The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1880.
A Morning Newspaper Published Every Day in the Year.
WORLD BUILDING, TORONTO,
40 WEST RICHMOND STREET
TELEPHONE CALLS:
Main 5308 — Private Exchange Connecting All Departments.

$3.00
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 newsdealers and newsboys 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, MARCH 14, '12

BIG MEN AND THIRD RATE SALARIES.

"If Messrs. Fellowes and Chambers go in," says The Globe, "the council of 1912 will go out unwept, unhonored and unsung." Wherein it will intimately resemble all its predecessors.

The Globe with its tupenny-ha'penny ideas of what is necessary to secure adequately equipped officials for the city, is almost as funny as The Telegram. If the men of "outstanding ability" who are needed by the city are really wanted by these newspapers they will start a campaign for paying adequate salaries. The World has been recommending big men for a long time, but we have been in earnest and are aware that big men are not to be had for third-rate wages. The men who can be had from the United States for third-rate wages are no better than the men we have at home, and in such cases we prefer the home article.

Is The Globe and The Telegram prepared to pay the $10,000 a year necessary to get "a big man of outstanding ability" for the parks department, or the $25,000 a year for the "big engineer of outstanding ability" for the waterworks department? Of course they are not. They are not anxious to raise the scale of living in any direction. At the prevailing salaries and the rates now offered we do not think any better men are to be had than the Toronto men now on the jobs in question. And they are good men.

But even if we had men of outstanding ability in these positions what would be the use when their recommendations and proposals had to undergo the mutilation and delay of the eminent experts who compose the city council and their super-eminent associates on the board of control and the arch-eminent expert in the mayor's chair?

The Globe thinks the citizens "would vote overwhelmingly in favor of a root-and-branch reform in the waterworks department"—this metaphor should have been applied to the parks department—"and against putting an office man entirely without practical experience, at the head of the parks department." Whatever may be the objection to Mr. Chambers, The Globe should tell us frankly, but it is obviously not practical experience. The Globe and The Telegram could acquire information thru their reportorial channels on this point. It will be found that Mr. Chambers has been responsible for much more of the practical work in the last year or two than some people care to admit.

The World has no coterie of secret society men or political workers to consider in this matter, and it has no sympathy with the secret society and political methods which obtain from the mayor's chair downwards. Even secret societies and politicians may sometimes make a mistake, and do the right thing, but city matters ought to be settled on their merits and quite apart from these minority interests pro and con.

Failing the big men we won't pay for, the good men we have are as good as their equals from the far-off fields.

BUSINESS NOT THE OBJECT.

The News suggests that the million dollars contributed by the Street Railway Co. to the city from the surplus fares paid by the strap-hangers and general passengers should be earmarked for a special purpose such as the completed rapid transit system outlined by Mr. Cousins, the carrying charges and sinking fund requirements on a loan for which this million dollars would properly meet.

Of course any business body would have adopted that view years ago and have had a tube under construction, and radial entrances and all necessary civic line extensions made. But who would expect our mayor and council to do anything so business-like? Guelph would do it, or Picton or Woodstock, but Toronto is ruled by a bunch of Mutts, who prefer to spend the million in paying the taxes of the well-to-do folks and so helping to keep themselves in office.

A suggestion to set aside the city's percentage of the street car profits for the purpose of meeting the cost of taking over the system when the franchise expired has been turned down several times. There did not seem to be any votes in it at the time.

AN ASTOUNDING DECISION.

Can a man who sells you a patent cook stove require you to buy all the coal you burn and the food you cook in it from him and nobody else? Can he recover damages or take away the stove if you buy your food or your coal from some other dealer? In the United States these questions have been virtually answered in the affirmative by the supreme court.

The question arose in a suit between Dick & Co., mimeograph manufacturers, and one Henry, a sales agent. The manufacturers' contract prohibited the purchase of ink from business rivals for use in the mimeograph. This stipulation was held to be valid by a majority of the judges of the supreme court who heard the case. They also sustained a stipulation forbidding the sale of the patented article except at a price fixed by the patentee. Mr. Justice Lurton, who delivered the opinion of the court, put it this way:

The inventor of the mimeograph, he said, was not compelled by law to sell or lease it to anyone. If he did sell or lease it, he might make a profit by requiring the vendee or lessee to purchase all supplies from him. Had the mimeograph never been invented there would have been no demand for any ink to be used with it.

