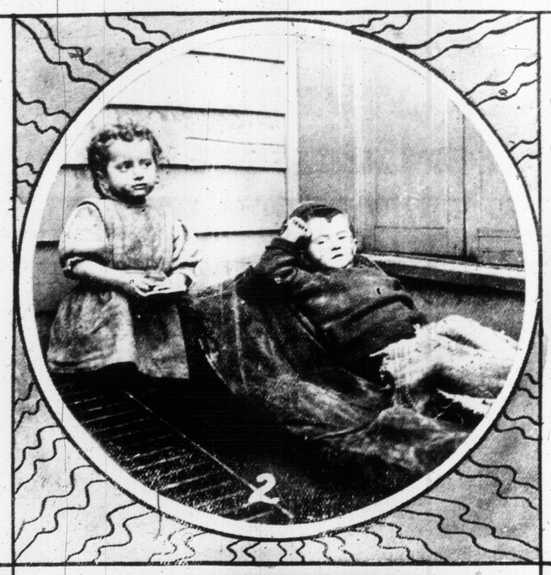


THE ABOVE PICTURES TAKEN BY THE SUNDAY WORLD PHOTOGRAPHER REPRESENT THE BEST SEEN AT THE RECENT ANNUAL SHOW OF THE ONTARIO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. ONE OF THE FEATURES OF THE EXHIBITION WAS A HOUSE OF APPLES, SEEN IN THE CENTRE OF THE PAGE, REPRESENTING THE PRODUCT OF THE COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM. OTHER COUNTY EXHIBITS SHOW THE CARE GIVEN TO PACKING OF APPLES. IN THE LOWER LEFT-HAND CORNER ARE TO BE SEEN THE FIRST PRIZE ORCHIDS.

IN THE HEART OF A GREAT CITY.—HOW THE CITIZENS OF "THE WARD" LIVE, MOVE AND HAVE THEIR BEING.

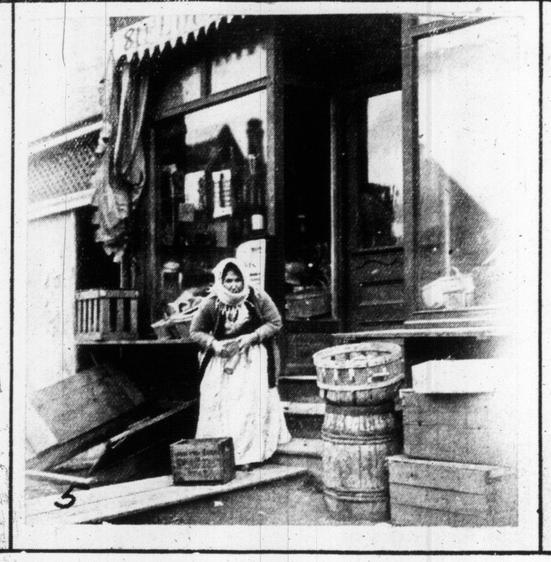


1


2

3

4


5

6

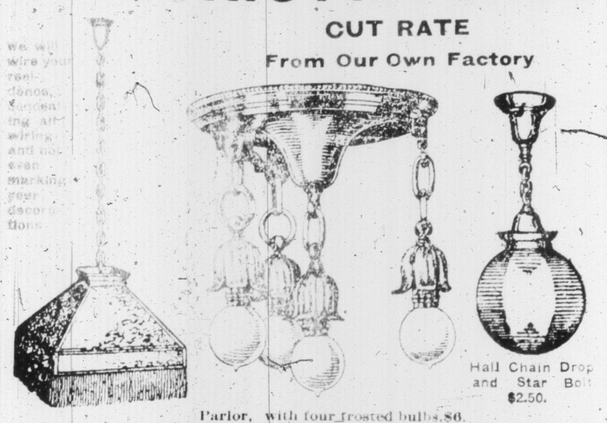
1. YORK STREET DRUG STORE. 2. TAKING THE AIR. 3. CHESTNUT STREET HOME WHERE SUNLIGHT IS NOT CONSIDERED A BOON COMPARED TO THE PROFITS OF THE TRAFFIC IN EMPTIES. 4. AGNES STREET POULTERER'S ESTABLISHMENT 5. ELIZABETH STREET MERCHANT QUEEN. 6. YIDDISH STORE ON ELIZABETH STREET.

GRACE VAN STUDDIFORD'S PRODUCTION OF PLANQUETTE'S "A BRIDAL TOUR" AT THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA THIS WEEK

FOUR GENERATIONS—LOUIS RUPPE, LONESBORO; HIS DAUGHTER, MRS. LOUISA BARTLETT, LONDON; HER DAUGHTER, MRS. JOHN McLAUCHLAN, 263 PERTH AVE., TORONTO, AND HER CHILDREN, ALLAN AND AGNES (TWINS).

ELECTRIC FIXTURES
CUT RATE
From Our Own Factory

we will wire your residence, decorating all wiring and not even marking your decorations



Dome, round or square $10.00

Parlor, with four frosted bulbs, $6. Four-light Fixture and four frosted bulbs, complete, $7.00.

Hall Chain Drop and Star Bolt $2.50.

All Fixtures Installed Free—No Extras. Open Evenings, 7 to 9 o'clock

ELECTRIC WIRING FIXTURE & SUPPLY CO.
231 COLLEGE ST., COR. SPADINA AVENUE. PHONE COLL. 1878.

FOUR LITTLE MAIDENS AT J. STEPHENS' HOME, SAULT STE MARIE.

It Spread Him Out.

Lippincott's Magazine.

A western politician tells the following story as illustrating the inconveniences attached to campaigning in certain sections of the country.

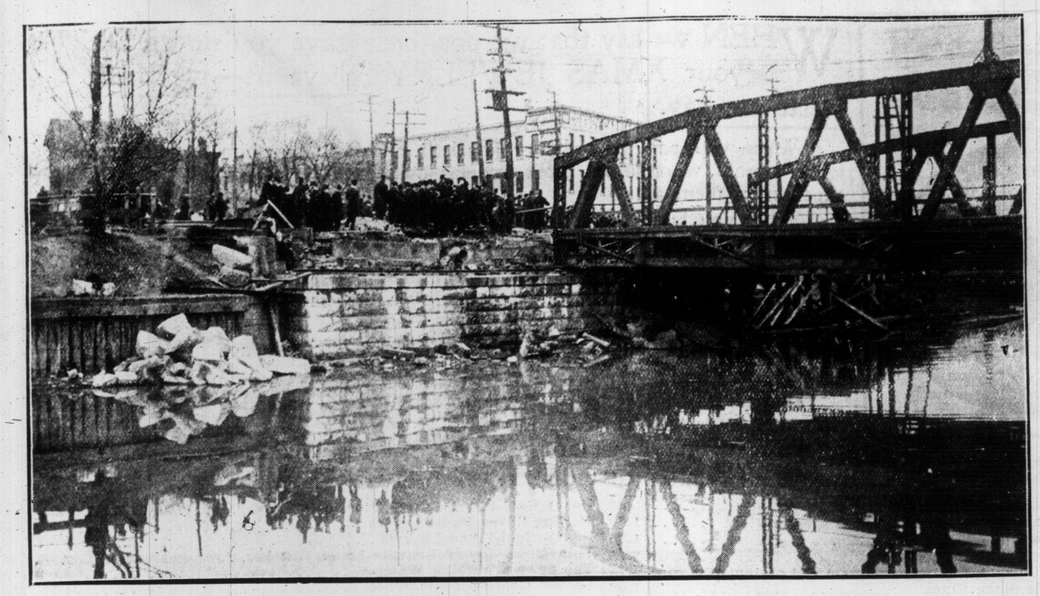
Upon his arrival at one of the small towns in South Dakota, where he was to make a speech the following day, he found that the so-called hotel was crowded to the doors. Not having telegraphed for accommodations, the politician discovered that he would have to shift as best he could. Accordingly, he was obliged for that night to sleep on a wire cot which had only some blankets and a sheet on it. As the politician is an extremely fat man he found his improvised bed anything but comfortable.

