

The Toronto World

A Morning Newspaper Published Every Day in the Year.
MAIN OFFICE, 83 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

1. JOHN LANG, Circulation Manager of THE TORONTO WORLD, do solemnly declare that the following statement shows the net circulation of THE WORLD for each day in the month of December, 1907:

December 2	39,515	SUNDAY, DEC. 1	40,182
December 3	41,579	December 8	39,517
December 4	42,073	December 15	41,579
December 5	43,865	December 22	39,517
December 6	43,865	December 29	41,579
December 7	40,182	December 30	39,517
December 8	39,517		
December 9	39,517		
December 10	39,517		
December 11	39,517		
December 12	39,517		
December 13	39,517		
December 14	39,517		
December 15	39,517		
December 16	39,517		
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December 20	39,517		
December 21	39,517		
December 22	39,517		
December 23	39,517		
December 24	39,517		
December 25	39,517		
December 26	39,517		
December 27	39,517		
December 28	39,517		
December 29	39,517		
December 30	39,517		
December 31	39,517		

Total net circulation, Daily World, 24 days 1,041,428
Total net circulation, Sunday World, 6 Sundays 240,238
Net average circulation, Daily World, 24 days 40,055
Net average circulation, Sunday World, 6 Sundays 40,048

The foregoing figures include all papers actually sold and do not include damaged papers, samples or returned copies.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of "The Canada Evidence Act, 1891."

Declared before me at the City of Toronto, in the County of York, this 2nd day of January, A. D. 1908.
(Sgd.) JAMES BAIRD,
A Commissioner, etc.

A favor will be conferred on the management if subscribers who receive papers by carrier or thru the mail will report any irregularity or delay in receipt of their copy.

Forward all complaints to The World Office, 83 Yonge Street, Toronto.

SHARP'S THE WORD MR. MAYOR.

Toronto woke up yesterday like an encephalitic pup, and found a degree of virtue thrust upon her which had not been anticipated. There are always differences of opinion about such transient and counter-protests for some time to come. But Toronto is much more vitally concerned about what she can and must do than about what she is concerned about not doing. The people who engineered the license deal can clear their skirts of the imputation that it was intended to obscure the hydro-electric power issue by leaving the license question to those who now have it legally in charge. According to the highest authorities the license operation was a perfectly regular and wholly legal one, and nothing remains to be done but to accommodate the effect to the cause.

But the electric power question is pressing for solution. The council is understood to be practically unanimous about it. They have the overwhelming verdict of the people in favor of the measure. If they fail to exhibit the same degree of celerity in carrying out the power policy that they have exhibited in dealing with the licenses there will be good grounds for the imputations already made.

Mayor Oliver has repeated his assurance that not a reasonable minute will be lost in getting to business. If he gets the council moving once a month, as in the license matter, his record a record will be. No question takes precedence of electric power. It should be settled next month, or since February is a short month, in March. The water question can be settled in April, the viaduct in May, and other matters in succession. It all depends whether the council will talk or work. If they mean business and not mere attempts to cross Yonge-street bridges and other dream structures, the electric question can be settled as promptly as the license one was.

BRITISH INDIAN EMIGRATION.

If the Transvaal Government, as is reported, is preparing to modify its Asiatic immigration policy to an extent that will remove the main cause of protest on the part of British Indian residents, it will undoubtedly relieve the Imperial authorities of a serious and difficult dilemma. Should the forecast be justified it will also indicate that General Botha and his cabinet recognize the propriety of keeping their policy in line with the general interests of the empire. This would be in keeping with the declarations made by the Boer premier during his visits to Great Britain, and will go far to restore confidence in the decision of the British ministry to concede full rights of self-government to the Transvaal.

In judging the action of the Transvaal Government in strictly limiting the number of British Indians to those possessing official permits and in de-judging all who cannot exhibit these or refuse to comply with the identification requirement, it is necessary to keep in view the trouble created by the policy of the bordering State of Natal, which has pursued the policy of the

open door. There the Indians now largely outnumber the whites and there has been a constant drift across the border. This has added another complication to the already grave problem of the native African and one which the Transvaal may well be pardoned its determination to avoid.