Three judges dissented, and their views were expressed with great vigor by Chief Justice White. He pointed out that the supreme court had extended the monopoly granted by the patent law beyond all bounds. He said that the majority of the court had declared that the patentee of an article has an unrestricted monopoly of all articles used in its operation, may fix its price and prescribe its use. He added that untold evils would follow the decision which might be felt in every household in the land.

The decision will furnish material for Mr. Roosevelt and others who have decried the courts as reactionary, all the more so because it so happens that Judge Lurton's appointment was objected to by the progressives. He is, by the way, a life-long democrat and sat with Mr. Taft for many years on the circuit court of appeals at Cincinnati. One effect of the decision will be to embarrass the government in its effort to enforce the Sherman anti-trust law against corporations like the United Shoe Machinery Co., and the National Cash Register Co., whose business is mainly based on patent monopolies.

WOMEN AND THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

One of the peculiarities of the United States political system is the fact that the electorate is governed by state legislation. This has resulted in the fact that as matters now stand, six states will have women voting for a presidential candidate on equal terms with men. They are California, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. Amout a million and a quarter women will be instrumental in the selection of a president, and the number may be considerably increased, since the states of Kansas, Oregon and Wisconsin will vote on woman suffrage before November of this year.

The states that have adopted equal suffrage account for thirty-seven electoral votes, and these may be increased to sixty-four. It is quite possible, therefore, that the women already enfranchised and those who may be enfranchised, will play an important part in the selection of a president and may, indeed, be the decisive factor in the contest. This possibility introduces an entirely novel element into the electoral situation in the United States, and adds considerably to the task of those who attempt to forecast the presidential chances. The situation is anomalous and may easily result in a rapid extension of the franchise in states hitherto unaffected by the movement for woman suffrage.

WEALTH A TRUST.

More and more the ideal of wealth as a trust is becoming familiar to the people of Canada. The latest practical example of it is given in the princely gift of $60,000 towards a new hospital for tubercular children by Mr. W. J. Gage, whose benefactions in the same cause have already been open-handed.

The Montreal Herald laments the Toronto Titter. It naturally follows the Montreal Twitter.

The Globe thinks "if socialism can endure the advocacy of the aristocracy without withering into respectability it must be a vital cause." Is this what has happened to Ontario Liberalism—"withered into respectability"?

LET THE MALES ESCAPE.

Mail and Empire: For every female fly killed now there will be several million flies the fever to be killed in August, so it would appear to be a good time to begin the swatting season with the appearance of the first fly. However, most of us are so constituted that we are inclined to believe that a fly that survived this winter should be allowed to live.

