

The Toronto World

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MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 15, 1912.

ABOUT THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC.

The Mail and Empire has taken to the dangerous course of arguing the question of the hydro-electric commission, and Sir James Whitney will spray to be delivered from such friends. The Mail and Empire, which was but a laggard in love for the system when Hon. Adam Beck and his friends were fighting for its life, now takes the view that as the government provides the money, the government should control the spending of it. We are not concerned to defend the ability and the integrity of the government in such a matter. That question has never been raised. But the Mail and Empire either thru ignorance or policy is trying to whittle away the sole basis of the commission's existence.

The government distinctly declined to supply money for the municipalities for the purposes of the hydro-electric commission. What the government agreed to do was to lend the credit of the government on the security of the municipalities for the money required. But the money is a first charge on the municipalities, and it is on their undertaking to meet all the charges, and provide for the discharge of all the bonds that the government consented to act. The commission is therefore, a joint trustee for the municipalities and the government. It is just as well to bear this in mind before the vapourings of The Mail and Empire come to be accepted as gospel among the politicians.

The point has a bearing on Mr. Rowell's shift position. And now that The Star has committed Mr. Rowell and itself to their present position it will do no harm to remind them that Mr. MacKay's position is quite inconsistent with theirs. Mr. MacKay wanted the government to assume the responsibility and buy water powers and electrical development plants, and to distribute power at flat rates, and do all the other things a politician, as distinguished from a business man, might want to do with an eye to votes, and the most favored locally doctrine. Now are we to have two leaders in the Ontario opposition, one a flat rater, and the other not so flat, or has the flat rater given up his heresy and come into the fold? We may have to wait till the session opens, and perhaps the opposition has decided that if they cannot smite Sir James on one cheek with sufficient force they will try the other one at the same time and trust to catch him with a double punch.

We believe Sir James was more anxious to do justice to Hon. Adam Beck than he was to change the machinery of the commission. Sir James has made no statement yet and we are content to wait till he does. We believe it will be at least more logical and consistent than anything The Mail and Empire or The Star has proposed by way of explanation. If Sir James' objective point was Hon. Adam Beck we feel sure that point will not be lost sight of, and if he satisfies public anticipation on this score the alleged retreat and change of front with which Mr. Rowell so easily consoles himself will be seen to be so much opposition stuff.

Perhaps Mr. Rowell can explain why he starts out on his political career by adopting the methods of a petty attorney before a not too intelligent jury. It will take bigger things than this to move the people of Ontario, and he has distinctly lost ground by such a resort by the amateur tactics of the back-benchers. He does not even appear to be aware that he was making an attack upon Hon. Adam Beck, the idol. It is not too much to say, of the people of Ontario, Mr. Rowell will not reach the heart of Ontario over Mr. Beck's body.

MAETERLINCK'S BLUE BIRD.

It is written in one of the great symbol mysteries that the kings of the earth should bring their glory into the great city, and a picture of the city in its desolation in spite of all its former greatness and wealth, and another picture of its majesty and beauty which it retained true and pure, are given, and of the perfection and magnificence of the last it is said that the kings of the earth should bring the glory and honor of the nations into it. And the first city was only regretted by the merchants because it bought no more of their merchandise, but the everlasting city was notable for quite other treasures.

The English-speaking people have a wonderful and magical city in their language. It is built up of all the precious stones of the earth, from the great

continents, and the seven seas and the isles of the oceans. The treasures of the ages are stored in it, and the kings of the earth bring their honor and glory into it. If it might be written of it as of the city of light that there shall in no wise enter into it anything that defileth, or worketh abomination, or maketh a lie, then might it last forever.

These are by no means too extravagant thoughts to be suggested by the performances of "The Blue Bird" going on at present at the Royal Alexandra Theatre. Maurice Maeterlinck is one of the kings of the earth, and he has brought the honor and glory of his nation into the English tongue. Nourished in mysticism in the writings of Ruysbroeck he early joined the band of writers who are once again teaching the world that the soul is more than food and the body than raiment. Our own James Barrie has made many excursions into the wonderland of the imagination, and Maeterlinck has acknowledged the inspiration he found for the "Blue Bird" in the story of Peter Pan. There is more of the poet in Maeterlinck, and he has had the cooperation of a charming spirit in Madame Maeterlinck, whose assistance one can divine in many of the scenes of the exquisite play.

