

TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE

INTERESTING NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL OF THE PROVINCE.

Lacrosse and Base Ball—A Municipal Abattoir—Toronto's Harbor—The Late Mr. H. P. Dwight.

Something is in the matter with Canada's national sport, "Big Four" championship lacrosse games between the best teams in the world that money can hire draw a scant 2,000 spectators, while mediocre base ball between eastern league teams on a Saturday will easily bring together 3,000 to 10,000 persons. Even motor cycle races, a newly established sport, of doubtful staying powers, attracted 15,000 people the other day.

Some critics say that the trouble lies with the "Big Four" organization. Already there are rumors that the N. L. U. will be revived next season and will get a team in Toronto, probably R. J. Fleming's Toronto's, for the Tecumseh management and the N. L. U. officials show no sign yet of burying the hatchet.

ROUGH PLAY THE TROUBLE.

But the trouble probably lies deeper than any mere question of league organization. In the writer's opinion it dates back several years, when brutal play was allowed to play a prominent part in the decision of the big league lacrosse contests. Big crowds attended the games, "games" by courtesy, for many of them were disgraceful exhibitions. It is hard to say why the brutality was permitted. It may have been incompetent officials, or a mistaken idea on the part of the management that the crowds wanted to see a species of depravity on the part of the players themselves, or a combination of all of these. For a period the best player was the man who could lay out the most opponents and not get caught at it. The result was inevitable. A large proportion of the decent public got disgusted and cut out lacrosse. And even those who delight in seeing the gore fly want to be in decent company. So the attendance fell off, and when the penalties became more numerous the games became farcical from their one-sidedness. And the attendance dropped some more.

There seems to lie the real trouble with Canada's national game in the big leagues. It can be built up again, but it will probably take some years of hard and careful work.

CITY ENTERS BUTCHER TRADE.

The City Council has committed itself to an expenditure of \$300,000 for a municipal abattoir, in other words, a municipal wholesale butcher shop, and thus expresses a determination not to let the meat business of Toronto fall into the hands of a meat trust, such as dominates the famous Chicago stock yards, and through them most of the cities of the United States.

It will be interesting to see how the problem works out in Toronto. The city has been in the cattle market business for many years; in fact for a long time it had a monopoly in that department. But it did not take full advantage of its opportunity, with the result that now the city cattle yards are altogether too small, are inconveniently situated, and a big proportion of the business is going to the privately-operated stock yards, which occupy commodious premises at West Toronto.

It is said the Union Stock Yards form a potential nucleus for a Canadian meat trust. One of the most active firms operating there is the Canadian branch of the Swift Co. of Chicago. Recently the two largest Canadian firms, the Harris Abattoir Co. and Gunn's, which formerly bought cattle both at the city yards and the Union Stock yards, announced that in future they would buy only at the latter. And it is said the fourth large firm, Park-Blackwell, will shortly follow suit.

The result is that the city, to save its cattle market, is forced into the abattoir business. A municipal abattoir will enable the small independent wholesale butchers, of whom there are perhaps a score, to kill their animals and distribute to the retail trade economically; and their business, on the other hand, will keep the city cattle yards going.

Without the city abattoir, and with the big firms buying only at the Union Stock Yards the business in the city yards would soon wind to insignificant proportions, the independent wholesale butchers would be compelled to go to the big fellows for their supplies, and the whole business would be effectually centralized in perhaps four firms.

This is what the City Council wants to prevent.

A HARBOR, BUT NO PORT.

Toronto's new harbor Commission has not got much to show for its efforts yet. But, of course, it has not been on the job long enough to have had a chance.

As everyone knows, Toronto has one of the finest harbors, if not the very finest, on the great lakes, and yet the amount of shipping it accommodates is practically negligible. For example, the tonnage of the Sault canals for the month of June was 10,700,000 tons, as compared to 7,400,000 tons in June, 1911. While Toronto harbor's traffic for the month was only 271,000 tons, as against 251,000 in June, 1911.

Relatively the lake shipping from Toronto has been dwindling year by year for the last generation. It is only citizens well on in years who remember when the waterfront used to be dotted with grain elevators and the docks were always busy.