FREE HOSPITALS FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Editor World: In a full column article in The Globe of March 2, headed "Strenuous War on the White Plague," Miss Dyke, chief of the division of tuberculosis in the department of health, says: "What Toronto needs is a hospital for advanced cases of tuberculosis. The public would infer from this that there is no hospital in or near Toronto caring for advanced cases of tuberculosis. On the contrary, Toronto's position in this regard is unique. The late Sir William Broadbent, King's physician, is the authority for the statement that the first institution in the world for the care of advanced cases, was established on a site approved by the ex-medical health officer, Dr. Sheard, on the banks of the Humber, adjacent to Toronto. This Toronto Free Hospital is under the direction of a board composed of Toronto citizens, among them, W. K. McNaught, M.L.A., Mr. H. P. Dwight, Hon. W. A. Charlton, Mr. W. J. Gage, Mr. Ambrose Kent, Mr. W. P. Gundy and Mr. Lloyd Wood, and up until the time of the fire in December, a year ago, every applicant seeking admission from the City of Toronto, if an advanced case, was at once admitted into the Toronto Free Hospital, or if an early case, was at once admitted into the free hospital in Muskoka. Since 1904 over 1200 patients have been cared for in the Toronto Free Hospital. To-day there are 115 free patients there from the City of Toronto—this notwithstanding that the main buildings were destroyed by fire a year ago. It will be of further interest to your readers to know that the new fireproof buildings are now under construction and will be ready in three or four months, sufficient to accommodate 50 additional patients. In the same paragraph Miss Dyke says "Toronto needs a preventorium for children." May I say that under the direction of the Toronto Free Hospital board, contracts have already been let for a handsome fireproof hospital for consumptive children, costing some $50,000 when completed, the gift of a Toronto citizen. The same article states that Dr. Hastings favors the immediate establishment of a central dispensary for tuberculosis cases. Dr. Hastings will be glad to learn that there is already a central dispensary, set apart exclusively for tuberculosis cases, under the direction of the physician-in-chief of the Toronto Free Hospital, and of Dr. Kendall, physician-in-chief of the Muskoka Free Hospital, with a staff of medical assistants, where every applicant receives prompt and careful attention. In the next sentence, Dr. Hastings says: "I think there are some wealthy citizens who would gladly donate forty or fifty thousand dollars for the erection of a memorial hospital if a sanitarium dispensary were built." Dr. Hastings, I am sure, will be glad to know that in connection with the new buildings of the Toronto Free Hospital, one Toronto citizen is contributing $25,000 toward the erection of one of the buildings as a memorial to his daughter, who died at the King Edward Sanitarium, an institution on the same grounds as the Toronto Free Hospital, also the further sum of $3000 for the furnishing of this building. While the present sanitarium dispensary that is now doing such splendid work, is adequate for all present needs, I am sure that Dr. Hastings will be glad also to know that a Toronto citizen has offered the sum of $50,000 toward the erection and equipping of a dispensary building that shall form part of the King Edward memorial fund. I have visited the best institutions in the United States and my associate in Muskoka, Dr. Kendall, has recently returned from visiting the leading European institutions, and with the knowledge now before me, I am able to say that there is no city, either in Europe or in the United States, so favorably placed as the City of Toronto. Two establishments in Muskoka for the treatment of early cases, where poor patients are taken, with free transportation from Toronto, where they secure the benefit of the best climate in the world. Two institutions where advanced cases are cared for, within twenty minutes' ride of Toronto. A dispensary for tuberculosis poor with a visiting nurse following the cases to their homes and furnishing them with nourishing food where needed. Added to this there is in the Muskoka sanitarium a laboratory, whose chief has within the past six months made discoveries in the treatment of the disease, that have created interest on two continents. These institution cared for 1000 patients last year that other hospitals refused. Surely this is work that should be better known by those identified with the medical health department of this city.

W. J. Dobbie,
Physician-in-chief,
Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives.

PEACE BRIDGE AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Editor World: A letter in your issue for this day would lead your readers to believe that Capt. C. A. McMicking, Niagara Falls, Ont., was the person who first suggested that a "Peace Bridge" be built at the Falls, to celebrate the century of peace which has almost closed, since the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America were at war; but it would be wrong to so believe, as I am the one who (in July, 1909) suggested in the Niagara Falls, Welland, Toronto and Buffalo papers that the "Peace Bridge" or "Link of Love," as it called it, be built. I do not believe that Capt. McMicking claims to be the originator of the idea, but is merely supporting it. However, as I am proud of my thought, I would like whenever reference is made to the proposed memorial, that I be given full credit. The councils and boards of trade on both sides of the falls should bring the matter before the park commissioners and governments. Historical and other societies can help. Yours for the general good.

Garrett O'Connor.
Bridgeburg, Ont., March 8, 1912.

THE MIMICO SCANDAL.

Editor World: I have read the account in your paper of the enquiry into the conditions prevailing at the Mimico School with great interest and cannot but feel amazed that such conditions exist. I have had experience of this class of work amongst boys in a similar school in Quebec and the only conclusions I can come to, from my knowledge of the work, and after reading the admissions of the officials of the Mimico School, are that either the Ontario delinquent boy is a particularly bad specimen of the "boy" or else the system of training is altogether wrong and that the boy is not understood.