In some respects the position of Britain in regard to Indian emigration corresponds to that occupied by Japan in its treaty relations with Canada. The Japanese Government could not stand by and see its treaty rights violated, but at the same time it perceived the necessity of conceding the demand made by the Dominion, that the influx of Japanese be restricted. It did this and preserved its face by itself imposing the restrictions required. Britain theoretically supports equality of treatment in the case of all British subjects and concedes also the right of the self-governing states of the empire to control their citizenship. Does the solution of the problem not lie along the line of restricting Indian emigration thru the government of India? Apparently only in this way can serious and recurrent causes of friction be prevented and conflicts of personal and state rights be obliterated.

SEED INOCULATION.

Some weeks ago The World called attention to certain experiments made in connection with the use of an inoculating fluid mixture prepared by Prof. Bottomley of London, England, and to the surprising improvement in the plants which had resulted. He has been engaged for a considerable time in investigating the value of nitrogen-fixing bacteria, and in order to submit his mixture to practical tests sent it extensively to farmers, gardeners and others. For several months past Prof. Bottomley has been receiving reports of the results of the tests which were not carried on under his supervision, the experimenters, who had no scientific training, relying altogether on the written directions accompanying the cultures. The London Standard, in a recent special article, stated that the response showed an astonishingly small record of failures.

While all that is necessary is that the cultures be kept for some three or four days at a comparatively constant temperature, and that the seeds be steeped in the mixture, not soaked, there are various mistakes that may be made in the course of the necessary preparations. Despite this, the failures, says the Standard, are quite negligible, beside the successes that have been scored. Many of the experimenters only report to the effect that "the inoculation proved a great success," while others in little less general terms give their impressions that the inoculated crops were better than those of previous years. A large number, however, write in enough detail to make their reports of action, title value, especially those who divided the experimental land into two or more portions, inoculating one or more and treating the others according to the ordinary routine.

Thus in the case of peas and beans, many growers report in various words that the inoculated seeds gave a much larger yield than those that were not inoculated. Not only was the yield and quality increased, but another effect of the culture was to hasten the harvesting of the crop. One farmer, for example, reported that "on a piece of very poor land of seven-year-old pasture I inoculated some white clover and sowed part of the field with this and two hundredweight per acre of super phosphate. The result was a great improvement in the clover-yield and the other portion of the field, which had formerly the best clover and sweetest grass." Many pea growers reported an extraordinary increase in the size and crop of the inoculated plants, and that the latter were ready two or more weeks before the others. Favorable returns were also made in the case of plants other than those noted, the experiments were carried out on by selected individuals. The benefit derived by leguminous plants is so undoubted that future developments of the culture process will be watched with close interest by farmers and horticulturists.

METROPOLITAN BANK.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Metropolitan Bank, held this day, the Report of the Directors for the year ending December 31, 1907, was adopted. The following were elected Directors for the ensuing year: S. J. Moore, Esq., D. B. Thomson, Esq., K.C., His Honor Sir W. M. Macdonald, Esq., John Bradshaw, Esq., John Firstbrook, Esq., James Ryrie, Esq. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, S. J. Moore, Esq., was elected President and D. B. Thomson Esq., K.C., Vice-President.

W. D. ROSS, General Manager.

Toronto, Jan. 26, 1908.

Franco-British Exhibition.

The Canadian Government has in course of erection a large special building for the accommodation of Canadian exhibitors at the Franco-British Exhibition which opens in London, England, May 1 next.

The government part of the display will consist of exhibits of the natural resources of Canada, such as agricultural products, minerals, forestry, fish and game, horticulture, dairying and food products. There will be accommodation reserved for the display of Canadian manufacturers, and where acceptable exhibits are offered, very generous treatment will be accorded them by the government.