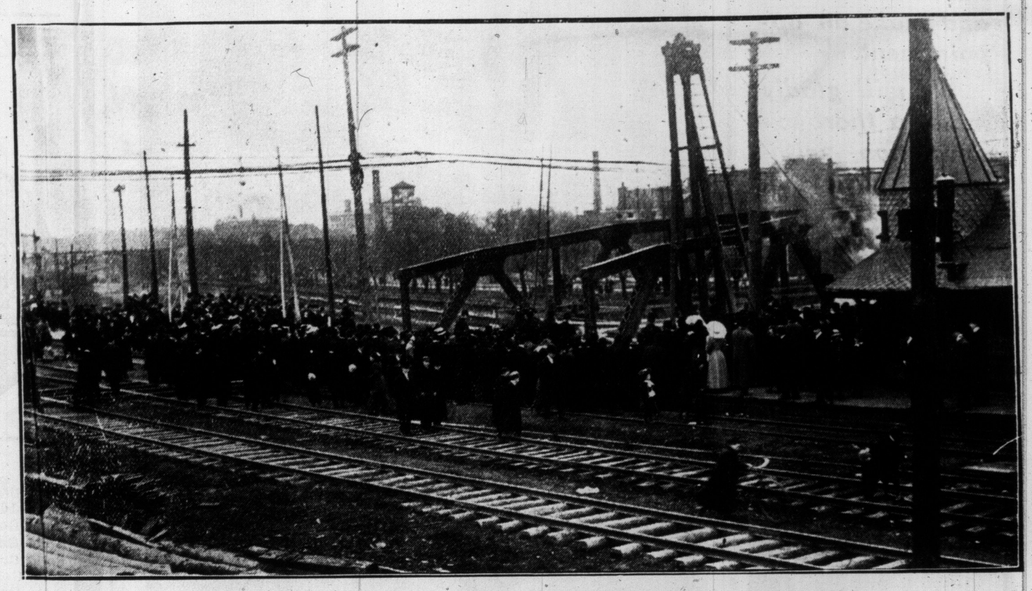
"How did you sleep?" asked a friend in the morning.

"Fairly well," answered the fat man, but I looked like a waffle when I got up."

BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL.

Camera Stories of Events Attracting Public Interest in Toronto





TWO VIEWS OF THE REMOVAL OF THE QUEEN-STREET BRIDGE OVER THE DON TO MAKE WAY FOR HIGH-LEVEL BRIDGE AT THAT POINT.

THE HONEY SECTION OF THE FLOWER SHOW.

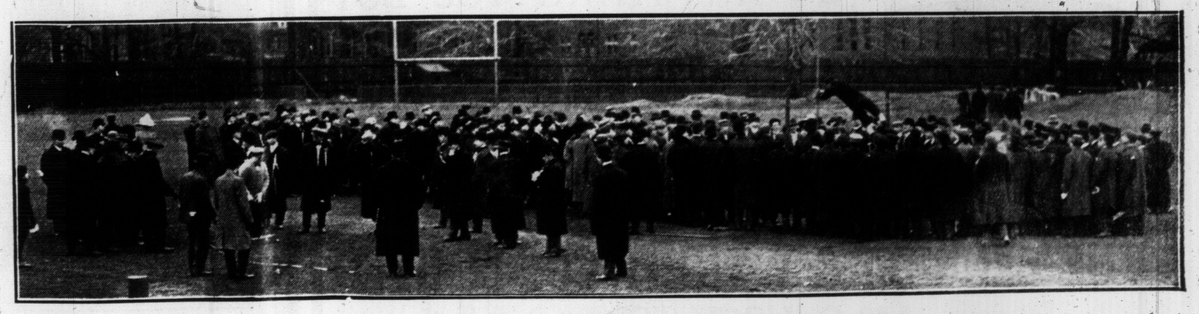
CANADIAN RUGBY CHAMPIONSHIP SEMI-FINALS. VARSITY VS. T. A. A. C.

AN ATTRACTIVE CORNER AT THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

TRIAL SCENE FROM PICKWICK, PRESENTED BY ST. ANNE'S CHURCH SOCIETY.

DISPLAY OF HONEY AT THE FLOWER SHOW.

O. V. C. GAMES. THE FACULTY RACE.



ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE GAMES. THE VAULTING CONTEST.

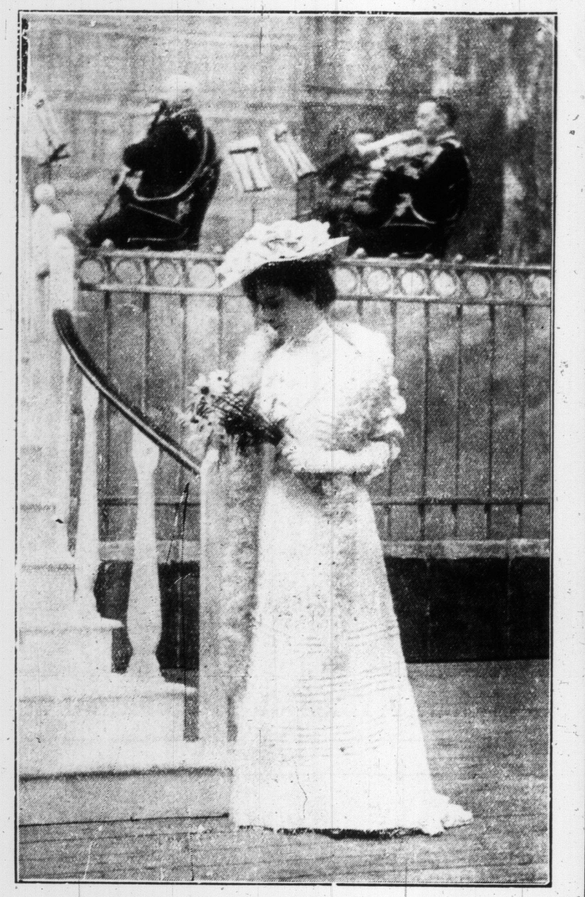
If your Eyes are troublesome Phone Main 7746 and make an appointment.

We will gladly make a thoro examination without obligation on your part

J. G. Williams Prescription Opticians

THE LATE JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Secretary Ontario Bureau of Labor, who died on Tuesday.



MRS. LEOPOLD AMERY,

Formerly Miss Florence Greenwood of Whitby, who was married recently in London, England. She is a sister of Mr. Hamar Greenwood, former M.P. for York, England, and the Liberal candidate in Sunderland in the pending elections.

