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DR. FORBES GODFREY SAYS GOVERNMENT IS MISERLY; MIMICO INQUIRY CLOSED

Continued From Page 1.

mane that the newspapers would print his pictures beside that of a pair of manacles. He believed that it would be a good idea to send the boys out to farms and other homes, but saw dangers in many cases.

Miserly Government.

He said that there should be more cottages and only 20 boys in any cottage. "And there would be but for the fact that the government is so miserly and mean that they won't spend the money," he concluded.

Miss Brown from the school, J. G. Adams and several others came forward to say that Mr. Ferrier was the kindest man they had ever known or seen.

Mr. Ferrier's Statement.

Supt. Ferrier, who has heard every word of evidence thus far, came back to the stand and filed a long statement rehearsing the Spain boys case. He said that he made it, as there were things in the Spain boys' story which he had admitted to be substantially correct, which he wished now to modify or deny.

He declared that the boy was kept with others in a warm room, that the cuffs on his ankles were not tight, that the boy had other food than bread and water and that the boy was only turned over in his bed and "spanked" after he had heard reports that he was sulky. Superintendent Ferrier did not deal with the case of the Rottier boy who was chained to his bed for a month on bread and water and also kept on a bread and water diet for a month after getting up, being made to stand to eat this in the dining room.

Disturbed the School.

Mr. Ferrier said that the investigation had disturbed the school, that an old boy had come back and told them that there was to be no more punishments for run-aways. He said it was untrue that boys had been ill treated by officers at the school. He cited several cases where big boys had been unduly. One had struck a woman attendant. Four boys had planned murder to escape, and when they were brought up before judges in Toronto the judge had given them the liberty which they had planned murder to attain.

He said that he had not whipped a boy since the investigation began. He has abolished the "side table" where boys were put on bread and water, and that handcuffs are "a thing of the past." The strap only," he said, "will be used on the hand from now on."

Better in Homes.

Beverley Jones, secretary-treasurer of the board of directors, said that Hon. J. W. Hanna favored putting the boys out in homes. He said that this had been tried on an extensive plan at one time, but the boys all same back later. Dr. Bruce Smith remarked that there were not then the modern methods of supervision. He also remarked that he thought that these boys were better than Barnardo boys, many of whom were now in the jails and asylums, and that they should be put out in the homes which were constantly being found for the Barnardo boys. When Mr. Jones remarked that many boys ran away from farms where they were placed, Dr. Bruce Smith remarked that they could not be blamed sometimes.

Mr. Jones said that he had never 'interfered with the matters of discipline and when asked if the board would concur in the abolition of handcuffs, said: "Of course; we would do whatever Mr. Ferrier said."

Mr. Ferrier's statement follows:

"Recent published statements regarding the alleged harsh treatment of the boy, Wilbert Spain, have been so highly colored that I deem it but just to myself and the school that the real facts should be known. The following is a brief history of the case: Wilbert Spain spent about two years in the school and was then paroled under indenture to his parents. During his residence in the school he received the ordinary public school education, passing into and thru our highest class. He also received a valuable training in the printing trade. During these two years his parents made no complaint whatever of the treatment he received by the school. After his parole he did very well for a few months. He, however, again drifted into evil ways—was out at night more than was good for him. Finally he stole a horse and rig and with some companions drove out towards Port Credit; the horse ran away, the rig was damaged somewhat and the boys returned to the city. The next day he stole another horse and went out for the horse previously stolen. For these offences he was arrested and recommitted to the school.

Parole Promised.

The day after his return I sent for him, talked with him kindly, endeavored to show him the wrong he had done and tried to encourage him to do better, promising him a speedy parole in a few months when he could again resume his position with the printing firm he was with when he was arrested. They assured me they would take him back any time, as he was a good printer. He promised to be a good boy. Had he kept his promise I have no doubt he would have been back at his work before this.

He, however, broke all his promises, and in a few days, taking advantage of the trust reposed in him, escaped from the school. He admits that he had no reason whatever for running away. He was returned to the school and punished. He again made good promises, but again broke them and ran away the second time. His parents returned him to the school, but he was not punished and the next day he broke away again, picking the lock of the building he was in. Each time he ran away he took another boy with him. People unfamiliar with out work know very little of he disturbance in the general discipline of the school these escapes make. We would consider it one of the most serious offences a boy can commit. In addition to the general discontent created among the boys, escapes always mean more work for officers, who, in addition to the long hours of service during the day, have frequently to spend their nights in looking after escaped boys.