Applications will be received up to the end of the present month, and enquiries should be addressed to Mr. W. A. Burns, exhibition branch, department of agriculture, Ottawa.

PRESBYTERIAN S. S. REPORT A GOOD YEAR

John Lowden is Elected President of the Association for 1908.

The second annual meeting of the Presbyterian Sabbath School Association, which attracted a large attendance at the College-street Presbyterian Church last night. About thirty of the forty-seven schools connected with the association were represented. Favorable reports of the year's work were presented, and the treasurer's report showed a small balance on the right side. The following officers were elected: John Lowden, president; G. T. Brown, John G. Christie and A. Hendry, vice-presidents; Thomson, treasurer; J. C. Robertson, secretary, and H. T. Rogers, assistant secretary. M. A. Hudson, founder of the Barcoo Bible classes, was present and extended his greetings to the association. W. C. Pearce of Chicago, superintendent of adult Bible classes for the International Sunday School Association, gave an address on "The Teacher's Qualifications and Opportunities." The Sunday school teacher, he said, should be a consecrated Christian, should always prepare his lesson and should be faithful to his work and his pupils. He should teach the Bible, seek to bring his scholars to Christ and put them to work. The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions was in session all yesterday. The matter under discussion was the requirements of the work in Fomento. W. Gauld, who established the mission, stated the requirements as a hospital, high school, women's school, and a three-story teachers' two more lady missionaries and two more ordained missionaries. Dr. R. P. McKay, who has just returned from the east, supported Mr. Gauld. Additional schools, he said, would help the children of native Christians, and in this way help in making native churches self-supporting.

The ladies of St. James' square Presbyterian Church, Sabbath school, last night to Rev. R. P. Mackay on his return from the east. He has had a visit to the mission fields of Asia. Some account of his travels formed the subject of his remarks in the church parlors before a large audience. Principal E. R. Jones, J. H. Bruce and Mr. Harvey Grant also spoke. Light refreshments were served at the close.

3 PROFESSORS ON PENSION.

Senate Makes Changes in Victoria College Staff.

Rev. Alfred H. Reynard, Dr. A. R. Bain and Rev. Dr. John Burwash, professors in Victoria College, have been granted retirement from active work, and will join the pension list for the rest of their lives, and the last \$1000. The first two were pensioned by Mr. Andrew Carnegie's pension scheme for college professors, and now that Victoria has met the conditions of the plan, the rest of the Canadian theological college will follow suit. Rev. Dr. Reynard was born in Quebec in 1840, and is now 67 years of age. He has been on the teaching staff of Victoria since 1882, a period of 26 years. Dr. Bain is two years older, 69, and was born at Colborne, Ont. He took his graduate work at Oxford and Harvard and in Paris. In 1890 he was appointed professor of English Bible and practical theology.

GOOD YEAR FOR TRADERS' BANK.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Traders Bank of Canada was held in the Head Office Building, Yonge-street, yesterday. This bank is amongst the most important of the country, standing sixth in the order of paid-up capital. The statement presented shows satisfactory conditions in the matter of management, strengthening standing and good management. The stock is well placed, being distributed among about 1800 shareholders. The rest stands at the considerable figure of \$2,000,000, being 46 per cent. of the paid-up capital stock. The net profits for the year, after full allowance for depreciation of values, amounted to \$522,821. This permitted of the payment of \$100,000 to increase the reserve account to \$2,000,000 and the writing off bank premises of \$100,000 and \$30,000 of furniture and fixtures, devoting \$304,328.29 to the payment of four quarterly dividends at the rate of seven per cent. on the paid-up capital. The board of directors, consisting of 12 members, made for losses and possible depreciation of values, amounted to \$522,821. This permitted of the payment of \$100,000 to increase the reserve account to \$2,000,000 and the writing off bank premises of \$100,000 and \$30,000 of furniture and fixtures, devoting \$304,328.29 to the payment of four quarterly dividends at the rate of seven per cent. on the paid-up capital. The board of directors, consisting of 12 members, made for losses and possible depreciation of values, amounted to \$522,821. This permitted of the payment of \$100,000 to increase the reserve account to \$2,000,000 and the writing off bank premises of \$100,000 and \$30,000 of furniture and fixtures, devoting \$304,328.29 to the payment of four quarterly dividends at the rate of seven per cent. on the paid-up capital.