DAINTY LITTLE MISS FLORENCE GOOD, ELOCUTIONIST, WHO APPEARS IN ASSOCIATION HALL ON THURSDAY EVENING NEXT.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME

AT SMALL COST

ELECTRIC AND GAS FIXTURES

At Tempting Prices.

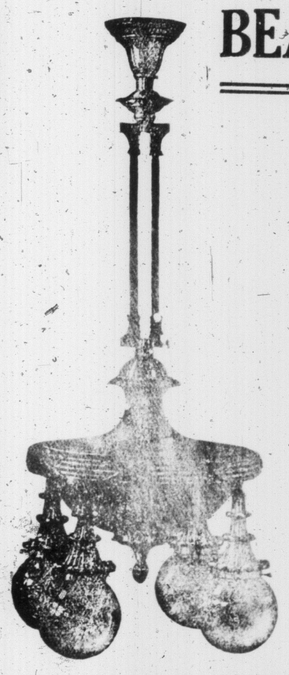
We Need the Space and Are Retiring From the Fixture Business.

YOU SAVE AT LEAST 33 1-3%

ON ANYTHING YOU BUY

A Dome or a Reading Lamp for the Den is a Most Appropriate Christmas Present.

We Have the Most Artistic and Luxurious Stock to Choose From.



THE BENNETT & WRIGHT CO., LIMITED

Temporary Showrooms 149 CHURCH ST. Few Doors North of Queen Street

Don't Wonder! Don't Doubt! DONT WAIT!

WHEN we say that we positively save you up to 50% on your XMAS JEWELRY believe us—we mean just what we say.

When you pay the ordinary jeweler's price you pay him the maker's profit, jobber's profit, wholesaler's profit and his own profit, to say nothing of the selling expenses of them all.

When you buy your jewelry by Tisdall's famous Factory-to-Pocket plan you buy direct of the maker at the maker's low price.

We manufacture our own jewelry right here in our most up-to-date cost-saving factory. We add but one small profit over the bare cost of the material and workmanship.

By dealing DIRECT WITH THE MAKERS you actually pay less than the wholesale price.

Do you wonder at our tremendous success? Thousands and thousands of customers buy from us over and over.

Read this list of a few regular Xmas bargains from our enormous stocks.

LIST OF GOODS:

Solid 10k Gold Safety Pins, with real pearl set star	.65
Solid Gold Real Pearl Set Scarf Pins, in great variety	1.50
Solid Gold Crescents	1.35
Solid Gold Pearl Set Crescents	1.75
Solid Gold Cuff Links, including monogram and presentation case	2.75
Solid Gold Single Stone Rings	1.00
Solid Gold Gents' and Ladies' Signets	2.00 up
Pearl Set Rings	2.75 up
Diamond Rings	8.00 up
Gold-Filled Necklets	.75
Gold-Filled Cuff Links	.50
Gold-Filled Ladies' or Gents' Chains	2.00
Heavy Gold-Filled Beauty Pins, pair	.25
Sterling Silver Maple Leaves	.15
Heavy Gold-Filled Lockets	1.00
Thin Model Gents' Lonville Lever Watches, fully guaranteed	2.95
The newest Wristlet Watches	3.00
Ladies' Gold-Filled Watches	4.75
Gents' Gold-Filled Watches	5.75
Tisdall Non-Magnetic Watches, awarded the Grand Prize at the Brussels World's Exposition 1910	5.00 to 45.00

Brooches, Bracelets, Necklets, Jewel Cases, Silverware, etc., in great variety, and all at prices that mean a genuine money-saving to every purchaser.

Don't wonder! Don't doubt! DON'T WAIT! Come and see for yourself and be convinced. Tisdall's Factory-to-Pocket store is the one jewelry store that is busy every minute and it's because our prices on strictly HIGH GRADE jewelry are away below all others

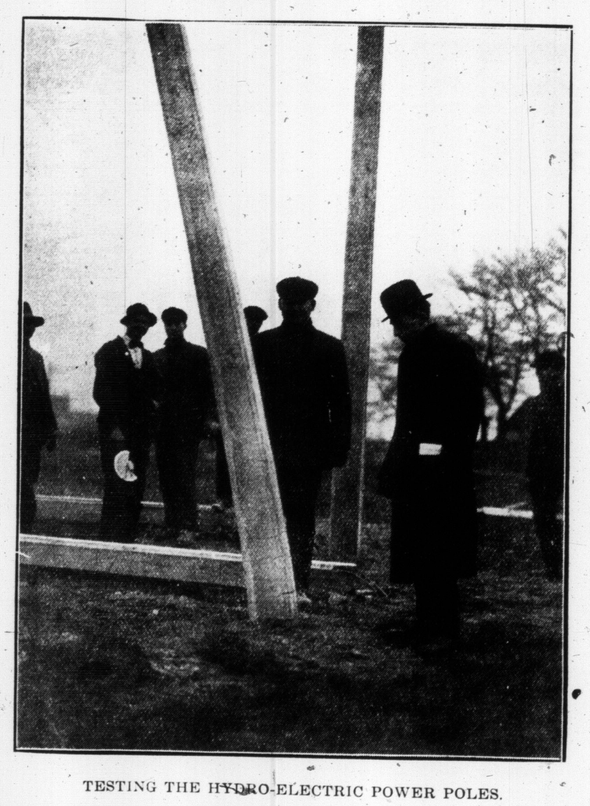
Why stand in your own light? Why throw away good money?

Shop early before the Xmas rush which ALWAYS jams this store to the doors.

OPEN EVENINGS | Send for our beautiful new 40-page catalog. Mails orders promptly filled. Goods sent with full privilege of examination | OPEN EVENINGS

Tisdall's Factory-to-Pocket Jewelry Store

150 Yonge Street (Just below Richmond)



TESTING THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER POLES.

A strain of 500 pounds was responsible for the fractures noticed near the foot of the tower.

MR. BURNETT, VETERAN HUNTSMAN OF GUELPH, AND HIS FAVORITE HOUND.

GLADYS IRENE JACKSON, 157 Marlboro-avenue, Toronto.

THIS ISN'T QUINTUPLETS, BUT THE SAME BOY MADE WITH ONE EXPOSURE OF THE CAMERA.

Starr Skates

LADIES' PLAIN RUNNER "BEAVER"

It's hard to choose between these two skates. Many ladies say that the "PLAIN RUNNER BEAVER" is *the best rink skate* on the market. Graceful in outline, handsomely finished, it renders difficult movements easy. It's only natural that this skate should be good considering the fact that it has forty-five years experience behind it.

LADIES' "BEAVER" WITH FLANGED RUNNERS

is probably the most popular of all Starr Skates with the ladies. It is for all kinds of skating and makes skating a delight.

Write us if your dealer does not carry the complete line of Starr Skates, and let us send you the new Starr Skate book

STARR MANUFACTURING CO., Limited, DARTMOUTH, N.S., CANADA

Toronto Branch: 122 WELLINGTON STREET

Agents in United States: LEE & UNDERHILL, New York

35

Xmas Diamonds Jewelry Pearl Goods Watches Cut Glass

I can save you at least 20 per cent on any purchase. Select your Xmas presents now and I will lay them away on the payment of a small deposit.

