

The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1886.
A Morning Newspaper Published Every Day in the Year.
WORLD BUILDING, TORONTO.
Corner James and Richmond Streets.
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Is The World's New Telephone Number.

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 6, 1911.

THE STORY OF THE MONTHS OF STRAIN.

In January The World had two or three articles on the strain of Christmas, that nearly everyone overworked and overstrained themselves in getting and giving, traveling and feasting; that the gift business had become an actual burden to those who had little; that New Year's found nearly every one run down and with little ready cash. That is all true.

But worse remains: January and February, sometimes March, are the months of cold, of grip, of influenza, of pneumonia, and those who overstrain themselves in the Christmas holidays or over-feed themselves, or over-spend themselves, are in poor shape for the rigors and changes and sickness of January and February.

There is only one way to get thru these trying weeks and their illnesses, and that is to meet January in your best health and with a little ready money in your pocket to buy necessary comforts, most of all to be able to go to bed for a few days if you are caught by grip or influenza. It's not being able to nurse oneself in these trying days, for a woman not to get good footwear, a man not to get warm underclothing, children not to be well fed, that causes worse disasters later on.

Is there to be no feasting at Christmas? Certainly. But be moderate and save in December rather than spend. Get ready for the winter strain which you must encounter and which will overcome you or yours if you have not the comforts that make up resistance, the time to nurse yourself, or the money that goes such a long way in all things.

Most of us find out these things too late; we follow customs that came from milder climates and other skies. The wise man is he who adapts himself to surroundings and cuts his cloth and makes his program accordingly. Teach your children that the trying weather of our climate is only survived by the exercise of foresight and the laying up of some reserves. The individuals and the families who disappear in an untimely way are the ones who forget that to-morrow may have sunshine and it may have a blizzard. We can all take chances nine months in the year, but in three, no.

WHO WILL ANSWER THIS QUESTION?

Inasmuch as the Americans are now about to discuss the Knox-Pfieding deal and have reserved the right to refuse it or to modify it, are Canadians to have a similar right? Or is it all cut and dried as far as Canada is concerned? If it is what is the use of deputations going to Ottawa? Our question to put it another way is this: Is it a fool's errand to make protest to Ottawa? Let Sir Wilfrid give an answer. Or let The Globe!

CONTROL OF STOCK ISSUES.

A new danger appears to have overtaken the innocent and unsuspecting public by the power entrusted to officials of stock companies to issue stock certificates without check or control. The instance, just made public, in which over 200,000 shares of the treasury stock of the Little Nipissing Mining Co. have been issued and sold by the secretary-treasurer of the company, will cause a general heart-searching. The remedy is to place the issue of stock in independent hands, such as a trust company of repute.

The shareholders in Little Nipissing have had rather hard luck, as experts were confident of the profitable nature of the company's lease of Peterson Lake property. But without honest dealing no company can thrive.

Toronto is evidently under the evil influence of get-rich-quick ambitions, and it is to be feared that New York and Chicago standards are too highly regarded by our young men. The example set by great corporations and powerful capitalists in doing by legal means what weaker men attempt by illegal means, has had much to do in undermining our social morality. Should such a state of things continue it means that we shall presently be compelled to secure by legal restraint what has formerly been taken for granted in the honorable relations of man and man. And no society, commercial or political, can long prosper under such conditions.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH.

Some comment has been excited by the request of the medical health officer to have the appropriation of the department increased from \$28,000 to \$160,000 for the year. As in other civic departments, the service has been starved so long that when an increase to maintain efficiency becomes imperative there is apt to be an outcry.

No cheaper service could be had than Toronto has been furnished with in the health department, and the present increase, which means about 40 cents a head of the population, is by no means extravagant. At the same time there can be no doubt that with a competent government by commission in which the various departments would have conjoint supervision or inter-management, and avoidance of overlapping, much reduction might be effected. Under the present system it will be difficult to obtain the necessary results more economically.

New York City spends \$2,747,723 or 50 cents a head on public health. Pittsburgh spent \$700,000 with 735,000 inhabitants, or nearly \$1 a head. St. Louis spent \$1,000,000 with 735,000 people, a close parallel of Toronto, with 730,000 people, spent \$210,000 and \$6000 on milk inspection. Winnipeg, with only 120,000, spent \$124,968 on health and \$8000 for milk inspection.

In Great Britain, where the public health is a first consideration, the service is not stinted. Glasgow, for example, spent last year \$628,584 on 572,000 people, or 72 cents a head, and Birmingham, with 563,626, spent \$549,720, or nearly \$1.

It is a choice for the board of control between mills on the tax rate or deaths in the thousand.

TONSorial REGULATION.

Manitoba has a provincial law for regulating barbers' shops, the provisions of which are strict. A printed form embodying the particulars required is ordered to be hung in every shop.

There are always a certain number of establishments kept in a way beyond criticism and above reproach, and fastidious people discover them and patronize them regularly. There are others in which less care is taken, and some again where no care is taken.