Wants Contract Rescinded.

J. E. Murphy of Toronto has instituted a process against the Carwell Law & Co. Company, claiming to have received a contract for the sale of a number of shares of the capital stock of The Gillette Aluminum Seal Company.

Caroline Mitchell of the Town of Perth has brought an action against the executors of the late William J. Mitchell to recover \$115.25 paid by her to the A.O.U.W., and \$224.46 paid the I.O.F. on behalf of the deceased.

Mail Service to Yukon.

OTTAWA, Jan. 28.—(Special).—Replying to Mr. Thompson (Yukon), the postmaster-general to-day said that from June 1 to Oct. 1 mail packages of any description are accepted at any point in Canada for the Yukon. After Oct. 1 they are accepted only for White-Horse, the mail to the interior being restricted.

Fell Into Pit.

William Hughes of 32 Boulton-place, a nightwatchman for the Carwell Law & Co. Company, fell into a concrete ash pit, injuring his hip by striking the side of the pit. He managed to crawl to door and door to door attention. He was removed to St. Michael's Hospital.

Youth Loses Hand.

GALT, Jan. 28.—(Special).—At the Turnbull office this morning Ralph Curless, aged 17, had his left hand severely mangled that required amputation at the wrist was necessary.

MURDERED.

Put right out of business, a whole family of home by Putnam's Corp. Extractor, which cures corns and warts in one day. No pain or sore if Putnam's is used. Refuse substitutes.

AL VESTS MUST BE SOLD

Large Assortment—both knitted and woven—of all colors and sizes. Young & Rochester's make. Finest Tattersall 2.00 \$1.50 for... English Leather Cloth Tass 2.50 \$2.00 for... WREYFORD & CO., 85 King St. West.

NEGOTIATIONS NOW ON BRYCE INTERMEDIARY

Premier's Reply to Mr. Borden—Ambassador is Due at Ottawa Soon.

OTTAWA, Jan. 28.—(Special).—In the house this afternoon, Mr. Borden enquired of the premier if negotiations were proceeding with the United States looking to the settlement of outstanding subjects. With regard to the question of inland fisheries, an attempt was made by the late Conservative government to secure uniform regulations, and this matter is now being discussed. Another point at issue was the distribution of water powers on international waters.

Mr. Bryce, Sir Wilfrid Underwood, was coming to Ottawa shortly to discuss these questions with the government.

AT OSGOOD HALL

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Masters Chambers. Cartwright, at 11 a.m. Single Court. The Hon. Chief Justice Mulock at 11 a.m. 1. James v. Bouter. 2. Martin v. Cross. 3. Hamilton v. Falls. Divisive Court. Peremptory list for 11 a.m.: 1. Francis v. Huff. 2. West v. Buffalo. 3. Dewar v. Agnew. 4. Payne v. Tew. 5. Curtis v. N.C.R. Co. 6. Hummel v. Nicholson. Court of Appeal. Peremptory list for 11 a.m.: 1. Hanna v. C.P.R. Co. 2. Miener v. Toronto & York Radial. 3. Hardy v. Shiroff. Toronto Winter Assizes. Peremptory list for 10 a.m.: 1. Meyers v. Capeland (continued). 2. Milligan v. Toronto Railway. 3. Harrison v. Jones. 4. Pherrill v. Jewell. 5. Hopkins v. Toronto Railway. Toronto Non-Jury Sittings. Peremptory list for 10.30 a.m.: 1. Canada Furbranks Co. v. London L. Co. 2. Evans v. Orr. 3. Holden v. Follett. 4. Anderson v. Toronto. 5. Bond v. Colonial. 6. Inventors v. Electric. Preliminary Note. An unpaid promissory note for \$271 is now the basis of an action brought by J. L. Case Threshing Machine Company against David Mongean, Thomas Mongean and Mary Mongean of the Town of Amherstburg.