We can dispense with the first conclusion at once, for there is nothing to make us believe that the Ontario boy is any better or worse than any other. The old axiom "boys will be boys" still holds good and we wouldn't have them otherwise; we are always sorry for, and inclined to look upon the occasional "milky" boy we meet as a freak of nature. The boy is an animal, but like lots of other animals, he is a jolly good one and will almost invariably respond to good treatment. We cannot and must not admit, however bad he may appear on the surface, that the boy is a criminal. His habits of life are not formed and with proper care and treatment he can be remoulded, no matter how far he has strayed from the path of rectitude. But to treat him as a criminal, and some of the Mimico forms of punishments read awfully like it, is a serious crime itself, for that treatment will have its effect on the boy just as surely as he wore the handcuffs and was chained to bed. Instead of sending a boy out to the world who will likely be a credit to the school, we shall have one, leaving the institution on the verge of manhood, thoroly hardened and a menace to the community.

I don't know what system of training is in force at Mimico, but I do know of one which answered splendidly with the same class of boy. The first three things we recognized was, that to win his confidence, and you can do nothing without that, it was necessary to treat him well, feed him well (the old saying of "feed the brute" holds good for the boy as well as those of his sex in later life) and make him realize that he is "on his honor." I disagree entirely with the statement made to the commissioners that boys don't know what honor is, I know from experience that they do. It did not take long to make the boys feel thoroly at home and to make them contented. We gave them plenty of work. Never give the boy opportunity to loaf, keep him occupied: plenty of time for play, and if the masters would only join in the sports with the boys they would find that one of the best means of winning the respect and confidence of the boys. Try to let the boys cultivate a hobby, that will always be something of interest for them to go to when they have a little spare time. Give them plenty of drill, both military and physical, for there is nothing like it to teach boys discipline. Form a sort of cadet corps and give the boys the opportunity to earn the different ranks and badges; they'll like it and it will interest them. If some of our anti-militarist friends would only study the boy and realize what the cadet and boy scout movements do for him I don't think we should hear so much shouting against these movements.

Now, as to rewards. Make it possible for him to earn, by a mark system, money that will be given to him when he leaves the school. It will give him greater confidence when leaving, to know that he isn't entirely dependent on someone else before he gets work; or better still, find work for him.

It is sad to read that a man after 16 years' experience should state that the only way to prevent boys from running away is to chain them up, and that boys "sham" goodness to obtain their parole. Of course the boys value their parole, and rightly so too, and if a boy behaves well enough to merit it—he deserves it—for he must of necessity behave himself for a very considerable time to obtain it and I fail to see where the "sham" comes in, by a boy so doing. It is part of the training to encourage and obtain good behavior and when the boy responds, it it fair to say he is "shamming"?

In conclusion I would urge that the delinquent boy be given every chance that sane and reasonable methods can give him. Get the right men, for the work is too important to be neglected or to be carried on by any that do not rightly understand their work. Let the handcuffs and chains be abolished once and for all. Let kinder methods take their place. Get masters who understand the boys better and who will study them and understand them, for at heart these lads are jolly good fellows. Sometimes it is difficult to get at some of their hearts, but it is possible to do so and while there is that possibility, the attempt to reach them should never be given up.

F. V. Thomson.
1106 Temple Building.

ULSTER ON THE QUI VIVE.

Thirty-five years ago there was published a book called "New Ireland." It was the work of A. M. Sullivan, one of the ablest, certainly the most widely-esteemed of the Irish members who came in with something of a rush at the general election of 1874, says an English journalist. Written by a man who took a leading part in some of the events recorded and scenes graphically described, it has unique value as presenting a trustworthy account of the condition of Ireland before the beneficent legislation started by Mr. Gladstone in 1868 with the disestablishment of an alien church commenced to work its spell on the condition of the people. On the eve of a parliamentary struggle which will doubtless result in settlement of a long-contested home rule question, the book forms a particularly useful study. One or two passages, tho written at so remote a date, have direct bearing on the question of to-day. A principal objection raised by the opponents of a home rule bill of whose provisions they are at present ignorant, is that placed in control of their national affairs, the Irish Roman Catholics, being in the overwhelming majority, will ostracise their Protestant compatriots, driving them from public life. Mr. Sullivan recalls the fact that the argument was much in vogue when Catholic emancipation was proposed. He adds: "From the day the act received the royal assent (in 1829) to this hour, the most Catholic constituencies in Ireland have again and again returned Protestants to parliament, often in opposition to Catholics of less acceptable political views. He cites the convincing fact that Mr. Butt, Mr. Mitchell Henry, Mr. Blennerhassett, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Gray, Lord Francis Cunningham, Mr. Parnell, Capt. King Harman and other Protestant gentlemen now sitting for Irish seats, are elected, as were their equally Protestant predecessors, by some of the ultra montane and papal communities in Christendom."