The movement to establish a provincial standard of hygienic conditions and cleanliness in the barbers' shops of Ontario is one that should be facilitated by the government. While it may not be desirable to close every shop that falls below an established standard, the fact that there is a standard would be of immense benefit. Shops that could not pass inspection and be certified would find it difficult to support existence.

At the same time there are excellent arguments for the license and regulation of all barbers' shops if the public health is to remain a public responsibility. Except a railway coach or a street car there is probably nowhere that the risk from infection is greater. There are really comparatively few who have not suffered in this way.

By all means encourage the barbers in clean ways. They were surgeons and blood-letters once as well as hair-dressers and knights of the razor. They have honorable traditions and have filled an important place in all ages of society and all forms of civilization. To give us confidence as well as ease in the reclining chair were a task not unworthy of our highly paid legislators.

UNEARNED INCREMENT.

Sir James Whitney ought to respond to the demand of the province before another year passes, and grant the municipalities the permission they ask to apply the principles of modern tax reform within their several jurisdictions.

Count Witte is one of the shrewdest of European observers, and in recognizing three groups of facts which characterize the first decade of the century he places this question of tax reform as the most important.

"The principle of taxing the unearned increment," he says, "and all the corollaries that follow from that will gradually find acceptance throughout Europe and the world." A remark which is of course inspired by the acceptance of the new budget in England by lords and commons alike.

A reform in this respect in Ontario would do more than anything else to attract population, to stimulate the development of property, the improvement of buildings and the consequent outlay and circulation of capital, and generally the passing of real estate into the hands of those who will use it to the best possible advantage.

Sir James should not leave this urgently desired and popular question to be the inspiration of a reviving opposition. Ontario should be in the lead on such matters, but British Columbia is already ahead, and Vancouver feels even now the beneficial effect. Conservative members of the legislature will have increasing difficulty in explaining why Sir James prefers to tax people who work for their money to taxing those who do nothing but grow rich by doing nothing.

ERS' LIFE—1910 A RECORD YEAR

The Manufacturers' Life have a statement on another page of the results of their business during the year 1910.

This company once more shows a record year. Some of the increases in the business done by the company are notable: The premium income for the year shows an increase over the previous year of over \$142,000, and the total income, an increase of over \$175,000. It is to be noted that the total income of the company has, for the first time, exceeded the \$3,000,000 mark.

The assets of the company show a remarkable increase of over \$12,000,000. This is certainly an excellent increase for one year.

The company has increased its re-

serves during the year, for the protection of its policyholders, by over \$1,055,000, making the total reserves for this in pose over \$11,000,000. The surplus held by the company for the further protection of its policyholders now amounts to \$1,075,535.55, an increase during the year of \$224,110.00.

TAX REFORM.

Windsor Record: The Toronto World continues to pour sweet persuasiveness on its friend Sir James Whitney in regard to taxation reform, but he gives no sign of hearing or, if hearing, attending to the appeal. Other provinces are leaving Ontario in the rear in this respect, and the towns and cities in these forward provinces are growing like gourds under the stimulus of a sane and equitable system of taxation. By the plan of assessment adopted in full or in modified form by western and northwestern municipalities, rural and urban, vacant land is filled, and shacks are replaced by structures that are a public credit, as well as an immediate source of profit to the owner. The burden of taxation, as The World says, thus becomes relatively lighter. Improvements are encouraged and become constant—the whole community shares in the general advancement, and trades and industries of all kinds expand and prosper.

The latest city to get into the onward current is Victoria, which, as noted the other day, has joined its sister city Vancouver. By a vote of five to one it has decided to abolish all taxation on improvements and raise the necessary revenue from values created by the whole people, otherwise land values.

The law in Ontario also should be so amended as to confer on municipalities the option of easing on, if they desire, wholly exempting improvements from taxation. Such a reform would vastly promote building and, sympathetically, every business in the community. The absurdity of penalizing progress has caused a general demand for reform and again this year the government will be given an opportunity to meet or refuse this widespread desire.

FOR THE CONSUMPTIVE POOR.

Collections from mite boxes made in January in aid of the Toronto Free Hospital for consumptives shows financial results as follows:

Standard Bank, Wellington-st.	\$1.88
Bank of Montreal, Yonge & Front	4.60
Molson's Bank, King-st.	.93
Bank of Nova Scotia, King-st.	1.29
Metropolitan Bank, King-st.	1.98
Imperial Bank, Wellington-st.	1.98
Royal Bank, King-st.	1.03
Sterling Bank, King & Bay-sts.	1.06
Home Bank, King-st.	.09
Canadian Bank of Commerce, King-st. (2 boxes)	3.33
Dominion Bank, King & Yonge	.44
Canadian Bank of Commerce, Yonge & Bloor-sts.	.34
Imperial Bank, Yonge & Bloor	8.41
Dominion Bank, Bloor & Bathurst	4.76
Dominion Bank, Market & West	1.34
Bank of British North America, Yonge & Colborne	1.83
Quebec Bank, King & Toronto	1.48
Bank of Ottawa, King Edward Hotel	.61
Traders Bank, Yonge-st. (sky-scraper)	.78
Dominion Bank, Sherbourne & Queen	7.20
Bank of Toronto, Church & Wellington	3.27
Bank of Hamilton, Yonge-st.	1.08
Dominion Bank, city hall branch	5.11
Bank of Montreal, Queen & Yonge	2.05
Dominion Bank, College & Spadina	6.25
Canadian Bank of Commerce, College & Spadina	.93
Dominion Bank, Queen & Bathurst	5.64
Bank of Toronto, King & Bathurst	1.74
Imperial Bank, King & Spadina	.61
Athletic (Schools) Hotel, Yonge & Prince George Hotel, King & York	12.80
King Edward Hotel, King-st.	6.59
Walker House, Front & York	12.70
Grand Union Hotel, Front & Simcoe	1.76
Stromont Hotel, Colborne-st.	.98
Merchants' Hotel, Wellington	.98
Jordan	.36
Queen's Hotel, Front-st.	2.36
Victoria Hotel, Front-st.	2.06
Elliot House, Church & Shuter	4.50
Tremont House, Yonge-st.	4.50
St. Charles Hotel and restaurant	2.83
King & Yonge-sts.	1.70
Imperial Bank, King & Spadina	1.38
Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, King & York	4.42
C. P. R. Telegraph Co., King & King-st.	1.97
Great N. W. Telegraph Co., Scott & King-st.	1.85
Grand Trunk Railway Office, King & Yonge-sts.	.32
C. P. R. Ticket Office, King & Yonge-sts.	14.78
Consumers' Gas Co., Toronto-st.	3.67
McGowan's Buffet, Colborne-st.	8.72
St. E.	.84
S. Tidy & Son, King-st. W.	3.84
St. James' Parish House, Church-st.	2.98
Michies, King-st. (2)	8.11
Albert Williams' Restaurant, Yonge-st.	2.54
McGowan's Buffet, Colborne-st.	.86
Bingham's Drug, Colborne-st.	1.00
Yonge-st.	1.22
	\$188.57

AT OSGOODE HALL

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Osgoode Hall, Feb. 4, 1911.
Motions set down for single court for Monday, 6th February, at 11 a.m.:
1. Be Lenz Estate.
2. Goodall v. Clarke.
3. McDwan v. Macklin.

Preliminary list for divisional court for Monday, 6th inst., 11 a.m.:

1. Doolittle v. Orilla.
2. Buell-avenue v. Hols.
3. Hamilton v. Hamilton Steel.
4. Pierce v. Walmsley.
5. Essex v. Leamington.
6. Pelee v. Doty (two appeals).

Master's Chambers.

Before Cartwright, K.C. Master.
Ray ex rel. Warner v. Skelton and Woods—E. F. Roche for respondent. Motion by way of order warrant to unseat the respondent and his counsel from the bar of the court.

Judgment: The respondent objected that the proceeding was irregular, and that the motion should be dismissed, as it is only where a joint offence or ground of disqualification is alleged that there can be a joinder of respondents.

It seems better to follow the decision in the Beattie case, and leave it to the respondent to show that the motion is not a joint offence or ground of disqualification. At present, in my opinion, the motion must be confined to the respondent (if any) as are common to both parties, and in which they jointly participated, assuming that on this point the respondent is to be dismissed with costs. This would not prevent new proceedings being taken on advice of counsel and a proceeding period, which has still at least a week to run.

Boellner v. Campbell—F. J. Roche for plaintiff. No order for costs. Judgment for a final order of foreclosure. Order made.

Single Court.

Before Riddell, J.
Re Boyle McCabe, F. J. Boyle—R. G. Smythe for McCabe, F. J. Boyle for respondent. A motion by McCabe to vacate judgment, set aside judgment, and stay proceedings in or dismise action.

Judgment: The plaintiff, being in the Mimico Asylum, and her recovery improvable, the inspector of prisons and public charities found it necessary to sell a portion of her real estate. He found the title clouded by a claim of the defendant, who claimed to be a brother of plaintiff. Acting on advice of counsel and approval of attorney-general, he brought a proceeding for partition or sale, and judgment for sale was given on 21st May, 1907.

On 21st May, 1909, plaintiff was directed by the court to bring in a certificate of judgment, and the inspector of prisons and public charities was registered by the inspector's solicitor on 10th March, 1910. It has been decided that a suit instituted on behalf of a person of unsound mind, not so found by inquisition when he comes of sound mind, becomes absolutely irregular. It was the registering of this judgment which necessitated the present action, and the inspector must pay the costs up to the recovery of the plaintiff, and to those only. The plaintiff is willing to pay these. The costs of the proceeding properly incurred up to the recovery of the plaintiff, as taxed by the taxing officer, will be paid to the inspector, deduction therefrom of the costs of this motion and cancellation of registration. As between plaintiff and defendant there will be no costs. No account is to be taken of the registration of the judgment cancelled, the inspector to pay the cost of this cancellation. This order and the cancellation,

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