R. A. GLEDHILL

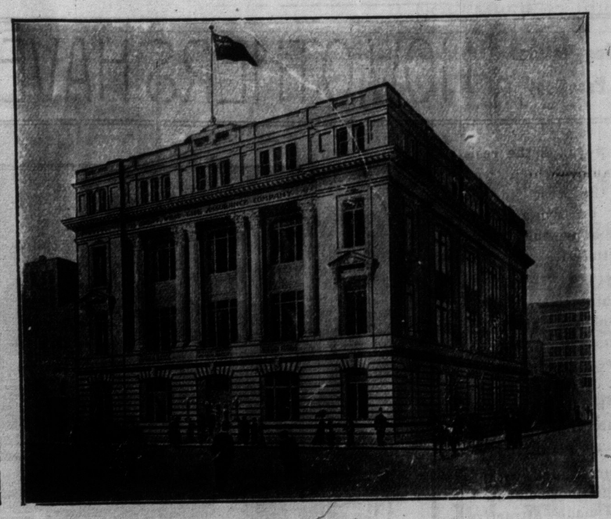
Direct importer of Diamonds.
21 YONGE STREET ARCADE.
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Phones Main 3292. College 4058.

Ford's

are already showing their holiday goods. A most beautiful line of Baskets, Fancy Boxes, etc., to be filled with "Canada's Best." Chocolates make a most desirable holiday gift.

83 King Street West.
Phone Main 536.

The Great West Life Assurance Company



Home Office Building, Lombard Street, Winnipeg

Established 1892

Head Office: Winnipeg

BUSINESS IN FORCE SEPT. 30, 1910 $53,682,429

SOME FACTS CONCERNING THE GREAT-WEST LIFE

The Great-West Life commenced business on August 18th, 1892.

With Home offices at Winnipeg, the Company has now Eight Branch Offices, with a field force of 115 all-time agents, 495 spare-time agents, 9 inspectors and 1800 medical examiners.

From the commencement, the progress of the Company has been rapid and substantial—especially of recent years, as it became more widely known that the excellent results anticipated for policyholders were being amply realized. This satisfactory and consistent progress is indicated by the record of business following:

Business in force	Dec. 31st, 1893	$ 2,131,500
Business in force	Dec. 31st, 1897	6,792,982
Business in force	Dec. 31st, 1898	8,261,877
Business in force	Dec. 31st, 1900	11,701,569
Business in force	Dec. 31st, 1904	20,611,399
Business in force	Dec. 31st, 1905	24,216,882
Business in force	Dec. 31st, 1906	27,925,460
Business in force	Dec. 31st, 1907	35,258,887
Business in force	Dec. 31st, 1908	39,865,786
Business in force	Dec. 31st, 1909	45,990,686

For three successive years the Great-West Life has enjoyed the distinction of selling the largest Canadian business of all the companies. The success of recent years is more than ever apparent in 1910, and in May the Company passed an important stage in its development by reaching a business in force of $50,000,000—secured in less than eighteen years.

As the business of the Company developed, it has been necessary on various occasions to move into more commodious Head Office premises—until the very large development of recent years brought the Company to a stage where it was no longer economical or convenient to rent, and the directors decided to build a suitable Home Office on a site secured on Lombard Street, next to the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, and in the centre of the financial district. A picture of the building, as it will appear when completed, is shown above. A portion of the building will be leased, and due thought has been given to the future expansion by providing foundations sufficiently massive to eventually carry ten additional storeys.

In accounting for the rapid growth of the Company, prominence must be given to the advantages experienced in the profitable investment of funds. For many years the average net rate earned has exceeded 7 per cent.—last year the net rate was 7.05 per cent., and the gross rate 7.65 per cent. So satisfactory has the policy of the Company been in this respect that the mortgage investments have increased from $47,000 in December, 1893, to approximately $6,500,000 at the present time. The importance of the interest rate is evidenced by the following statement by an eminent British Actuary:

"It may serve to indicate the great importance of obtaining a good return on the investments, if it is realized that one per cent. of increased interest on the funds of a company will, on the average, have as great an effect as a saving in expenditure equal to ten per cent. on the average income; while, if an office could count on realizing five per cent. in place of three it might reduce its premiums some thirty per cent., or double its bonuses."

Added to high interest earnings are low operating expenses. Systematic economy has given the Great-West Life a position second to none in this essential respect.

A further advantage enjoyed by the Great-West Life is found in its favorable mortality experience—the fruit of careful selection of risks. Last year, for example, the mortality was only 47 per cent. of the expected, according to the Government Valuation Table. Under these circumstances it can be readily understood that both on participating and non-participating plans the Great-West Life can offer insurance on unequaled terms.

Since commencing business, the Company has paid $1,360,333 in death claims, and there were, at the end of 1909, 25,941 policies in force. The net premium income has increased from $50,000 in 1893 to $1,594,534 in 1909. Three five-yearly distributions of profits have been made. A typical letter of appreciation is appended:

Re My Policy, No. 1578.

Dear Sirs: I have just received your cheque in settlement of the above policy, and find the result of my investment is that I have received back all the money paid for premiums with compound interest at 3½ per cent., or more than a savings bank would have allowed, in addition to insurance during 15 years for the amount of the policy.

Such satisfactory results should convince those taking out insurance now of the advantage of being able to have their funds invested for them by men with such long and successful experience as the directors of your company have had.

Yours truly,

Those contemplating life insurance should investigate the attractive policies of

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG

Branch Offices: Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Halifax, Charlottetown, Calgary, Vancouver and Fargo, North Dakota.

THE MORNING GOSSIP OF "THE WARD."

WITH THE ROSE SYDELL COMPANY AT THE GAYETY THIS WEEK.

SEMI-FINALS CANADIAN RUGBY CHAMPIONSHIP.
Two T.A.A.C. men tackling Varsity player in centre field during game at Rosedale, Nov. 19.

TESTING HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER POLES. A PRESSURE OF 500 POUNDS WAS NECESSARY TO BEND THE POLE, AS IN THIS VIEW.

"Best By Test"

FOR over twenty years Sword-Make Neckwear has been made and sold in Canada.

FOR as many years it has stood the test against keen competition.

IS IT any wonder, then, that we have styled it

"BEST BY TEST."

"SWORD - MAKE NECKWEAR" has a distinctiveness of its own, being styled and made to please the most fastidious.

"HAND TAILORED."

Hand-Tailored Neckwear will be the feature of our HIGH-GRADE Ties for the holiday trade.

"MILITAIRE."

Next week we will show for the first time our "NEW MILITAIRE" Full-Dress Protector. Watch this space.

The SWORD NECKWEAR CO Limited
TORONTO, CANADA

LACE CORSETS AT THE FRONT

Young Doctor Gave Nurses a Heart-to-Heart Talk.

WHO SHOULD DESIGN THEM

Most Ladies Will Be Interested in This Confidential Chat at a Local Hospital.

"The corset should be made to fit the woman, not the woman to fit the corset."

We call attention to this heading of a most interesting article for women, which appeared in "The News" of Saturday, November 19th.

