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PATRIOTISM.

Anglo Saxons have a certain shyness about the deeper emotions of life. They shrink from display and protestation. Men who truly love their country, their children, their country, their children, bury these things deep in their hearts. "The shallowest manner, but the depths are dumb."

As we distrust the man who talks too much about his religion, so we are apt to be suspicious of the man who talks too much about his patriotism. Dr. Johnson had reason for his stinging definition that "patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel."

Five years ago every citizen of the United States was exhorted to believe, and he did believe, that the state-owned railroads of continental Europe betokened helplessness and servility. He rejoiced that the American railroads were owned by private corporations, and he assumed, without question, that they were the finest in the world. Opinions are changing in the republic, and her people, at the risk of being unpatriotic, are complaining of indiscriminate manslaughter, shameless discrimination, and wholesale extortion.

In Canada, the advocates of the two-cent fare are met with the charge that they are not "patriotic." F. H. Chrysler, K.C., representing the C.P.R., made the charge quite bluntly. Sir Wilfrid Laurier complicated the issue with an insinuation that two cents a mile carried with it the "American spelling."

Thus the Toronto World is doubly damned. Who so base as not to prefer a "through" ticket from Toronto to Nanapanee, for example, at \$4.45, to a thru ticket at \$2.95?

Let us be patriotic, even tho it doubles the letters in every word and the fare on every mile!

RESEMBLANCE AND DIFFERENCE.

New York like Toronto, has to deal with a street railway problem, and with a street railway boss. The problems are pretty much the same. How can decent service be given the people while satisfying the craving of the companies for dividends on outrageously watered stock? In New York, as in Toronto, it is with the latter half of the problem and with that only that the street railway boss concerns himself. The objects of both houses are the same and their methods do not differ greatly. How can the greatest number of fares be obtained with the smallest number of cars and the least expense for operation and equipment? Is the question to which each has set himself to find the answer. The bosses differ in their manner, however. Neither of them is unwilling or afraid to defend his company and his management, but when doing so, the New York boss is always courteous and respectful to the public; never discourteous or impatient. On the whole we prefer the manner of our own boss. Poor service and high rates will no doubt hasten the day of public ownership, but arrogance and flippancy added to these will bring it all the more quickly.

DENATURED ALCOHOL.

To the current number of the Popular Science Monthly, Professor S. Lawrence Bigelow contributes a highly interesting article on "Denatured Alcohol." Its earlier sections are occupied with a scientific explanation of the nature of alcohol, the process of its manufacture and the various denaturants. Of more general interest are the two closing sections, dealing with the uses and cost of denatured alcohol, which presents in a convenient form the latest world science has to say on these subjects. As was to be expected, the passing last year of an act by the United States Congress, permitting the tax on the manufacture and sale of alcohol when rendered unfit for drinking, has greatly stimulated experiments and research.

Altho the short time that has elapsed has not yet resulted in overcoming all the imperfections attending existing methods of utilization, there can be no reasonable doubt that the ingenuity of inventors will sooner or later make denatured alcohol a formidable competitor with existing more highly developed sources of light and power.

Professor Bigelow points out the advantages alcohol in its pure form possesses. It is clean and convenient, there is no soot or smelly oil, lamp chimneys remain transparent and wicks require no trimming. The products of combustion are absolutely odorless and as harmless as any such products can possibly be. Alcohol is much less inflammable than gasoline and is easily extinguished by water which only extends the ravages of burning oil or gasoline. But its natural superiority is considerably impaired by the presence of the denaturing agent which has been found to have a solvent effect on metals used in the construction of lamps and engines. This is one of the difficulties due to the necessity of rendering free alcohol impossible for drinking purposes which further scientific investigation must remove and "is one of the penalties which humanity as a whole must pay for the fallings of a minority." It will ultimately be done and when it is the future of alcohol as a source of light and power is certain enough. For, as Professor Bigelow shows, the value of alcohol as a source of energy is much in excess of either kerosene or gasoline. This is due to the larger percentage of power which can be utilized. "Its parallel experiments Diesel obtained 17.5 per cent. of the power in kerosene of mechanical energy, 20.5 per cent. of the power in gasoline and 31.7 per cent. of the power in ethyl alcohol, while those competent to judge say that it will not be difficult to obtain 40 per cent. of the power in alcohol as mechanical work done." On the other hand there is less power in alcohol than in the petroleum products, weight for weight, but the chances are good that an alcohol motor will be developed superior to the gasoline motor.