Perhaps the day of grain traffic by boat from Toronto is past, but there are plans on foot to make Toronto again a great port for other purposes. That is the chief purpose of the new Harbor Commission. The city owns a large acreage on the waterfront, and to this acreage it is hoped to attract large industrial factories. Docks and wharves whose cost will total many hundred thousands of dollars are being projected. At present when a boat from the Atlantic works its way up through the St. Lawrence canal it cannot find a place to dock. But that is to be quickly changed. The sympathy of the Dominion Government has been enlisted and extensive dredging operations are now under way. But, of course, the great boon will be the new Welland canal and the deepening of the St. Lawrence route

Regularities

of the bowels is an absolute necessity for good health. Unless the waste matter from the food which collects there is got rid of at least once a day, it decays and poisons the whole body, causing biliousness, indigestion and sick headaches. Salts and other harsh mineral purgatives irritate the delicate lining of the bowels. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills—entirely vegetable—regulate the bowels effectively without weakening, sickening or griping. Use **Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills**

DETECTIVE DOYLE.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle sat at a dinner on one of his visits to New York beside a lady who asked leave to consult him about some thefts. "My detective powers," he replied, "are at your service, madam."

"Well," said the lady, "frequent and mysterious thefts have been occurring at my house for a long time. Thus, there disappeared last week a motor horn, a broom, a box of

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THE PASSING OF H. P. DWIGHT.

The passing of Mr. H. P. Dwight, President of the G. N. W. Telegraph Company, removes one of Canada's landmarks. The oldest surviving telegrapher in America, his reminiscences went back to primitive days in Canada. He "discovered" Hon. George A. Cox, took him into the employ of the G. N. W. Co. as office boy, and taught him the language of the wire. Senator Cox was a prominent mourner at the graveside.

Mr. Dwight was one of the most likeable men. The bent of his mind was well illustrated by the chief hobby of his later years. It was the Royal Canadian Humane Society which had for its chief purpose the rewarding of deeds of bravery. To hear of a deed of heroism, no matter how unimportant the circumstances and reward, the hero was a source of pleasure which never lost its power.

He took a keen interest in public affairs up to his last days, but never succumbed to the modern theories of public ownership with which he was always somewhat out of sympathy. He was a frequent correspondent of the newspapers over the signature "Dw." but he was always moderate in the expression of his views and no newspaper declined to publish his letters, even when they were opposed to the publisher's policy. He was possibly private ownership's sanest advocate.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

Prosperity demands of us more prudence and moderation than adversity.

If a preacher has anything worth saying he can say it in ten minutes. The sincerity of a Christian ought to be perfect and so well known that every one can go by his simple word.

The fact that truth lies at the bottom of a well is probably the reason why the truth is often so fearfully watered.

There is nothing more universally commended than a fine day; the reason is that people can commend it without envy.

Believe me, the talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, and doing well whatever you do without a thought of fame. If it come at all it will come because it is deserved, not because it is sought after. And, moreover, there will be no misgivings, no disappointments, no feverish, exhausting excitement.—Longfellow.

Let us do our duty in our shop or our kitchen, the market, the street, the office, the school, the home, just as faithfully as if we stood in the front rank of some great battle and we knew that victory for mankind depended on our bravery, strength and skill. When we do that the humblest of us will be serving in that great army which achieves the welfare of the world.—Theodore Parker.



Sir A. Conan Doyle.

golf balls, a left riding boot, a dictionary, and half a dozen tin plates."

"Ah," said the creator of Sherlock Holmes, "the case, madam, is quite clear. You keep a goat."

A girl expects a man to think her hair is naturally curly even when she knows that he knows it isn't.

Keep an eye on your friends; you know what to expect from your enemies.

Lemon juice and salt will remove iron-mould from linen without injury to the fabric. Wet the stains with the mixture and set the article in the sunshine. Two or three applications may be necessary if the stain is of long standing.

WOMEN AS LION TAMERS.

Have More Patience and Meet with Fewer Accidents.

A woman seems especially adapted for training animals, both domestic and wild, as her motherly instinct is an essential factor; animals, like children, requiring patience, sympathy, vigilance, intelligence and firmness. In the case of the lion women are more successful than men as trainers and have fewer accidents.

Claire Heliot, for nine years a star lion tamer, but now retired, who greatly loved her twelve lions, declares that the most potent features in the art of animal training is the ability to impress the fact that the trainer can be depended upon to deal kindly with her charge. She began training lions when 22 years old. First she would feed them with meat from her hands, then she would sit for days three hours at a time in the cage with an iron bar and a whip in her hands, getting closer each day. In a month's time she patted their manes. In four months she taught them tricks and then exhibited them. She had twelve in her group. She never whipped her lions, only made believe by cracking the whip over their heads. Though a German, this trainer always spoke French to her lions, the language being quicker and thus more commanding. She loved her work, though finding it hard, and when she retired kept some of her favorite lions to play with.

SALLOW FACES.

Often Caused by Tea and Coffee Drinking.