Caused an Epidemic.

One immediate result of young Spain's frequent escapes was to cause an epidemic among the boys, and it was felt that some more severe measures were necessary to allay it. Now, we had tried kindness, promise of an early parole, in fact everything we could think of to induce Spain to remain and be a good boy. Nothing availed, however; he was rapidly becoming a menace to the discipline of the school. I therefore decided to resort to the extreme measure of detaining him in his dormitory by using an ordinary pair of handcuffs which were lossely placed on his legs above the ankles. The public should remember that we have no cells or detention rooms where an obstreperous boy can be placed for a time, and I am not sure that the use of them would be as humane as what was adopted in this case. The boy was in a comfortable bed in a well lighted, well heated dormitory where forty other boys slept, so that he was neved alone at night. Nor was he ever very much alone during the day. His matron, with her cottage boys, was in and out during the day. She saw to his comfort, had him supplied with books, magazines, etc., and saw after his food. Plenty of good wholesome food was given him, sometimes from the officers' tables; a cup of hot milk was given him at times in the forenoon and grequently he had milk for other meals. For only a portion of the time was he on a diet of bread and water. Indeed on the whole I think he fared pretty well as far as his meals were concerned.

Played Games.

The cottage boys at work during the day occasionally played games with him. His mother and brother were allowed to see him from time to time and to bring him such things as they wished. The punishment I administered was not extreme, and was only given after reports of his continued sulky disposition, it was not given in a temper; he was turned over in his bed and spanked. The handcuffs did not injure him in the slightest. He was not weak when they were removed as evidenced by the fact that the next day he walked to the village to church and return, a distance of nearly two miles. His cottage officer and matron are among the very best on our staff, and I had implicit confidence in them, knowing that they would see that the boy was well cared for. The method and duration of his detention have been called in question, but we of the staff who know all the circumstances of the case and have a full realization of the very great difficulty we have in retaining some boys, do not consider the treatment this boy received was either harsh or too severe. It is only in extreme cases that we have recourse to handcuffs, and the time they are kept on a boy depends on himself. It is not true that the boys are ill-used by the officers. Our staff is composed of kindly, humane men and women. But the public should know that the boys sent to this school are the uncontrollable class; boys whom neither parents, public and Sabbath schools, and in many cases Children's Aid Societies, could do nothing with. We are expected to put them under proper restraint and control, and in the extremely difficult task imposed upon us, methods have sometimes in rare and isolated cases, to be employed that on the surface may appear harsh to those not acquainted with the work.

Charles Ferrier,
Superintendent.

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"A few weeks ago I ate some green vegetables and some fruit that was not quite ripe. It first brought on a fit of indigestion, but unfortunately it developed into hiccoughs, accompanied by nausea and cramps. I was dreadfully ill for two days—my head ached and throbbed; I belched gas continually, and I was unable to sleep at night. A neighbor happened in to see me and urged me to try Nerviline. Well, I wouldn't have believed that any preparation could help so quickly. I took half a teaspoonful of Nerviline in hot sweetened water, and my stomach felt better at once. I used Nerviline several times, and was completely restored."

The above is from a letter written by G. E. Braun, a well-known stockman and farmer near Lethbridge, Alta. Mr. Braun's favorable opinion of the high merit of Nerviline is shared by thousands of Canadians who have proved Nerviline is simply a marvel for cramps, diarrhoea, flatulence, nausea, and stomach disorders. Safe to use, guaranteed to cure—you can make no mistake in keeping Nerviline for your family remedy.

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STORM DELAYED TRAINS AND TRAFFIC

Continued From Page 1.

frequently hung up for longer or shorter periods for the necessary permissive signals. This was the case, more particularly in Western Ontario, in the neighborhood of London and St. Thomas.

The Toronto Railway Co. had their road-cleaning cars out, and were able to keep up a fairly good service, but the cars suffered one hindrance which was a natural enough consequence of their action in clearing the tracks. Drivers of horses saw the advantage of directing their animals along the only swept portion of the roadway, which was just the width of the four car lines, and traveled this cleared avenue, not too quickly, and without consideration for what followed, until there was, on many of the car routes, a blockade caused by these vehicles.

The C.P.R. train service is now running over most of the system, with something more nearly approaching to schedule time, but there are still sections where the interruptions is not quite removed, and over these their trains are getting thru as best they can. The arrivals from Teeswater last evening were still pulling into the Union Station four hours and thereabouts behind schedule time, but the cessation of the snowfall gives the executive hope that during the course of the day practically all the services will be running under normal conditions.