Regarding cost and price valuable information is supplied by Professor Bigelow. In South American countries ethyl alcohol can be made from sugar cane molasses, saleable at 10 cents a gallon—three gallons of molasses making one gallon of 100 per cent. alcohol. The evidence laid before the U. S. committee on Ways and Means showed that in the case of alcohol made from corn a fair price to distillers would be about 20 cents a gallon and the consensus of opinion tended to show that corn in the United States is the most promising source of supply. "Secretary of Agriculture Wilson holds out very rosy prospects and thinks it not impossible that alcohol may be made from corn cobs and from the juice of cornstalks at a certain period of their growth." In Germany the retail price of 95 per cent. alcohol has been as low as 15 cents and is now about 30 cents per gallon. But Dr. Wiley, in the U. S. Farmers' Bulletin, gives it, as his opinion, that alcohol will not be used in that country for less than 40 cents. So far as Professor Bigelow can judge "alcohol at 35 or 40 cents a gallon will be upon even terms with kerosene for lighting purposes" and at an even higher price might be preferred both for these and for running small motors about farms. "At 20 cents a gallon it is about an even thing whether it will be chosen in preference to gasoline for automobiles." The bearing of this on Canada and Canadian industries is obvious and the future developments consequent on the liberation of denatured alcohol should be carefully watched by the Canadian government.

WILLIAM DAVIES ILL.

William Davies, president of the William Davies Co., who is in the Bermuda, has suffered a paralytic stroke. His son, R. H. Davies, and Dr. Tyrrell, will leave New York Saturday to attend upon him.

Separate School Board.

The report of the finance committee, submitted at the meeting of the separate school board last night, calls for an appropriation this year of \$75,989.

The report of the management, recommending a system of hot air in St. Basil's School, as well as the erection of a brick school east of the old school in St. Joseph's parish, were referred to finance committee.

A motion to make the high school entrance examinations the promotion examinations from the fourth book classes in the various schools, at the same time constituting De Salle a centre for that purpose, was adopted.

SWEET CAPORAL

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PUBLIC OWNERSHIP LEAGUE.

I approve the formation of a public ownership league and am prepared to give the movement my earnest and personal support.

Name _____
Address _____

D. C. Hosack will be unable to attend Saturday night's meeting in St. George's Hall to organize a Public Ownership League for South Toronto, but on a future occasion will be heard by friends of the movement. In addition to Mr. Hosack there will be a first-rate speaker to entertain the audience, while the organization committee is perfecting plans for the meeting. The meeting will be open to anyone to express his views.

It is quite possible that after the local leagues have been organized, a large hall in the city and that some prominent speaker who is identified with the popular movement in the United States or Canada will be invited to speak.

The public ownership committee is now perfecting plans along this line, and it is hoped that before the summer season is on the movement will have been well begun.

A letter was received yesterday from Col. Belcher, mayor of Southampton, to the effect that arrangements will be made for a public meeting there, "the County of Dufferin that the public ownership promoters in Ontario."

He figured that the government had exceeded their estimates by \$10,000 in 1906 and by \$10,000 last year.

"This is going ahead at a swift pace," remarked Mr. Thompson. Mr. Thompson made some general charges, and Hon. Mr. Foy called for one definite instance. Mr. Thompson said he did not think it advisable to give one. He greeted the presence of Dr. Lewis as a condemnation of the government.

Dr. Lewis followed in an animated speech. He defended the grants for bacteriological research in connection with the administration of asylums. He made some serious charges against the late government as to irregularities in the payments made for certain patients. He said he had made so large a list of magistrates for the County of Dufferin that the prime minister objected until he learned that the excess was due to the inclusion of the best respected Liberals in Orangeville and Shelburne. Dr. Lewis reminded the house of E. W. Rathbun's attitude towards the Conservative party occasioned by the fact that he had been seen whether the member for East Hamilton would support the Liberal party or not. The Conservatives had been in power in Ontario, yet they took credit for building up the province in electricity, when the companies were entering everywhere. Pool rooms had been built in one town, but they were still doing business at the Woodbine, Windsor, and Hamilton. The government had tried to fix up Mr. Thorne, but would find him a prickly subject. As far as he could see he was of no value and a liability. The premier had tried to be honest and straight and Mr. Clarke believed as any Liberal, but no man could do it with comfort with such a horde behind him. (Laughter.)

THE ESTIMATES.
On resuming at 8 o'clock the house went into committee on the estimates. Hon. Mr. Foy explained that the work of his department had increased a great deal this year. They worked from 11.30 at night and on Saturdays. The expenses of the new railway board, amounting to \$30,000, were all new.

Mr. G. P. Graham thought the point raised by the prime minister as to putting temporary officials on the university department was worthy the attention of the government.

Hon. Mr. Graham asked for the intentions of the government as to the forestry department now that the forestry department had been begun by Mr. Clarke. The government should have a practical man at the head of the department. He would be prepared to see something in the supplementary estimates for the purpose.

Hon. Mr. Cochrane did not think it was necessary to have a man in his own department so much as in the older part of the province. He thought the forestry department might do great good. If the students took the course in winter the government could give them work in summer.

Hon. Mr. Foy explained that the difficulty of preserving game when a farmer with two or three sons could not be expected to have a man in the union of the fish and game department would assist.

In reply to Mr. Graham Premier Whitney said the question of Dominion jurisdiction over the fisheries had been informally talked over. It was understood that the Dominion desired to have control.

GOVERNMENT'S RESIGNATION.
T. H. Preston (Brant) enquired whether any arrangement had been come to to enforce compliance with the regulations requiring manufacturers to make return to the labor bureau. He understood there had been some friction.

