

# The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1880.

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will pay for The Daily World for one year, delivered in the City of Toronto, or by mail to any address in Canada, Great Britain or the United States. \$2.00 will pay for The Sunday World for one year, by mail to any address in Canada or Great Britain. Delivered in Toronto or for sale by all news-vendors and newsmen at five cents per copy. Postage extra to United States and all other foreign countries. Subscribers are requested to advise us promptly of any irregularity or delay in delivery of The World.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 30.

## SILENCE THAT MAY BE FELT.

The street railway purchase proposals are dead. The Telegram keeps assuring its readers. But The Telegram is waking the corpse with extraordinary devotion and at unheard of expense. And such a lively corpse, too. Not nearly so dead as the silence with which The Telegram treats the Smith Family Robinson proposals in its exclusive columns.

## SHAKING THE PLUM TREE.

The provincial premiers gathered at Ottawa have united in demanding additional subsidies. They ask that ten per cent. of the revenue of the federal government derived from customs and excise, be distributed among the provincial governments. This would mean at present an increase in provincial subsidies of thirteen million dollars. The arguments in support of this proposition have been heard before, and no doubt will be heard again, when the provincial Oliver Twists in the near future ask for "more." Whatever principle would justify distributing ten per cent. of the customs duties among the provinces can be invoked to support a twenty per cent. distribution. If a well-to-do farmer admitted that he was in duty bound to distribute ten per cent. of his income yearly among his children, he would find it hard to resist an appeal for twenty per cent., as the cost of living increased, and the number of grandchildren multiplied.

It will be argued, however, that all the money comes out of the people of the provinces, after all, and should be applied to their benefit. If they desire, thru provincial rather than thru federal administration. Pushed to its logical conclusion, this argument leads to the proposition that all the money arising from taxes of every kind should go to the provincial treasuries, and that the Dominion Government should receive subsidies from the provinces instead of the provincial governments receiving subsidies from the Dominion. Thus stated, we are confronted with an assertion of provincial rights in which few would acquiesce, and which runs counter to the spirit of confederation.

The World believes that these frequent readjustments are not in the public interest, but they are inevitable so long as the Dominion collects thirty or forty million dollars a year from the people over and above the cost of government, while the provinces are hard put to it to meet the pressing demands upon them for the care of the aged and infirm, the care and cure of the sick in body and mind, the care of newly-arrived immigrants, and the enforcement of statutes enacted by the Dominion Parliament, including the official code. It might do no great harm for Finance Minister White to give the visiting provinces a million dollars apiece, or to every province a sum equivalent to a dollar apiece for every man, woman and child residing therein, but it would not advance a step toward any permanent solution.

That solution, in our opinion, is to be found, first, by reducing federal taxation, and thereby reducing the revenue of the Ottawa government, and, second, by the federal government assuming the burden of many costly services now maintained by the provinces. Then it might be well to have a readjustment of the subsidies at fixed intervals, say every ten years.

The people of Canada are paying in customs duties fifteen dollars per head, or seventy-five dollars per family. Compared with the duties collected by other countries, the amount is appalling. No other country taxes its people per capita more than one-fifth as much in customs duties, as does the government of Canada. It may be said that these duties are largely paid by contractors importing machinery and materials used in the construction of great public works, and that the money to pay these contractors is borrowed in England. That is true enough, and in part explains why there is less complaint from the people. Our swollen customs receipts, which we imagine constitute a surplus, in reality are consumed from borrowed money which in some way must be paid back by the people of this country.

But even with our federal revenue considerably reduced, many beneficial works might be undertaken by the federal government. Agriculture, and agricultural education; technical education; the construction and improvement of highways; the construction and maintenance of sanatoria, hospitals and asylums; responsibility for the provinces for the expense thrown upon them by newly arrived immigrants; the establishment of federal courts, with federal juries and attorneys.

neys for enforcing all federal laws, including the criminal code—these matters, involving a large expenditure, can be taken in charge by the Dominion to the great relief of the provincial governments.