THIS young doctor was right when he said "The corset should be made to fit the woman, not the woman to fit the corset." Your figure differs from that of every woman, so how can you expect to mould your figure into a "ready-made," which was designed for a type or model and not for you? You will require to tight-lace and bring unhealthy pressure on various organs in attempting to make it fit—and then there are always those vexatious little corset worries. To obtain satisfaction you require one of

Woolnough's Tailored to Order

LACED-IN-FRONT CORSETS

$3.50 - $6.00 - $10.00 - $15.00

An exclusive and important hygienic feature of the "Woolnough" creation is that the "bones" closely follow the natural curves of your body, accentuating their beauty and correcting any defective lines. This guarantees you support and absolute comfort—and comfort means health. It will be your own corset, measured, fitted and constructed for you by expert corsetiers, and will strikingly express your individuality. The latest New York and Parisian styles are followed, and your corset will mean the last word in the art of corsetry, from both the artistic and health points of view.

Call and consult our expert corsetiers and leave your order for an immediate fitting.

Woolnough—Corsetiers

104 King Street West

Eczema Psoriasis Salt Rheum

An itching, burning, weeping skin trouble is a positive terror and truly a "demon of discomfort." It is responsible for many sleepless nights and uncomfortable days. These skin diseases yield quickly to the curative effects of

Our Home Treatment

One that acts both internally and externally on the trouble. It cures where other treatments fail. In successful use in these troubles and unsightly

Pimples and Blotches

for nearly 20 years. When the scalp is affected the same treatment, with special directions, may be used to cure the trouble. A patient in Manitoba, referring to our home treatment, says: "I consider it worth more by far than you ask for it. For my part, I could not put a price on it."

Consultation invited by mail. No expense. Booklet "C" sent on request.

Superfluous Hair

Moles, Warts, Red Veins, etc., permanently removed by our reliable method of Electrolysis. Satisfaction assured.

Hiscott Dermatological Institute
61 College St. Toronto

Meyer's Parlors Events Held During Week

Technical School ex-pupils At-Home; St. Leo's Court of Foresters At-Home; Sunnyside Saturday Club dance; Amethyst Club Dance; C. M. B. A. No. 471 At-Home; Ladies' Auxiliary of Trainmen At-Home.

P. V. MEYER, 1801 W. QUEEN,
Toronto, Nov. 21, 1910.

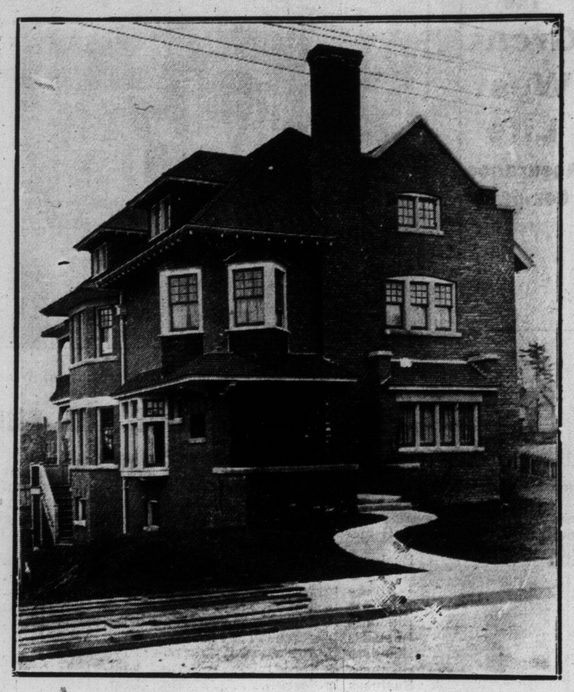
Architectural Suggestions Artistic and Practical

HOW OTHERS HAVE BUILT

Edited by FRANKLIN E. BELFRY

Illustrated here we have the residence of J. G. Bauld, which was built for him on the west side of Oriole-road a year or two ago. It is a modern type of house that grows in interest as you study it. Its color scheme, with dark red brick work and hedge green shingles, is a quiet combination, but well designed, with every feature having its purpose. The principal interest in this house is the arrangement of its rooms and halls and cannot help but please those who are searching for something unusual in house planning.

The loggia is surrounded with a brick parapet and the floor cemented. The main hall is made attractive with an alcove, divided from the hall with a heavy timbered screen and lighted with a large bay window with built-in-seats. This woodwork is of antique oak, stained, and with brown burlap and cream frieze and ceiling is very effective. To one who has had the opportunity of viewing so many different houses and finding the main stairs the first feature met upon entering, a treat is experienced in being received into this hall.. Your first impression is cheerfulness and hospitality. The stair hall is enclosed, but becomes convenient from all portions of the house, permitting the elimination of a rear stair and saving such space to be used in better rooms.



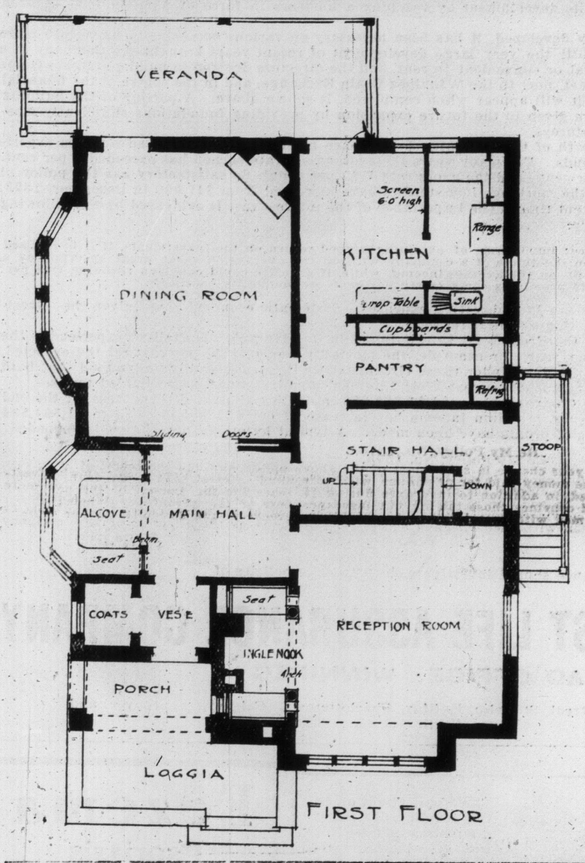
RESIDENCE OF MR. J. G. BAULD, ORIOLE RD.

The reception room has the appearance of being roomy and is exceedingly bright because of its shape, its large windows and its decorations. The walls are covered with richly patterned paper of a pale buff tint and the wood trim, including the columns to the inglenook, are white enamelled. A colonial mantel, also white, trims a fireplace and hearth of white tile.