In 1868 the Ulster members fought the church disestablishment bill as fiercely as they are now preparing to do battle with the home rule measure. "For a long time," Mr. Sullivan wrote in sentences that might have been penned this week, "it has been accepted as the harmless traditional prerogative of Ulster to intimate to the British nation that it is on the qui vive, and that when Ulster is on the watch England may be easy in her mind; that Ulster is and ever has been the mainstay and protector of the realm; that it was Ulster, not England, that made the glorious revolution; and that several hundreds of thousands of Ulstermen are always ready to march somewhere against somebody or uphold England as long as she behaves herself well and is true to the principles of 1690." Mr. Sullivan recalls the fact that during the Crimean war, and again when news of the Indian mutiny alarmed the nation, Ulster was appealed to to send out a couple of regiments out of these hundreds of thousands. "But not a corporal's guard volunteered from the lodges."

Fighting Welland Canal.

MONTREAL, March 13. — (Can. Press.)—The chamber of commerce today decided to send a memorial to Premier Borden expressing disapprobation of any proposal which should have as its object the postponement of the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal and instead the spending of money on the enlargement of the Welland Canal.

The chamber also heard protests against the Canadian Northern Railway plans for tunneling the mountain and for erecting overhead tracks from Lagauchetiere-street to the harbor.

O'Keefe's

"Gold Label" is just the kind of Ale that you would expect The O'Keefe Brewery to brew—a rich, creamy, delicious old Ale—that is wonderfully wholesome and nutritious.

No cork screws needed to open the bottles—they are sealed with Crown stoppers.

"The Beer That Is Always O.K." 147

O'K

At Osgoode Hall

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

13th March, 1912.

Divisional Court concluded its sittings for the week.

Motions set down for single court for Thursday, 14th inst., at 11 a.m.:

1. Tremblay v. Pigeon River.
2. Re Craig-Craig v. Reid.
3. Leismer and Philp.

Master's Chambers.

Before Cartwright, K.C., Master.

Medland Bros. v. Naylor—J. P. MacGregor for plaintiffs; F. Slattery for defendants. Motion by plaintiff for an order dismissing counter claim for want of prosecution and setting aside notice of trial. Order made setting aside notice of trial and allowing six days for delivering statement of defence to counter claim. Place of trial changed to Milton, plaintiffs so desiring. Costs in the counter claim.

Greenblatt v. Philp—Widdifield (Anderson & McM.) for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff for an order allowing the issue of a writ for service at Winnipeg. Order made.

Standard Loan v. Lumby—T. H. Wilson for plaintiffs. Motion by plaintiff for an order permitting amendment of endorsement on writ of summons. Order made.

Re Meekins—Andrews v. Andrews—Purvis (Rowell & Co.) for applicant. Motion by owner for an order vacating certificate of his pendens filed in 1865. Order made.

Sutton & Co. v. Elias Rogers Co.—Forgie (Bicknell & Co.) for defendants. Motion by defendants on consent for an order dismissing action without costs. Order made.

Scully v. Madigan—J. F. Boland for plaintiff; C. F. Ritchie for defendants. Motion by plaintiffs for a commission for examination of defendants for discovery. Enlarged until 15th inst.

Brodie v. Patterson—J. B. Clarke, K. C., for defendant; J. J. Maclennan for plaintiff. Motion by defendant for an order extending time for redemption. Motion enlarged pending cross-examination of defendant. Stay meantime.

I.O.F. v. New York Life Ins. Co.—Wood (McCarthy & Co.) for defendants; W. Laidlaw, K.C., for plaintiffs. Motion by defendants for an order for a commission to take evidence at New York. Order made.

Dove v. Collins—Campbell (Mercer & B.) for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff for an order dismissing action and vacating certificate of lis pendens. Order made.