## KNOCKIN' HOCKEN.

The Telegram had another broadsheet last night, committing itself to the principle that a store with a frontage of 135 feet, employing 700 hands, would have the same revenue to a cent as a store with 248 feet frontage, employing 1100 hands. It is perfectly true that the biggest store has not always the biggest revenue, but in this case it is not two different stores, but the same store, at two stages of its development. Will the enlarged store do no more business than the small one?

The Telegram's assertion is made about the street railway, and it contends that there will be no more revenue out of 1100 cars running over 248 acres of track than from 700 cars running over 135 miles of track. It is an axiom in railway business that new tracks bring new business. But what does The Telegram care about business experience? Nothing. Business experience would not knock Hocken.

Also, it is a business principle not to extend tracks where there is no prospect of revenue. Here The Telegram is in a dilemma, for the new business is actually in evidence, and the demand for accommodation is insistent. But The Telegram says there would be no profit, but a gigantic loss, in the new business, yet the new lines must be built notwithstanding the loss. Which goes to prove that The Telegram is crazy, and independent of business considerations when engaged in the effort to club an opponent. Business considerations would not knock Hocken, as shown with them, says The Telegram.

But not satisfied with making fool statements on its own account, it makes Controller McCarthy a party to its absurd contention, in a cartoon which suggests that the controller, who, unlike The Telegram, can do simple sums, thinks the cost of operation of 700 cars on 135 miles of track would be exactly the same to a cent as the cost of 1100 cars on 248 miles. This is an excellent example of the folly which The Telegram fancies it can palm off on unsuspecting readers. No doubt, in The Telegram editorial sanctum there hangs the motto—"What fools these mortals be!" The Toronto mortals are not so foolish as all that.

## PULLING HIS LEG.

Controller O'Neill has stated that as he reads the Arnold-Moyes report the intangible assets of the Street Railway Company for the next eight years would only be "produced by operating the railway in exactly the manner it is now operated by the present company."

Surely some gentle youth has been pulling the controller's leg? He has evidently not read page 35 of the report as it appears on that page of the mayor's message, printed for his information.

New capital to the extent of \$7,100,000 is provided for to make all necessary additions to track and rolling stock, not to operate the system as the company operates it, but in the spirit of the original agreement. This, the report states, means:

An average investment of new capital of \$857,500 per annum, which amount is in addition to and entirely distinct from the moneys which must be expended to maintain the property now existing in a satisfactory manner. This latter expenditure is fully covered in the operating ratio assumed.

For this extra expenditure a deduction is made from the present value of the net income, or "intangible assets," which amounts to \$15,701,106, a deduction of \$4,867,558, the present value of the fixed charges, leaving the sum of \$10,833,548, which is a net balance after operating the system as the citizens would wish to have it operated under their own control.

The Globe cannot see this, and we suspect Controller O'Neill has been reading The Globe. But the business men of the city see it clearly enough. If the MacKay report substantiates these figures the proposals are undoubtedly advantageous to the city.

## REPRESENTABLE IMPRISONMENT.

We are heartily in accord with The Star when it deprecates minor offenders being sent to prison in default of their being able at once to take advantage of the fine imposed as an alternative. Objection to the system hitherto followed is so patent even on the surface that it is surprising the authorities charged with the administration of police law should not of themselves have recognized its unwisdom and secured its reform. In many cases the offences charged are of the most trivial description, involve no moral turpitude and are not infrequently attributable to ignorance. We are perfectly aware of that old and often misused Roman maxim which declares that ignorance of the law excuses no one. But every rule has its exceptions, and that maxim has many of them.

Lawyers are well-known to be, according to rule, the hide-bound followers of precedent and prone to believe that the code they are paid to enforce is impossible of betterment. In offering this criticism we are not belittling the value of good precedents, when, when they are used for the purpose of settling the civil law, in those extensive departments of affairs where it is very desirable that its interpretation be consistent, are useful and indeed necessary.

But, as The Star truly says, in the great majority of cases of the kind commented upon, the real crime for which petty offenders go to prison is poverty, that worst crime of the poor.