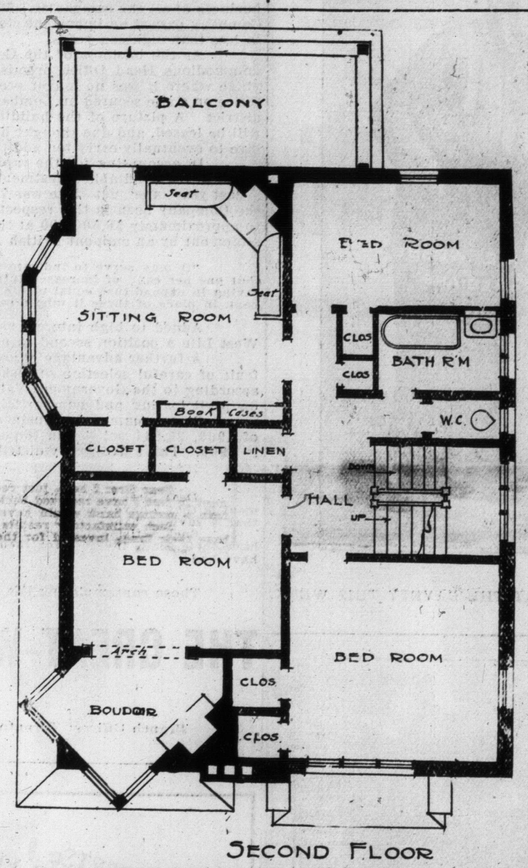
The dining room has a delightful combination and blending of browns in its walls and woodwork. Finished in ash, with a high burlap dado, buff colored frieze and cream ceiling in panels between heavy wood beams. You are undoubtedly impressed with the exceptional and practical fitting-up of the kitchen and pantry. A screen about six feet high cuts off the working space of the kitchen and this space is fitted with drop tables.

In the sitting room there is a picture of comfort, with large seats about the fireplace and the broad bay window to the south. The principal bedroom has a boudoir adjoining, with its windows letting in the sun from either direction. These rooms are handsomely decorated, and altogether with the four rooms in the attic a great deal of space is gained in comparison with its general dimensions.

The plans show considerable study and the result is a credit to the architect, Mr. James Thomson, whose creative ability in residential work has been appreciated by many house owners thruout the city.



FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR

The Band of
H.M. Coldstream Guards

CONDUCTED BY LIEUT. MACKENZIE ROGAN, HON. R.A.M. LONDON

Has Made a Series of Magnificent Gram-o-phone Records for the

Victor & Berliner GRAM-O-PHONES

These records, made by the finest military band in the world, are absolutely unsurpassed for richness of tone, precision and masterly execution.

Purple Label 10 in. 90c. Each

No.	TITLE
100,019	"Trafalgar March"
100,000	"New Colonial March" ....Hall
100,001	"March Past of the Lancashire Brigade."
100,002	Czardas "Coppelia" ....Delibes
100,003	"Through the Valley, March" Walker
100,004	"The Marseillaise" and "God Save the King."
100,005	"Softly Awakes My Heart" Samson and Delilah....Saint-Saens (Cornet Solo by Sergt. Hawkins)
100,006	"Coronation Bells" ....Partridge
100,009	"Wellington March" ....Zehle
100,010	"The Shepherd's Dance" (Henry VIII)....German

Hear these records at the nearest Victor-Berliner Dealers. Over 3,000 operatic, instrumental and comic specialties to select from. Samples by mail on receipt of price and 10c. for postage.

Be Sure To Hear The Victrola

BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE CO. LTD.
MONTREAL

VICTOR GRAMOPHONES VICTROLAS And Complete SELECTION OF RECORDS

The R.S. WILLIAMS & Sons Co., Limited
143 Yonge St. - - - Toronto.

Largest Stock in City on Sale at
Bell Piano Warerooms
(GRAMOPHONE DEPARTMENT)
146 Yonge St. - - Toronto

Buy Your Victor Records at
His Master's Voice Gramophone Co.
286 Yonge Street, Toronto

The liner Balmoral Castle will be escorted by the Duke of Edinburgh from [illegible] to Sierra Leone and by [illegible] between Sierra [illegible] South Africa. The royal party [illegible] Christmas at sea, arriving [illegible] Portsmouth on Boxing Day. [illegible] calls will be at St. Helena [illegible] outward journey and at Las [illegible] the homeward voyage. [illegible] will be [illegible] royal [illegible] ceremony [illegible] The [illegible] 31st [illegible] dedicated [illegible] Hall, and [illegible] be [illegible] private [illegible] be [illegible] On Nov. [illegible] will be [illegible] arm at [illegible] noon H[illegible] review [illegible] On the [illegible] the Duke [illegible] the Freema[illegible] the Duches[illegible] of the South [illegible] The Duke [illegible] of the St[illegible] ation and p[illegible] af- ernoon [illegible] the penin[illegible] ical Congr[illegible] Selb[illegible] will be ing [illegible] ar- ameri[illegible] the yal [illegible] g- int. [illegible] ys he foundat[illegible] iversity all.

The Basu[illegible] eption[illegible], plac[illegible] Bloemfo[illegible] n Nove[illegible] 9. The me day the [illegible] trains on the [illegible]-and-a-half-day's journey for the [illegible]oria Falls. One of the most en-

HARRY R. RANKS
Funeral Director and Embalmer
Private Ambulance Service
455-57 Queen St. West.
Phone Main 2581.

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK AND FLORA ZABELLE IN THE MAN WHO OWNS BROADWAY. PRINCESS THEATRE THIS WEEK.

The Dream of Eastern Alliance.
World's Work.

The newest theory—born probably in Japan—is that all the Asiatic peoples shall form an alliance among themselves; that Japan having gained a high place in the family of nations, should be given carte blanche to train a mighty army in China; and that they together should give freedom and independence to all in Asia, who would "bow down and worship" the new leader. The white race would then know its place.

So fantastic a theory needs but little probing. If Chinese find it hard to get along with the Manchus, Mongols, and Lamas, will they cast themselves into the embrace of the Japanese? A few years ago, when Japan was protesting against the Russian domination of the ancient heritage of the Manchus and was hinting Russian menace to Korea, the young Chinese (and even some older statesmen like Chang Chih Tung and Tuan Fang) clutched at the idea of an alliance of two branches of the one race for their common protection. But now Japan has an alliance with Great Britain, and an agreement with Russia, and, what is more apparent, does with Korea as it wills, and is very annoying in Manchuria. Such friendship, China is unable to appreciate.

FOR ALCOHOLIC AND DRUG ADDICTIONS
Keeley Cure
1253 DUNDAS ST. TORONTO

STAMMERERS
The methods employed at the Arnott Institute are the only logical methods for the cure of stammering. They treat the CAUSE, not merely the habit, and insure NATURAL Speech. If you have the slightest impediment in your speech don't hesitate to write us. Cured pupils everywhere. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request.
The Arnott Institute, - Berlin, Ont., Can.

Meyer's Parlors
Events held lately: Physical Directors Society, Tuxedo Club, Amethyst Club, Sunnyside Sat. Club, Young Ladies of St. Helens, The Oweglide Club, St. Mary's C.O.F., Sagomo Club, 2nd Year Medicals and P.C.C. Club Dances.

153

TO avoid unnecessary expense and inconvenience while travelling abroad, it is important to be provided with easily convertible funds.

Travellers' Cheques issued by the **TRADERS BANK OF CANADA** are accepted as cash in every Civilized Country and are issued in denominations of ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred dollars.

¶ They prevent loss, avoid argument and furnish definite identification of the owner without expense or loss of time.

¶ All prudent travellers should provide themselves with a book of these cheques, before going abroad.

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

AMONG THE RUSHES.

A sociologist in conversation with a practical person from the middle west concerning the labor problem in her part of the country thereby learned the lesson of the situation.