It is a pity every child in the city could not see it. It is a pity that every father and mother could not see it. Only fathers and mothers and children will really understand it. The other selfish people will keep wondering what it is all about. But even they must be impressed with the exquisite beauty of the spectacle, and the ingenuity of the staging, and the charm of the clever children who act, and the lovely music, and the sense of a larger life.

It is a quaint fancy to face with one, but there is more truth in it than most of us are willing to admit. The Allan Upward has argued a soul into the kinetic molecule, and the argument stands. But to see Dog and Cat and Bread and Milk and Fire and Water all in their proper character on the stage is something not to be forgotten. And what a wonderful scene it is in the graveyard, where the terror of the little girl is the terror of hundreds of thousands of little children all over the land. "I don't want to see the dead! I don't want to see them!" is the child's cry, and that of many an adult. And the climax is of infinite beauty, "where are the dead?" "There are no dead."

Another exquisite scene is that of the common joys—the happiness of Being Well, of Pure Air, of Loving Parents, of the Blue Sky and of Spring. And the four great joys follow, of Understanding, of Being Just, of Seeing What is Beautiful, of Love of Parents. Perhaps it is in the land of the unborn children and in the land of memory that the deepest pathos of the piece is manifest. The hearts that can withstand these appeals are indeed unbreakable. But the whole enchanting series of scenes cannot but move all who see them to a profounder sense of the beauty and wonder of life.

MAY YET SUCCEED.

"The Star finds it impossible to quote The World correctly." Not impossible, but difficult. Thus our sprightly contemporary. But with practice The Star should find it not so difficult to adhere to the formula familiar to those who take the oath in courts of law. After the recent election campaigns, it is no matter for surprise that The Star finds the habit of accuracy difficult, but if it is really in earnest, success is possible. The worse vice may be conquered.

SCIENTIFIC MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Objection is taken in certain quarters to civic government by commission because it is opposed to the British representative system. Nothing has been offered in support of this very vague statement, which indeed for its publication presupposes a misunderstanding of what commission government really means. As the members of the commissions, as these exist in the United States, are elected directly by the people for limited terms, under charters that provide for the initiative, referendum and recall, it is plain that they are just as representative as city councils elected by the people for limited terms. Nor can a conference on the electors of the right to initiate legislation, to pass upon legislation or to remove unsatisfactory commissioners be properly held as derogatory from the representative system. All that it does is to extend the control of the citizens over their representatives and the measures they pass in that capacity or in other words to make civic government more democratic in its character.

Evidence accumulating that the cities of the United States, which have adopted commission government, are well satisfied with the results of their experiment. Mayor McBride of the City of Paterson, N.J., recently gave strong testimony to the advantages that have come to it since it changed to the commission form of government. At a recent meeting of the New Jersey mayors, Governor Woodrow Wilson gave it as his opinion that the country is entering upon an age of scientific efficiency and that this must be introduced into its systems of municipal government. His idea of the best form is a simplified government "wherein exists the concentration of authority and responsibility." That is the secret of successful business management and the running of the

PRUDENT PREPARATION IN YEARS OF PROSPERITY

"In your prosperity to-day remember that lean years must come."—Monetary Times. The prudent man prepares for the lean years by husbanding his resources during the years of plenty. The easiest, simplest and safest way to do this is to deposit regularly such portion of your income as is not immediately required in a strong and elastic institution like the Canada Permanent, where it will be available when wanted, and in the meantime will be earning interest. Or, all your receipts may be deposited, and your payments made by cheque.

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executive departments of a city is a business demanding an ability and experience at least equal to that required by the largest private concerns. Nothing detracts more from efficiency than division of responsibility, rendered all the more obnoxious and detrimental when responsibility is shared by a council elected by wards and anxious to use their influence to sustain their local popularity. The system repeatedly urged by The World is, we believe, that best adapted to Canadian conditions and to secure efficient municipal administration.

SHEEP INDUSTRY IN CANADA.

In July, 1910, the Dominion department of agriculture appointed Messrs. W. A. Dryden and W. T. Ritch, as special commissioners, to investigate the wool and mutton industries of Canada as compared with those of the United Kingdom and the United States. The investigation in Canada was made province by province, numerous farms were visited and direct information obtained thru small meetings arranged thru provincial officials in advance. Many useful suggestions were gathered in the United States, of which the most important appeared to be the comprehensive experiment undertaken in connection with the marketing of wool. About three months were spent in studying conditions and methods in Great Britain, particularly in the light of the possibility of establishing a permanent market there for surplus Canadian wool and mutton, in the event of a prospective advance in the production of these commodities in the Dominion.