This very scandal, recently formed the subject of an appeal from the British police commissioners to the home secretary, who promptly promised to introduce a bill in the next session of parliament dealing with penal reform. Out of a total of 150,000 persons received into British prisons last year over one-half were committed in default of paying a fine, and were branded for the remainder of their lives. This is creating criminals, not preventing crime; and The World trusts that at the earliest possible opportunity a measure will be introduced and passed requiring magistrates to afford proper facilities for the payment of fines by instalments. Not only would it be in entire accordance with modern penal ideas, but it would immediately create relief from the gross overcrowding too prevalent in Canadian prisons.

## GUELPH COULD DO WITH LESS HOTELS

At Least, That is the Opinion of Chief Inspector Snyder.

HONOR TO GUELPHITE

Vegetable Growing Receiving Attention of Ontario Government.

GUELPH, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—Chief Inspector Snyder of the provincial license department, was a visitor in Guelph today. He made a minute inspection of the hotels of the city, paying particular attention to their accommodation for the traveling public. When seen he would not commit himself in any way further to the province, but he did say that he was in Guelph, according to the population, than in any other city in the province, with the exception of the Belleville, where there are seven hotels. There are fourteen in Guelph. The inspector was of opinion that Guelph hotels easily get along with five or six less.

S. C. Johnston, B.S.A., a graduate of Ontario Agricultural College in the 1912 class, was in the city today. He is now a provincial instructor in vegetable growing, a new position created by the Ontario government from consideration of the fact that the need for such methods of instruction has come with the advance in late years of vegetable growing and truck gardening.

An honor of exceptional merit has been conferred upon a former Guelphite in the person of U. D. Anderson, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Anderson of Queen street. He was recently elected to a fellowship in the Royal Colonial Institute.

## CAUSES OF SLUMP IN CIVIC BONDS

Reasons Apart From Considerations Involving the Credit of Towns.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—(Can. Press.)—Increased taxes and new opportunities were predicted for investment bankers under the proposed new currency law, but Edward D. Fisher, deputy controller of the City of New York, in an address delivered today at the annual meeting of the Bankers' Association of America, declared that the most discouraging factor in municipal financing in the last few years has been the rather steady decline in the price of high-grade bonds from causes apart from considerations involving the credit of cities or corporations. This tendency has been caused, he said, by the increasing demand for new capital and a waste of surplus capital.

## COUNTERFEITER IS GIVEN SEVEN YEARS

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—(Dr. Muret, the fake dentist, found guilty of counterfeiting, was today sentenced to serve a term of seven and a half years in the federal prison at Atlanta by Federal Judge Hunt. Muret was arrested after Father Hans Schmidt confessed to the murder of Anna August.

Muret told Judge Hunt that if he would spare his life, he would leave the country at once, as he wished to return to his mother in Italy. The judge's physician testified that Muret was suffering from tuberculosis and the sentence was made comparatively light.

## TWO WEEKS' MISSION.

A two weeks' mission is in progress at St. Helen's Church. The missionaries in charge are Rev. Father Crosby and Rev. Father Donahue, both of the Redemptorist Order. Last week was devoted to the women of the parish, and this week is given up to the men. The exercises of the mission begin with mass at 5 a.m., when a short instruction is given. A sermon is given in the evening, when the devotion is open at 7.30. The mission will close on Sunday.

## AN AUTHORIZED TRUSTEE INVESTMENT

The Debentures issued by this Corporation are a security in which Executors and Trustees are authorized to invest Trust Funds. They are issued in sums of one hundred dollars and upwards, as may be desired by the investor and for terms of one or more years. They bear interest at a special rate, varying according to the term for which the debenture is issued. Interest is computed from the date on which the money is received and is payable half-yearly. They have long been a favorite investment of Beneficial and Fraternal Institutions, and of British and Canadian Fire and Life Assurance Companies, largely for deposit with the Canadian Government, being held by such institutions to the business of a legitimate Trust Company will have careful and prompt attention.

## Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

TORONTO STREET, TORONTO

Associated with the above Corporation and under the same direction and management is THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY. Incorporated by the Dominion Parliament. This Trust Company is now prepared to accept and execute Trusts of every description, to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Custodian, or Commissioner, and to manage any branch of the business of a legitimate Trust Company will have careful and prompt attention.

## WREYFORDS ARE SELLING ENGLISH RAINCOATS AT BIG DISCOUNT

Men's Paramattas, with close-fitting collar. Regular value \$15.00, \$10.00. Men's Paramattas. Regular \$8.00 value \$10.00, to fold into bag. Good value at \$5.00, \$6.50 for extra light weight.

## 25 Ladies' Raincoats, Samples

Tweeds, Crayonettes, etc. Clearing at Half Price. 85 KING STREET WEST Open Evenings.

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## WIDEN EAST SIDE NORTH OF BLOOR

Sub-Committee on Yonge Street Widening Reaches Partial Solution.

## APPORTIONING UNFAIR

Property Owners Declare They Cannot Pay Forty-Two Per Cent. of Cost.

Yonge street widening will now probably be made on the east side and commence at Bloor street. This was the result of the conference in the council chamber yesterday between the property owners and the controllers and aldermen. Ald. McBride presided.

"The property owners simply can't pay an assessment of 42 per cent. for the Yonge street widening," said M. J. O'Leary. "The business on Yonge street north of Bloor will not permit of it."

James H. Mackenzie elicited the fact that the Christchurch separate school and cemetery properties would carry none of the expense of the widening, but would be paid damages. "The city as a whole should pay all of the expense of widening Yonge street," Mr. Mackenzie declared. "We are not entitled to pay one cent," he further declared, and received applause.

"There is no doubt of the necessity for widening the street," said W. G. Ellis, "but there is a big doubt as to the wisdom of assessing 42 per cent. of the cost on the property there. The city should not be asked to do this. It did not ask for the widening. If the council is certain that a bylaw to put the whole expense on the city would not carry, then the burden on the property should be as small as possible, or say 10 per cent. to the property owners and 90 per cent. to the city. The widening should certainly be on the west side up to Lawton avenue, and from there on the widening should be on the east side."

"Want No Hardship." "We must do our best to have a readjustment of the assessment, so that there will not be a hardship on the property owners," Ald. McBride said. The deputations then went away for the city to settle the sub-committee on streets was held.

A map submitted by the Toronto Civic Guild planned the extension of the widening to the east side, from there turning across to Yonge street and angling down towards Church street as it would be extended. This would provide relief from congestion at Bloor street should Yonge street be widened from north of Bloor street.

## YUSHINSKY WAS TORTURE VICTIM

Experts of Opinion That Boy Was Slowly Bled to Death.

## DR. PAULOFF DIFFERS

But All Agree That at Least Two Persons Committed Crime.

KIEV, Oct. 29.—(Can. Press.)—The expert testimony of physicians occupied most of the day at the trial of the boy Yushinsky. The experts agreed that at least two persons were implicated in the actual killing of the boy, but were divided on the question as to whether the prime object of the murder was the obtaining of much money, or the possible and inflicting of torture or not.

The imperial court surgeon, Dr. Pavlov, contended that the theory of getting, but admitted that of blood had little on which to base their theories because of the incompetent manner in which the two post-mortem examinations had been made, and the incomplete reports submitted relative to these.

Dr. Tutunoff of Kiev University testified that at least two-thirds of the boy's blood had been drawn off. Answering the twenty-three questions given to them yesterday by the president of the court, the experts were divided on all points except as to the number of assassins engaged in the crime, which they fixed at not less than two, and the theory that the murderers had no knowledge of anatomy.

Slowly Tortured. Prof. Kosoroff was of the opinion that all the wounds except the stab thru the heart were inflicted before death supervened. He had no reason to believe, he said, that Yushinsky had lost consciousness during the fifteen minutes which probably elapsed between the infliction of the first wound and the completion of the crime. He must have suffered agonies and lost more than half his blood, Kosoroff declared.