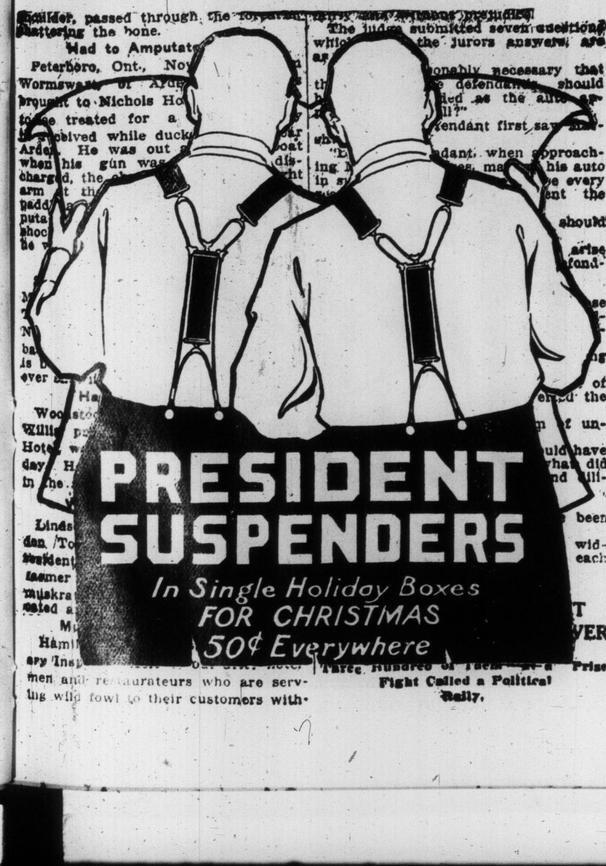
"Are there many men out of work?" he asked.

The lady admitted that there were quite a number.

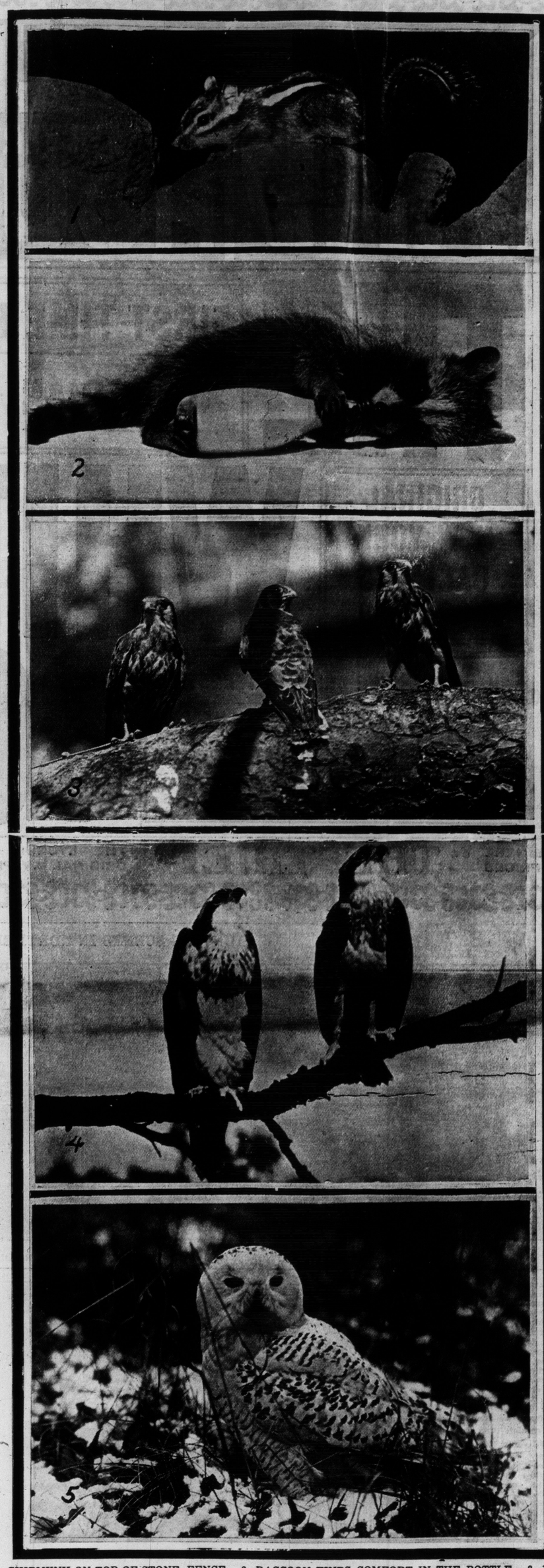
"What," said he then, "do the unemployed do?"

"Nothing," said the lady. "That's the trouble."—Youth's Companion.

42-POUND MASKINONGE CAUGHT BY THIS BOY AT FRENCH RIVER.



BIRD AND ANIMAL LIFE.



1. CHIPMUNK ON TOP OF STONE FENCE. 2. RACCOON FINDS COMFORT IN THE BOTTLE. 3. YOUNG SPARROW HAWKS. 4. AM ERICAN OSPREYS WATCHING THE SWALLOWS. 5. ARCTIC SNOW OWL, A RARE CHANCE FOR THE CAMERA MAN.

Earth Colors of Sardinia.

Government Consular Report.

Earth colors are mined in Sardinia exclusively by Cav. Carlo Bellegrandi of Carloforte, Sardinia, at Capo Rosso, Capo Becco and Cola Figu. The annual production of red oxide, both light and dark, ranges from 3000 to 4000 long tons. In addition to the above-named oxides, thousands of tons of the dark yellow and light yellow oxides are mined every year. These yellow oxides, when treated with calcium are said to give a very fine quality of red. The same mines yield a jasper having the same color as yellow, red and violet ochre, and is at times extracted in blocks that measure a cubic yard. Violet ochre is also mined. Manganese is also obtained from the mines at Capo Rosso and Capo Becco to the extent of 3000 long tons per annum. The concessions held by Cav. Bellegrandi amount to over 400 square acres, and the red, yellow and violet oxide fields, as well as the manganese and jasper beds, extend thruout this whole area.

Aerial Transportation in Africa.

From The Scientific American.

It is said that the French colonial army intends to establish aerial transportation across the desert of Sahara to link the French North African possessions with those of the Congo.

One critic remarks that in alighting sand is likely to work itself into the motor and that unless the aeroplane flies at a height of over 1000 feet sand storms may play havoc with the machinery. The French are likewise considering carrying mail by aeroplane in Madagascar between Antananarivo, Amboaitra and Fianarantsoa. The distance each way is 250 miles and it takes a week to deliver the mail at Fianarantsoa.

Artistic Effects
IN
Electric and Gas Fixtures
at Manufacturers Prices

A Most Acceptable Gift For Xmas is a Portable Reading Lamp

VERY ARTISTIC READING LAMP

We have the most exclusive designs--and they cannot be Duplicated.

Among our Fixtures you will find some finished in
Milo Bronze
Roman Bronze
Oxidized Silver
Old Gilt
or any Special finish you may desire.

Buy Direct From the Manufacturers
WHOLESALE and RETAIL

The Morden Company
80 KING STREET WEST
Main 7446 — North 2434.

Handkerchief Perfection
The "LISSUE" completes the Costume

THE LISSUE Handkerchief for ladies is exquisite in its fineness and beautiful soft finish. It comes not only in white, but in colours to harmonize with every gown. These colours cannot be washed out, or even boiled out. The beautiful design and the filmy texture remain till the handkerchief is worn out.
20c. each, glove size 15c. each, at all good stores.