The commissioners' report, just issued from the office of the veterinary director general of the live stock commissioner at Ottawa, is of a highly important and interesting character. It is believed to be by far the most exhaustive treatise which has yet appeared in Canada relative to the raising of sheep and the production of wool, and is of special value in view of the indifference manifested by too many Canadian farmers towards sheep raising. In the three final chapters of their report, the commissioners present a summary of the results of the whole investigation, and make many recommendations, which, if adopted, would, in their opinion, conduce to the encouragement and development of the sheep industry. The report is now available for distribution, and a copy may be obtained upon application to the live stock commissioner, department of agriculture, Ottawa.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

As the result of its last year's trading, the net profits earned by the Royal Bank of Canada crossed the million dollar mark. After the usual deductions and necessary allowances, they reached \$1,182,249, an increase of no less than \$209,912 over those of the previous year and equal to 18.3 per cent. on the \$6,200,000 of capital stock. This and the other details given in the forty-second annual statement, which appears elsewhere in this issue of The World, affords another indication of the remarkable character of the year 1911, as it has been disclosed in the reports of the larger banking institutions of the country.

The statement, published to-day, shows that the Royal Bank has experienced a wonderfully prosperous year. Deposits increased by upwards of \$16,000,000, the total now standing at \$88,294,000. Commercial loans amounted to \$59,646,000, being 67.5 per cent. of the deposit. Evidence of the excellent and conservative management is afforded by the fact that the readily available assets amount to \$47,738,000, or 61 per cent. of the total liabilities to the public, while the actual cash on hand, balances on deposit with other banks and call loans in New York and London, Eng., exceed 22 per cent. of the same liabilities. It is no less significant that the total assets increased from \$82,510,000 to \$110,528,000 during the year.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT TORONTO.

Cheap Excursion From Canadian Northern Stations, Brighton to Ottawa inclusive, Thursday, Jan. 18th, 1912. Come and bring the children. Toronto presents many attractions at this season: Theaters, hockey matches, stores and public places of entertainment. Regular morning train next Thursday. No crowding. Beautiful new well ventilated equipment. Rates: Ottawa, \$1.25; Bowmanville, \$1.35; Orono, \$1.50; Cobourg, \$1.65; Port Hope, \$1.75; Colborne, \$2.25 and Brighton, \$2.60. Other points in proportion. Children half fare. Tickets good to return January 19, except from Oseca and west; valid to return same day only. Tickets and all information from C.N.O. agents.

ANGLICANS BEGIN BIG MISSION CAMPAIGN

Local Clergy Yesterday Preached First of Series of Foreign Aid Sermons.

Toronto Anglican clergy yesterday began a series of three Sundays of missionary sermons in connection with the laymen's objective of \$20,000 of missionary contributions to Toronto to the Church of England, in Canada, mission fund. Rev. Dr. Taylor, Y.M.C.A. secretary at Shanghai was the speaker at St. Paul's Church, Bloor-street, yesterday morning, in which he gave a vivid portrayal of the changes in China as certain to open up that empire in the near future, to missionaries, more than ever.

At St. Alban's Cathedral the preachers were, Rev. Canon McNabb and Rev. S. H. W. Hornbrook. John W. Woods of New York, general secretary of foreign missions of the Episcopal Church in the United States, and Dr. Taylor, of Shanghai, will be the chief speakers at the annual banquet of the Anglican Laymen at St. James' Cathedral Parish Hall next Thursday evening.

THE FARMER'S SON'S OPPORTUNITY.

One reason why so many boys leave the farm for the city is that of the income of the father to take the boy into his confidence and make clear to him that he is not merely a "helper of wood and stone," but that he is in full partnership with him and has a personal interest in the success of the work. Those of us who were raised on the farm know of course, that it would be practically impossible for the father alone to demonstrate this to his son by a cash consideration, but if the father's disaffection are not to be planted, some greater consideration for the son's services will have to be made than that of merely board and clothing.

If, say, the son knew that he would receive even a small share of the proceeds from the sale of a pig, or a lamb, or a cow or a horse, to do with as he might like, to save or to spend, we believe, speaking from experience, that the arrangement would be mutually advantageous.