## You never get "Short Count" when buying a box of

## EDDY'S MATCHES

THE CHOICE OF GENERATIONS

The price you pay buys you full quantity—every time.

Remember this when buying matches. Always ask for EDDY'S.

36 Brands for all demands.

## At Osgoode Hall

Oct. 29, 1913. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Motions set down for single court for Thursday, 30th inst. at 11 a.m.: 1. and 2. Scott v. C.P.R. Co. 3. Re Masie and Campbellford, etc. Railway. 4. Re Livingston and Campbellford, etc. Railway. 5. Re Hamilton Estate. 6. Re Harrison Estate. 7. Hardy v. Lake Erie and N. Ry. 8. Leckie v. Marshall. 9. Re Grogan & Burkill. 10. Re Sheard Estate.

Peremptory list for appellate division for Thursday, 30th inst. at 11 a.m.: 1. Thompson v. Stikeman (to be continued). 2. Ramsey v. Toronto Railway Co. 3. North Gwillimbury v. County of York. 4. and 5. Meyer v. Toronto. 6. Re Grand Valley Railway Co.

## Master's Chambers.

Before George S. Holmsted, K.C. Registrar. Oliver v. Woods—T. A. Silverthorn, for defendant, obtained order on consent dismissing without costs. Mitchell v. Sinclair—G. R. Roach, for plaintiff, moved for order striking out paragraph 8 of statement of defence under C. R. 136 and 137. J. King, K.C., for defendant, Order that clause in statement of defence objected to be struck out. Defendant to pay costs of motion in any event.

Caplan v. Abramovitch—G. R. Roach, for defendant, obtained order on consent dismissing without costs without prejudice to heirs of other lien holders, if any. Vanstone v. Richards—Higgins, for defendant, obtained leave to serve notice of motion for particulars returned 30th inst. and that proceedings be stayed.

Smart v. Hart—W. J. Elliott, for plaintiff, moved for order striking out statement of defence for refusal of defendant to answer questions on examination. R. D. Moorhead for defendant. Motion refused, it appearing that right of plaintiff to share in alleged commission is in dispute, and that discovery claimed should be postponed until such right is established. Costs to defendant in any event. Abramovitch v. Caplan—Fac-r, for defendant, obtained order on consent vacating the notice of pleading, as closed and for leave to file defence.

## Single Court.

Before Lennox, J. Cook v. Bachrach—C. H. Ivey (London), for plaintiff, moved for order continuing injunction granted by local judge at London. J. E. Knox for defendant. Injunction continued to trial. Plaintiff must go to trial at London non-jury sittings on Nov. 10 next if defendant so elects. If necessary to take short notice of 11th. Costs in cause. Hardy v. Lake Erie and Northern Railway Co.—W. T. Henderson, K.C., for plaintiff, on motion for injunction. W. S. Brewster, K.C., for defendant. At parties' request motion enlarged until 30th inst. Heimbach v. Grauel—D. C. Ross, for defendant, appeared from order of local judge at Waterloo, granting order to plaintiff for a commission to Alber-

## Celebrated English Car Coming to Canada

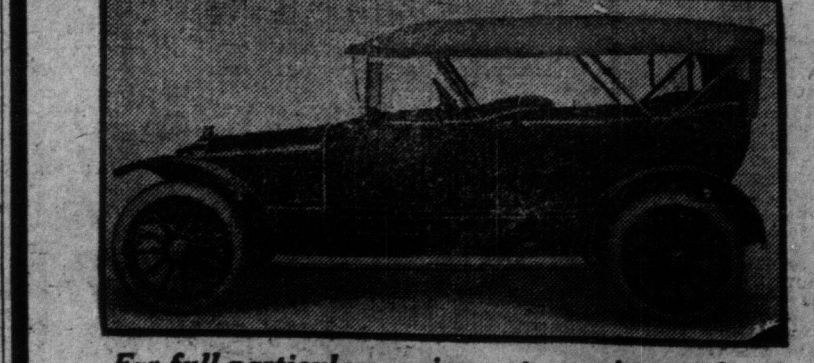
We beg to announce that we have been appointed Sole Agents for the

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## SUNBEAM

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The Sunbeam is the premier English car, and has an international reputation for speed, superior construction and unequalled design.