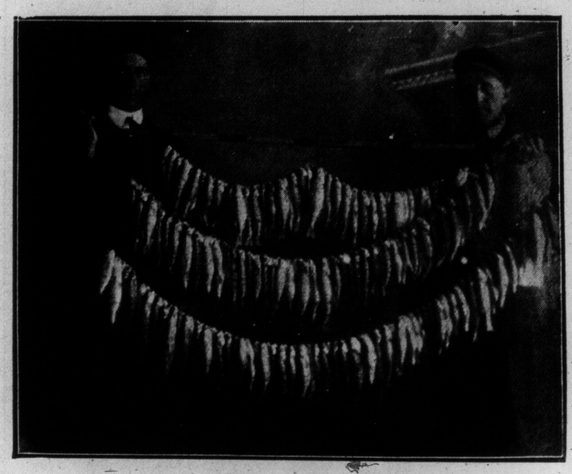
OUR GUARANTEE—Every LISSUE Handkerchief is guaranteed indelible colours, superior quality and permanent finish. If found otherwise, you can obtain free replacement or your money back in full.

BROPHY, PARSONS & RODDEN, MONTREAL
AGENTS FOR CANADA.

COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA
(MAPLE LEAF LABEL)

Its richness and exquisite flavor give an added deliciousness to homemade "sweets" and dainties. Be sure you get **COWAN'S** — the cocoa with the Maple Leaf Label.

THE COWAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO.



250 PERCH—5 HOURS' CATCH OFF PORT DALHOUSIE.

IS YOUR SKIN ON FIRE?

Does it seem to you that you can't stand another minute of that awful, burning itch?

That it MUST be cooled?

That you MUST have relief?

Get a mixture of Oil of Wintergreen, Thymol, and other soothing ingredients as compounded only in D. D. D. Prescription.

The very first drops STOP that awful burning instantly!

The first drops soothe and heal!

The first drops give you a feeling of comfort that you have not enjoyed for months, or perhaps years.

Take our word on it.

Get a $1.00 or a trial bottle to-day.

Write the D. D. D. Laboratories, Dept. X, 49 Colborne-street, Toronto, and they will send you trial bottle free.

For sale by all druggists.

MATINEES WED & SAT BEST SEATS 25c & 50c

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

PRICES NEVER CHANGE

MATINEES WED & SAT BEST SEATS 25c & 50c

THE WHITE SQUAW

FIRST TIME HERE OF THE PRETTY CANADIAN ROMANTIC DRAMA

ORIGINAL NEW YORK CAST AND PRODUCTION

IT IS PICTORIALLY SOUL-STIRRING. - - A PLAY OF EXCEPTIONAL DRAMATIC WORTH - - - -

AN IMPRESSIVE AND INTERESTING STORY. - - TRUE SENTIMENT AND STRONG DRAMATIC SITUATIONS- - IT IS NATURAL. - - IT IS HUMAN.

NEXT WEEK—FIRST TIME HERE AT OUR PRICES "THE THIEF" THE LYCEUM THEATRE'S ORIGINAL N.Y. PRODUCTION—NEXT WEEK

DELLA CLARKE

AUTHORESS, WHO WILL BE SEEN IN THE ROLE OF "NEAMATA." THE WHITE SQUAW.

HISTORY AND THE PLAY.

The purport of the author, Miss Della Clarke, in writing "The White Squaw" was, to give the public a play which is founded on historical facts, and to portray characters that have never before been placed on the stage. The intrigues between the French and English to get possession of the lands held by the Indians along the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers during the eighteenth century, and in fact until about 1820, were such that it needed but little imagination on the part of the author to build a play full of dramatic as well as educational interest. Very little attention had been given the Indians, except to rid the country of them as rapidly as possible, until within the past few years, when we began to realize that a race of people who have been so cruelly treated are fast becoming extinct. Too little is known of the Indians, hence the belief that savagery is their chief instinct. Let me say right here, that many a mother of to-day could learn a good lesson from the savage squaw and her little papoose. The youngsters in an Indian wigwam are the dominating factors. Such love and tenderness for the offspring is seldom shown among white mothers. 'Twas this love and tenderness that was bestowed on the white squaw, or rather white papoose, when the heroine of our story at the age of four was found by the Chippewa, Michabo, alone in the forest by the side of her dead father, and taken to his wigwam, where he had his squaw, Ampata, who having no children, loved and cared for her as their own,—hiding her when white people came around fearful that she might be taken from them. The white squaw reaches the age of eighteen without having seen a white woman, that she can remember. The first one to come under her observation proves to be her sister, who is of a decidedly different type—being a beautiful blonde. The two sisters being in love with the same man, the sacrifice, and the love of Jacques Cautier for the white squaw, gives us a play, tho clean, full of comedy, heart interest and exceptionally strong dramatic situations.

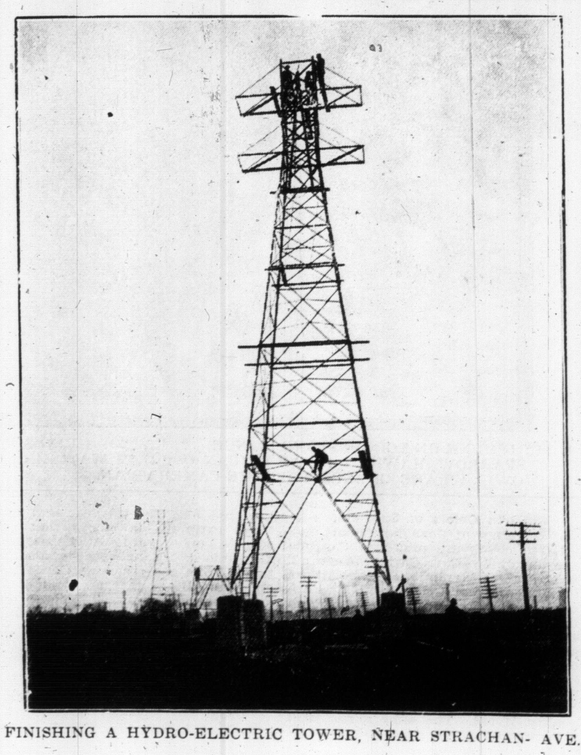
MISSS DELLA CLARKE, AS NEAMATA, IN "THE WHITE SQUAW," AT THE GRAND THIS WEEK.

Why are all guns levelled at us? What have we done? Is not Toronto large enough for all? We speak reverently of other colleges and schools. They are doing good work. Why should we resort to dishonesty? Why these leaflets and dodgers, and cards in your door berating Moon College 30-Day Shorthand? They say we will soon run our course anyway. Why not let us die in peace even if in ignominy?

THE LATE CHARLES BART
Market clerk and town hall supervisor of Galt, who died on the 5th inst.

HUNTING SCENES IN NORTHERN ONTARIO.

ON LEFT: AT BOLGER, NORTH OF PARRY SOUND, ON THE C.N.O.R. ON RIGHT: CAMP ON THE SOUTH MAGNETAWAN



FINISHING A HYDRO-ELECTRIC TOWER, NEAR STRACHAN- AVE.

MASTER ALBERT STROUD AND HIS SISTERS, GLADYS AND ELSIE