The son does not like to feel under the obligation of going to his father's farm, and he does not like to see some expenditure, and, besides, he should be in a position to lay up something for the "rainy day." The needs of a quarter of a century ago are not the same as the needs of the present day; nor did the boys of that time have the same facilities for investment as the boys now have. Our door strong financial institutions which accept small amounts on deposit; and we also have the Canadian Government's great annuities system, in regard to which a word of explanation may not be out of place. It was approved by members of both houses of parliament, and is a guarantee of the security of the whole of the Dominion of Canada, and there could be no better or safer plan of investment as a means of making provision for old age, than the payment of a small annuity for some many years as may be desired. The government attends to all the details free of charge.

For example, a payment of \$12—the price of one hog—made for a boy of 10, and continued until he is 60, will give him an annuity of \$215.20 for life. The same annuity system, if he will receive \$35.73, or over \$120 a year more than he would receive at 60. The same annuity could be purchased for a boy of any other age at a little advance in this cost.

If, therefore, a farmer's boy knew that at the time when he shall be no longer able to work he would have a regular annuity for the remainder of his life, and that if he died before drawing the first payment of annuity, all that he had paid in with 3 per cent. interest would be returned to him in his heirs, what a difference this would make in his outlook; how much more contented he would be to remain on the farm, and how much more honorable—and how much more independent he would be in his old age.

This is worth the serious consideration of every farmer, who has boys, and of every farmer's son who is old enough to reason for himself. The government's system is, of course, available not only to the sons and daughters of every other man who makes Canada his home, no matter what his nationality or creed may be. Literature explaining this annuity system may be obtained at the post-office, or on application to the superintendent of annuities, Ottawa, to whom your letters go free of postage.

ONE WAY OF GETTING AROUND THE LAW.

Responding to the appeals of thousands of night workmen who have toiled in the city, the council of Chicago passed an ordinance aimed particularly at the fruit pedlars, and decreed that they should not cry their wares anywhere within the city limits. Most of these pedlars, says Youth's Companion, are Greeks, and some of them paid no attention to the new regulation. Officers arrested several, and took them before the police courts, where they were either fined or reprimanded, and discharged on their promise to conform to the law. A policeman in plain clothes, white stroiling along his beat one morning, heard a stentorian voice shouting "E-bano-o-o!" He proceeded to investigate. A fruit-pedlar, driving thru an adjacent alley, was passing over a curb or two to emit his cry. The policeman hastened across a vacant lot and intercepted him. "Hi, there!" he exclaimed. "Stop shouting 'Bananas' or I'll run you in. It's no shout," said the pedlar. "I talk to my horse, 'Banno'." "Yes, sir." "Look here, George. I've seen you and your horse before. Last week you called him 'Bill'." "Yeh, I change his name." "Have all your horses changed the names of your horses?" "Yeh; some of 'em. Ap-pid, some Fanny. Same horse, new name. Gidd-up, E-bano-o-o!"

Orangeville Athlete Dies.

ORANGEVILLE, Jan. 13.—Norman Dahl, son of Mrs. William Dahl, of this town, died last night at the Galt Hospital, following an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Dahl was 22 years old and was in the employ of the Dominion Paper Co. here for some time, leaving here for Galt a few weeks ago. He was an athletic man and very popular.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

MANILA, Jan. 14.—Gen. W. P. Hall, second in command of the U. S. Army and at one time military governor of the Philippines, is here in company with Pastor C. T. Russell, Prof. F. H. Robinson, Dr. L. W. Jones, Mr. J. T. D. Pyles, Mr. E. W. W. Kuehn and Mr. Maxwell, the special committee of foreign missions investigation, appointed by the International Bible Students Association. They were heartily welcomed and given every facility for noting civil and missionary activities amongst the Filipinos. Pastor Russell gave two addresses to-day to large audiences, chiefly non-Christians. He reported his address from the text, "Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth, as it is done in heaven." (Matt. vi. 10). He said:

Many of us have learned to appreciate a republican form of government, the very highest type of civil administration. I trust that I am not one whit behind the most patriotic of you in my appreciation of the great Government of the United States, which many of us believe is the noblest that has yet risen among men. Nevertheless, the bible teaches that Messiah's reign will be that of a monarchy, not only so, it will be a very exclusive and aristocratic monarchy. Additionally, it will be most autocratic—theocratic; the will of its subjects will not be consulted in the slightest particular.