For full particulars, prices, etc., write or phone STEPNEY MOTOR WHEEL CO., LTD. 120 KING ST. EAST. Phone M 3827. Or C. V. HALL, Century Garage 44 Carlton St. Phone N 7191.

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Just unpacked special restit Downproof Silk handsew ed, well filled buoyant down warmth with and paneled \$3.00, \$7.00, \$12.00

## Wool Batts

72 x 84-in. Wool Batts all in one price

## Blankets

Australian blue border, weights, 68 Very Special

## Embroider

Fare Linen, stitched and Pillow Cases new, chaste, ported for X

## Madeira H

Embroidered Hand-wring Table Cloth Scarves, Do variety of I lies, Scarves etc. MAIL OR

## JOHN G

50 to 61 King

## SHRINER GO

Great Cat With Tor

## ROGERS I

Must Apol

## Appe

HAMILTON, largest gathering seen in Hamilton evening, when Toronto, across

Domestic to have been by her in some old papers she was examining and which she charged were picked up and appropriated by defendant while plaintiff was examining the papers from which they came. At trial the action was dismissed with costs. Appeal dismissed with costs fixed at \$50.

Thompson v. Stikeman—J. W. Beaton, K.C., and M. L. Gordon for plaintiff. W. N. Tilley and G. L. Smith for defendant. Appeal by plaintiff from judgment of Middleton, J. of June 26, 1913. Action for declaration that a mortgage made by Joseph E. Stikeman and is invalid and illegal and for an order that defendant recover lands covered thereby to plaintiff, on ground that mortgage was only given as additional security for a debt to the Bank of B. N. A., which has since been paid. At trial action was dismissed with costs. Appeal by plaintiff from judgment of Middleton, J. of June 26, 1913. Action for declaration that a mortgage made by Joseph E. Stikeman and is invalid and illegal and for an order that defendant recover lands covered thereby to plaintiff, on ground that mortgage was only given as additional security for a debt to the Bank of B. N. A., which has since been paid. At trial action was dismissed with costs. Appeal by plaintiff from judgment of Middleton, J. of June 26, 1913. Action for declaration that a mortgage made by Joseph E. Stikeman and is invalid and illegal and for an order that defendant recover lands covered thereby to plaintiff, on ground that mortgage was only given as additional security for a debt to the Bank of B. N. A., which has since been paid. At trial action was dismissed with costs. Appeal by plaintiff from judgment of Middleton, J. of June 26, 1913. Action for declaration that a mortgage made by Joseph E. Stikeman and is invalid and illegal and for an order that defendant recover lands covered thereby to plaintiff, on ground that mortgage was only given as additional security for a debt to the Bank of B. N. A., which has since been paid. At trial action was dismissed with costs. Appeal by plaintiff from judgment of Middleton, J. of June 26, 1913. Action for declaration that a mortgage made by Joseph E. Stikeman and is invalid and illegal and for an order that defendant recover lands covered thereby to plaintiff, on ground that mortgage was only given as additional security for a debt to the Bank of B. N. A., which has since been paid. At trial action was dismissed with costs. Appeal by plaintiff from judgment of Middleton, J. of June 26, 1913. Action for declaration that a mortgage made by Joseph E. Stikeman and is invalid and illegal and for an order that defendant recover lands covered thereby to plaintiff, on ground that mortgage was only given as additional security for a debt to the Bank of B. N. A., which has since been paid. At trial action was dismissed with costs. Appeal by plaintiff from judgment of Middleton, J. of June 26, 1913. Action for declaration that a mortgage made by Joseph E. Stikeman and is invalid and illegal and for an order that defendant recover lands covered thereby to plaintiff, on ground that mortgage was only given as additional security for a debt to the Bank of B. N. A., which has since been paid. At trial action was dismissed with costs. Appeal by plaintiff from judgment of Middleton