How many persons realize that tea and coffee so disturb digestion that they produce a muddy, yellow complexion?

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A Washn. young lady tells her experience: "All of us—father, mother, sister and brother—had used tea and coffee for many years until finally we all had stomach troubles more or less."

"We all were sallow and troubled with pimples, breath bad, disagreeable taste in the mouth, and all of us simply so many bundles of nerves."

"We didn't realize that tea and coffee caused the trouble until one day we ran out of coffee and went to borrow some from a neighbor. She gave us some Postum and told us to try that."

"Although we started to make it, we all felt sure we would be sick if we missed our strong coffee, but we tried Postum and were surprised to find it delicious."

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"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest."

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MAKING SAFE INVESTMENTS

THE EFFECT OF LONDON INVESTORS ON THE CANADIAN MARKET.

The Present Business in London Has Made Quite a Noticeable Change in the Price of Several Canadian Municipal Debentures—What London Took From Us Last Year.

The articles contributed by "Investor" are for the sole purpose of guiding prospective investors, and, if possible, of saving them from losing money through placing it in "wild-cat" enterprises. The impartial and reliable character of the information may be relied upon. The writer of these articles and the publisher of this paper have no interests to serve in connection with this matter other than those of the reader.

(By "Investor.")

"What difference does it make whether London investors are buying our securities or not?" a man asked one day. "The bond houses in Toronto and Montreal alone appear to buy by far the greater part of Canadian bond offerings. This talk of London market affecting prices appears to me to be all humbug."

Of course, this man didn't know anything about the matter. He was quite correct (at least he would have been quite correct) had he said that "Canadian" houses absorbed a large part of the bonds offered here, and left out the rest. He forgot (or never knew) that during 1911 alone our railroads—steam and electric—sold no less than \$85,000,000 of bonds and debentures in England without the intervention of Canadian houses.

This business, then, is a very good and sufficient reason for watching carefully the tendency of prices in London as a barometer of our own. Last year England bought no less than \$208,000,000 of our securities, the greater part of which were bonds.

Unfortunately, last year Canadians didn't take sufficient care in preparing offerings, and as a result some of them disappointed their purchasers. This had the further unfortunate result of making the public cautious until now there is little chance of any Canadian securities being successfully issued in London that have not the backing of some internationally well known Canadian bond house.

Land, and particularly timber companies, have gone a long way to help discredit Canadian securities in London. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that the British investor has become very skeptical with regard to the extravagant promises of a number of these. More than a few of last year's issues were taken to London, which were in no position to be offered as investments. As a result the underwriters were loaded up with a lot of stuff that they are still vainly trying to unload on the public.

This has, of course, affected the market for high grade Canadian bonds, so that we find very excellent municipal issues falling flat on the market. The effect of this has been marked. A year ago Brandon debentures could be readily sold on a 4 1/2 per cent. basis. Now these may be bought at 4 3/4 or even 4 7/8 per cent. This is just a sample of the effect of the dullness in London on our market here.

What the bond houses and municipalities are hoping for is, of course, a reversal of form in London, and a renewed demand for our municipal debentures. This would mean that many bonds purchased during this year will show a very handsome increase in price of two to four points. It would also make a very good demand for many debentures which city councils have been afraid of issuing owing to the lack of demand from London. For though practically all our municipal debentures are sold to Canadian bond houses, most of these place the greater percentage of the large issues in London.

That is one reason why the London market is so important. Another reason is that the English investor is satisfied with a lower yield than the Canadian and so most of our low yield bonds are sold there.

Moreover, our railroads do practically all their financing in London. Last December the Canadian Northern sold no less than \$35,000,000 of bonds in one block in London at a comparatively low rate. It would have taken years to have placed those bonds in Canada. The railroads need more money to keep up to the great expenditures they are making on new construction. The pessimist referred to in the first sentence had better talk to some of our railroad presidents before he persuades himself as to the accuracy of his statements.

Mr. Brains is nearly always too busy to talk.

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FISHING TRIP TO NORWAY.

King George Planning It For Next Spring.

From arrangements now in progress, it is believed the first visit paid to Northern Europe by King George will be to Norway. The time provisionally mentioned is next spring. The Queen will accompany him on the royal yacht, and their headquarters will be in Christiania waters, whence visits will be exchanged with the King and Queen of Norway.

King George is anxious to make it a late spring trip, as he wishes to try the salmon fishing in Southern Norway, but if it has to be postponed till the early autumn a shooting expedition will be substituted.

Incidentally, there may be a meeting with the Czar of Russia in Baltic waters.

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