Hon. Dr. Reame said that Mr. Clouston never spoke of friction to him. He said he had been offered a larger salary and could better himself, and Dr. Reame did not blame him for resigning.

Mr. Preston asked about the courts of arbitration and suggested that the act providing for them be put forth or repealed. Premier Whitney replied that the more or less cumbersome scheme on the statute book was not the work of the government, but of their predecessors. If it were found to be unworkable they might abolish it.

Hon. Mr. Foy explained that the item of \$3000 for temporary assistance included, as Mr. Graham had queried, the salaries of the men who were to have full information of all the 6000 persons in the public institutions of the province, and to be fully aware of the condition of each one of them. He cited cases where persons with some thousands of dollars in the bank had been on the none pay list of the province for years, while interest was accumulating in the bank. The government had no intention of acting harshly in such cases of neglect. Were the disease any other than mental, where the patient has to be sent to a distance, a family would keep the patient in their own home and bear all the cost of the sickness. This would amount to more than the \$1.50 a week asked

for by the government for patients in the asylums.

Very few prosecutions, said Mr. Hanna, had resulted from the automobile regulations, to which such objection had been taken last year. He only recalled three.

Hospital or Asylum.
Col. Clark asked if anything was likely to be done towards changing the name of the asylums to sanitariums or hospitals.

T. H. Whitney thought the example of several states in using the word hospital was a good one. The public objected to asylums.

In view of the departure of Hon. Frank Cochrane in full course of a week or so for his holiday in Europe, the crown lands estimates were taken up.

C. N. Smith asked if A. B. Brinkman, who received \$240 for services and \$225 for expenses forest ranging, and the A. B. Brinkman, who received \$345 for services and \$45.50 for traveling expenses while fire ranging last year, had received the same. Hon. Mr. Cochrane did not think they were.

C. N. Smith also advocated the payment of \$3000 a year to the mining recorder of Haliburton, who only gets \$2000.

The house adjourned at 10 p.m.

AT OSGOOD HALL
ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR WEDNESDAY

Chambers, Cartwright, master, at 11 a.m. Single Court.

Cases set down for hearing before the Hon. Chief Justice at 11 a.m.—

1. Re Rudolph and Tara.
2. Re MacCabe and Pressey.
3. Re Bon Estate.
4. Cline v. Winters.
5. Re Bastedo Estate.
6. Benson v. Thorne.
7. Kelly v. Electrical Co. Co.
8. Oxtoby v. Ware.

Peremptory list for 11 a.m.—
1. Miller v. Bowman.
2. Close v. Toronto Railway Co.
3. Adams v. Smith, Mackey v. Smith, Munroe v. Smith.
4. Hermetad v. Cray.
5. Victoria v. Newsom.

Toronto Jury Sitings.
Peremptory list for 10 a.m.—
Trehewy v. Toronto Railway.
Morton v. Smith, Knitting Co.
Gosnell v. Bogatsky.
Heath v. Wythe.
Flanner v. Toronto and York Radial Railway.

Toronto Non-Jury Sitings.
Peremptory list for 10 a.m.—
1. Montgomery v. Ryan.
2. Ryan v. B. C. Montreal (to be concluded).
3. La Rose v. Temiskaming.
4. Radford v. Boysen.
5. Saper v. Singer.
6. Trusts and Guarantee v. Finn.

On the consent of Mrs. Healy of Yorkton, Sask., David Robertson of Walkerton obtained an order from the court for the payment out to him of \$1980 paid into court by the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Garish Order.
On the 11th February Samuel McBrice recovered judgment against C. A. Hall for \$32.35 and costs. H. H. Schneider is indebted to Hall, and now a garnishee order has been issued directed to Schneider.

Wants Note Back.
John James Foyle has issued a writ against the Consumers' Coal Co. and the Bank of British North America claiming a declaration that he is not and never has been a shareholder of the defendant company, and for the delivery up to him of five promissory notes for \$700 and \$300 respectively made by him in favor of the company and now held by the defendant bank. Similar actions have been begun by William Newman, Christopher Armstrong and William J. Arthur against the Consumers' Coal Co.

Brick Company to Be Wound Up.
On the petition of the Scientific System Brick Co. of Toronto, the Hon. Chief Justice made an order winding up the Modern Brick and Stone Co. The company was incorporated in January, 1905. J. P. Langley was appointed interim liquidator.

Pays \$75 to Collect \$2.75.
The Township of Gainsboro contended that one Charles L. Bradley owed \$32 for taxes. Bradley claimed they should only be \$2.75, the disputed amount being the dog tax and statute law. The plaintiff tendered \$2.75, which was refused, and shortly afterwards the collector seized a valuable pair of horses worth \$75, notwithstanding there were a number of other chattels on the farm. The horses were

kept a week and then returned, the collector accepting \$2.75. An action was thereupon brought by Bradley against the township. Mr. Justice Mabee has now given judgment, declares the seizure excessive, for which there was no excuse, and allows Bradley \$75 damages with costs on the county court scale without set off to the defendants.

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