There is hope given by the observatory officials that this may be so. On enquiry there last night it was learned that the expectations for Ontario are for about the same temperature, but fine weather. Quebec is to expect more snow, and Nova Scotia, heavy rain. The depression, however, is traveling from the southwest to the northeast, and there is hope that the prevailing conditions will almost immediately improve.

In 24 hours from midnight Thursday till the same time last night nearly eight inches of snow fell.

All Trains Delayed.

The storm has all but demoralized railroad traffic within a 100-mile radius of Toronto. During the past 48 hours the schedule boards at the Union Station have claimed the attention of many anxious watchers who are awaiting the arrival of friends from outside points. The expected hour of arrival of a score of trains changed continually thru Friday and the early hours of Saturday morning.

Probably the greatest difficulty and delay is being experienced by the Grand Trunk on their Midland branch. The 8.45 train last night double-headed into Toronto over five hours late. This train was stalled for three hours at Stouffville, and was only pulled clear of the snow when six engines coupled on to the four coaches of the train. The company ran a provision car from Goodwood for the benefit of the passengers. The second section of this train, due here at 9.20 last night, had not been reported up to midnight.

The Grand Trunk despatched a number of extra snowplows over the section this morning.

Deluge at Rhode Island.

NEWPORT, R.I., March 15.—Newport was cut off from all railroad communication by a three-inch rainfall today. A washout on the tracks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad stopped all train service between Newport and Middletown. Electric car service has been temporarily discontinued.

Passengers on stalled electric cars were brought to the city in automobiles.

Fatal Hurricane in Alabama.

TROY, Alabama, March 15.—A hurricane struck Headland, Ala., several miles below Troy at 3 o'clock this morning. Five persons were killed outright, two others were perhaps fatally injured, and four or five others hurt. Houses were demolished or otherwise damaged.

Cathode Rays for Transmitting Images by Wire.

A transmitting and a receiving beam of cathode rays, synchronously deflected by the varying fields of electromagnets, are suggested by A. A. Campbell Swinton as the possible solution of the difficulties of transmitting images by wire.

The transmitting apparatus would include a Crooke's tube fitted with a cathode, which, under the inflence of a continuous current of 100,000 volts, would project the beam of cathode rays upon a sodeen of small insulated cubes of some metal—like rubilium—that is active in discharging negative electricity under the influence of light.

The opposite side of the screen would be a chamber of gas or vapor—such as sodium vapor—that conducts negative electricity more readily in light than in the dark, and a lens would throw the image on the screen thru this vapor.

Two magnets, placed at right angles and energized by alternating currents of ten and 1000 alternations per second, respectively, would so deflect the cathode rays that they would sweep over the entire screen about ten times a second. At the receiving end, two magnets would be energized by the two alternating dynamos of the transmitting station, and the second beam of cathode rays would sweep over a fluorescent screen, the light and shade of which, varying with the current received, would reproduce the image.

A hearing device for the deaf lately shown to the Paris Academy of Sciences is so small that it can be worn easily in the ear. It is a microphone transmitter and receiver connected by a tube and one in each ear can be supplied with the electric current needed by means of a vest pocket dry battery.

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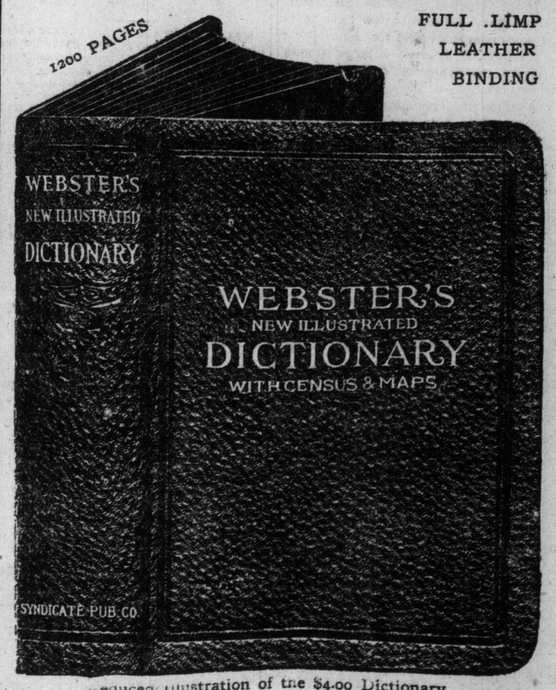

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