Re Riddell and A.O.U.W.—F. Aylesworth for John Riddell, a claimant; T. N. Phelan for Della Bray, another claimant. Motion by John Riddell, a claimant, for payment out to him of the moneys in court. Reserved.

Judges' Chambers.

Re Arnold—J. M. Ferguson for owner of lands; F. W. Harcourt, K.C., for infants. Motion by owner of lands for an order authorizing sale of certain lands free from the charge thereon for maintenance of infants. Order made—$2,000 of purchase money to be paid into court and to stand as security for the maintenance. Costs out of fund.

Single Court.

Before Middleton, J.

Re John Alexander Estate—D. M. Stewart (Barrie) for petitioner; A. Cowan (Barrie) for trustees. Motion by D. D. MacLeod, D.D., minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Barrie, for appointment of new trustees under will of John Alexander as to the trusts relating to the annuity to be paid to the resident minister of said church. Order made appointing A. Hay, W. Ault, D. H. Maclaren, J. Dougall and W. V. Brown trustees of said will so far as same relates to the annuity in question.

Youngson v. Doty—C. Garrow, Goderich, for plaintiff; W. Proudfoot, K. C., for defendant company. Motion by plaintiff for an order continuing the injunction granted by the local judge at Goderich. On Mr. Proudfoot's personal undertaking that if plaintiff shall establish any lien in his favor on the machinery in question for the sum of $225, or any part thereof, he will pay same, the injunction is dissolved. Costs reserved to trial judge.

British-American Wax Paper Co. v. Shortiss—J. R. F. Stewart for plaintiff; G. Wilkie for defendant. Motion by plaintiff for an order restraining defendant from infringing plaintiff's patent, etc. Stands one week to complete examination.

Re Farrell Estate—S. G. Crowell for executors; F. McCarthy for residuary legatees; J. R. Meredith for infants. Motion by executors og the will of Dominick Farrell for an order construing the will. At request of all parties stands till 21st inst.

Re McKinnon Estate—W. H. Wallbridge, representing all parties. Motion for an order construing the will of the late S. K. McKinnon, under C. R. 938. At request of all parties enlarged one week.

Jarrett v. Campbell—G. Grant for defendant; J. R. Meredith for plaintiff. Motion by defendant for an order directing trial of an issue, etc. At request of all parties motion stands till 15th inst.

Re Galbraith Estate—H. Carpenter (Hamilton) for executors; W. M. McClement (Hamilton) for Jessie E. Galbraith; J. R. Meredith for infants. Motion by the executors of General Brock Galbraith for an order construing the will under C. R. 938. Reserved.

Re Brundage, Infant—J. M. Ferguson for executors; F. W. Harcourt, K.C., for infant. Motion by executor for an order authorizing sale of certain lands, under Settled Estates Act. Order authorizing sale. Purchase money to be paid into court, and $100 per year to be paid out for maintenance. Costs out of estate.

Divisional Court.

Before Falconbridge, C.J.; Britton, J.; Middleton, J.

McCabe v. McCullough—S. F. Washington, K.C., for defendant; M. J. O'Reilly, K.C., for plaintiff. An appeal by defendant from the judgment of the county court of Wentworth of Jan. 4, 1912. An action by a married woman of Hamilton against another married woman, a neighbor, for possession of certain lands which plaintiff alleges that defendant has wrongly taken possession of, for damages and for a declaration setting forth the true boundary line between plaintiff's and defendant's property. The trial judgment declared that the plaintiff is entitled to possession as owner of a triangular parcel of land having a width of seven feet and nine inches on the west side line of the lot and enclosed by two straight lines running easterly to the fixed point between the parcels in the easterly boundary of these lots, which triangular parcel is now in possession of defendant. Judgment accordingly with costs. Judgment: A very careful perusal of the evidence satisfies us that the bargain with reference to both parcels was a bargain to sell up to the boundary fence. This being so, we see no difficulty in directing that the conveyance should be reformed so as to make the boundary between the two parcels the line of the boundary fence, and that line produced westerly. If we had not been able to find upon the evidence of the plaintiff that she only intended to purchase the land south of the fence, we would not have thought that we could grant the relief sought, as the Registry Act would have afforded an answer to the defendant's equitable claim to reformation. We do not think there should be any costs either here or below. Britton, J., dissents and thinks the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

Before Mulock, C.J.; Clute, J.; Sutherland, J.