For the purpose of having an account of the royalties due under a certain agreement, Powrie & Wolfe Manufacturers Ltd. have issued a writ against The Dominion Radiator Company.

Injured. Damages to the amount of \$10,000 are claimed by Edwin Wallace of Hartford, Conn., from Patrick Maher and the Toronto Railway Company for injuries received owing to the alleged negligence of Maher's driver and the servants of the railway company.

William H. McCarthy claims he paid \$394 at the request of John A. LeRoy of the District of Nipissing, which is now seeking to recover by means of a writ of summons.

Alleged Slander. Ha B. Haines of Toronto Junction is suing Emma Smith of the same town for \$2000 damages for slander.

Sold Them Goods. For goods sold and delivered, amounting to \$336.31, Lewis Menard of Toronto has issued a writ against the McCann-Knox Milling Company to collect the amount.

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PROVINCIAL PROPOSALS AS TO ELECTRIC RADIALS

Ontario Asks Jurisdiction Over Electric Railways—Hamilton Bill Will Pass.

OTTAWA, Jan. 28.—The conference over the radial lines to-day lasted in all 40 minutes. On its close, the minister of railways explained what had been accomplished.

The representative of the Ontario Government had made plain proposals regarding the incorporation and control of railways, which the federal ministers have agreed to consider. Another conference will be held later for the further discussion of the matter. The proposals of the Ontario ministers were:

- (1) That an understanding should be given providing that electric railways should be put under the jurisdiction of the provinces, but that other lines which were rather steam than electric should be put under the Dominion.
- (2) That, in their relations with municipalities, all roads should be under provincial charter, and that the Government, in the future, should be empowered to determine what shall be the line of demarcation between the federal and provincial railways, and that the Government, in the future, should be empowered to determine what shall be the line of demarcation between the federal and provincial railways, and that the Government, in the future, should be empowered to determine what shall be the line of demarcation between the federal and provincial railways.

Will Pass Bills Anyway. Mr. Graham added that whether an agreement with the provinces on this question of jurisdiction is reached at once or takes some further time to pass, the bills now before parliament will be passed, subject to the terms of whatever may later be agreed on with the provinces regarding their control.

Minister Hendrie Present. Hon. J. S. Hendrie, in company with James Leitch, chairman of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and C. H. Ritchie, K.C., of Toronto, arrived in Ottawa this morning for a conference on behalf of the Ontario Government with Hon. George P. Graham, minister of railways, in regard to the disputed question of jurisdiction over railways as between the federal and provincial governments. This conflict of jurisdiction arises in two different ways: (1) The incorporation of railway companies, and (2) the control of such railways after they have been incorporated.

What Provinces Contend. In regard to the incorporation of companies, the Province of Ontario has urged for some considerable time past that the Dominion was treading on the toes of the provinces in the incorporation of local railways. The principle on which the Dominion Parliament has acted for many years past has been that all railways which run from one province into another, or which run, wholly within the bounds of a single province, across or connect with Dominion railways, are entitled to a federal charter in the B.N.A. Act. It excludes the legislature of a province from exercising jurisdiction over such works, which are wholly situated within the province, are before or after their execution declared by the Parliament of Canada for the advantage of two or more of the provinces.

Question of Control. Intertwined, however, with the question of incorporation is the question of control of the railways when they are incorporated. The Dominion claims it is the one authority to control rates, while the provinces, on the other hand, claim they alone are empowered to control the rates of the railways. The Dominion claims that even if railway companies are incorporated at Ottawa, they should be subject to provincial control as regards their rates and orders may be made between the railways and the municipalities.

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