Moore v. Toronto Railway Co.—D. L. McCarthy, K.C., for defendants; W. J. McWhinney, K.C., for plaintiff. An appeal by defendant from the judgment of the county court of York of Dec. 13, 1911. Plaintiff, a driver for Weston & Co., bakers, of Toronto, brings action for $500 damages for injuries sustained by being thrown from his wagon while delivering bread on Arthur-street, close to Markham-street, by a car of defendants' striking said wagon, caused, as is alleged, by negligence of defendants driving their car at an excessive speed, etc. At trial judgment was given plaintiff for $250 and costs. Judgment (V.V.): Appeal dismissed with costs.

Bridner v. Mahon—J. M. McEvoy (London) and E. W. M. Flock (London) for Jose Gaste Co.; T. G. Meredith, K. C., for plaintiff. An appeal by the Jose Gaste Co. from the judgment of Middleton, J., of Dec. 4, 1911. Argument of appeal resumed from yesterday and Concluded. Appeal dismissed with costs.

Young v. Linden—H. W. A. Foster for plaintiff. An appeal by defendant from the judgment of Latchford, J., of Jan. 11, 1912. No one appearing to support appeal, appeal dismissed with costs.

Bell v. Wesenberg—R. S. Robertson (Stratford) for plaintiff. An appeal by plaintiff from the judgment of the county court of Perth of Feb. 8, 1912. At request of plaintiff motion stands till April sittings.

Morgan v. Gordon—R. S. Robertson (Stratford) for defendants; W. H. Wright (Owen Sound) for plaintiff. An appeal by defendants from the judgment of the county court of Grey of Jan. 26, 1912. An action by plaintiff, a general merchant and timber dealer of Dundalk, against defendant, a lumber dealer of Stratford, to recover $152.48, balance alleged to be due on a sale of poles by plaintiff to defendant. At the trial judgment was entered for plaintiff for $152.48 and costs. Appeal argued and judgment reserved.

Drove Into Unused Quarry.

BELLEVILLE, March 13.—(Special.)—A middle aged man, George Swenor, a livery man at Point Anne, last night, while driving from Shannonville to his home, owing to the darkness of the night drove into an unused quarry, sustaining painful injuries.

Three ribs were broken, his collar bone broken, and he was severely cut about the face and head. He was brought to the hospital here for treatment.

MICHIE'S
GLENERNAN
SCOTCH WHISKY
A Blend of Pure Highland Malts
BOTTLED IN SCOTLAND
EXCLUSIVELY FOR
Michie & Co., Ltd., 7 King St. W.
TORONTO
ed-7

CANADIAN NORTHERN ONTARIO
SHIPPERS ATTENTION
Line Extended to Deseronto, Freight Now Accepted for All Bay of Quinte Railway Points.
Freight is now being accepted for all Bay of Quinte points, including Deseronto, Napanee, Strathcona, Newburgh, Camden East, Harrowsmith, Kingston, Yarker, Moscow, Enterprise, Tamworth, Marlbank, Tweed, Sydenham and other points.
A FAST DAILY FREIGHT SERVICE
Has been inaugurated and the best possible despatch is now ensured all consignments. Personal attention will be given to all freight routes.
"CANADIAN NORTHERN ONTARIO"
Particulars from W. E. Ireland, City Freight Agent, 54 King St. East, Toronto.
Wm. Phillips, General Freight Agent, 68 King St. East, Toronto. ed

Where is Your Salary?
The person who commences the week with the knowledge that the past week's salary is gone, and with a mortgage on the coming one, has little incentive to work, and, as a rule, does not give value received to his employer.
Open a savings account with this company. The four per cent. compound interest which we pay will assist the growth of the fund.
THE DOMINION PERMANENT LOAN COMPANY
12 KING STREET WEST 78

HOFBRAU
LIQUID EXTRACT OF MALT.
The most invigorating preparation of its kind ever introduced to help and sustain the invalid or the athlete.
W. H. LEE, Chemist, Toronto, Canadian Agent.
MANUFACTURED BY 246
The Reinhardt Salvador Brewery, Limited, Toronto.