At first, in alarm, we are ready to say, would not that be a most dangerous condition of things? Could any royal family, however noble and generous, be entrusted with such autocratic power without fear of its being misused for the enslavement of the people? Have we not learned this in the history of the past six thousand years? Yes, yes, my dear friends; I heartily agree to all this, but when I shall describe to you the nature of the kingdom that is to be established and its personnel, all your fears will assuredly vanish.

Scripturally, it is described as the Fifth Universal Empire of earth. I remind you of the divinely inspired dream of King Nebuchadnezzar, as interpreted by the Prophet Daniel. The great image of Daniel ii. 31, was described as representing the four successive universal empires of earth—Babylon, Medo-Persia, Greece, and Rome. No fifth universal empire has been possible; hence the failure of Napoleon and of papacy to accomplish the things which the bible foretold.

The pastor declared that the present governments of Europe represent the ten toes of Nebuchadnezzar's image, which he pictured as the feet of a man. They will be smitten, in a great time of trouble, as outlined in this prophesy. The trouble will entirely sweep away all present human governments, on earth, the kingdom of Messiah, taking their place, will gradually, during a thousand years, fill the whole earth. This in Nebuchadnezzar's vision, was pictured as the stone taken out of the mountain without hands, miraculously, which smote the image in its feet and then became, itself, a great mountain or kingdom, and filled the whole earth.

Anticipating thoughts in the minds of his hearers, Pastor Russell claimed that Christendom has been astray for some time on this point, that we have declared Christ's kingdom as already existing amongst men—quite contrary to the bible. The kingdoms of Europe, until they are called Christendom, which means Christ's kingdom. But what! said the pastor, how untrue! The kingdom claim upon their coins is being resigned by the grace of God, yet the bible says that they are "kingdoms of this world," and that the great ruler is Satan, the prince of this world, and that these, and these, numbering the children of obedience, the rule of the world is accordingly contrary to divine order.

Nevertheless, the pastor claimed that the church is the kingdom of Messiah in an earthly state. It is the kingdom of heaven suffering violence, as Jesus said (Matt. xi. 12). The king suffered violence, His faithful apostles suffered violence, and all of His faithful followers since then have suffered violence. This lesson, to endure violence as good soldiers, is one of the tests of loyalty upon the called and chosen, who are proving faithful, may be some joint-heirs with Jesus in His Messianic kingdom.

As the glorified Jesus is to be the great king, the great priest and the great judge of the world during the thousand years of His glorious reign, so the elect church, gathered from every nation, people, kindred and tongue, are to be under-priests, under-kings, and subordinate judges. But the great work of Christ and the church will be one. The kingly office will be for the ruling, controlling and subduing, with authority and power, the priestly office will be exercised for the blessing, encouragement, instruction and support of all who will avail themselves of the glorious privileges of that time to become perfect men and to attain everlasting life—all that was lost in Eden and that was redeemed at Calvary.

The title of judge is a comprehensive one; it includes the giving of a trial as well as the passing and execution of the sentence at the close. The trial day for the world will be a thousand years long. St. Paul says, "God has appointed a day in which He will judge the world in righteousness." He also advises us, "Know ye not that the saints shall judge the world?" (I Cor. vi. 2). This day of judgment, as St. Peter shows, will be a thousand years long, for "a day with the Lord is as a thousand years." (II Pet. iii. 8). It will be a glorious day of opportunity for the world, when the knowledge of God shall reach every creature. "All the high eyes shall be opened, and all the deaf ears shall be unstopped." (Isa. xxxv. 5). Only the wilfully wicked will be destroyed in the Second Day. Ultimately, every creature in heaven and earth shall be heard praying Him that sitteth upon the throne, and the Lamb's voice. Therefore, there shall be no more sighing, crying, or dying.

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At Osgoode Hall ANNOUNCEMENTS. Jan. 13, 1912. Motions set down for single court for Monday, 15th inst., at 11 a.m.: 1. Long v. Ottawa, Civil. 2. Nicholson v. Nicholson. 3. Re Koulach estate. Peremptory list for divisional court for Monday, 15th inst., at 11 a.m.: 1. Holman v. Knox and cross appeal. 2. Caldwell v. Campenu. 3. Re Sturmer and Beaverfont. 4. Re Dale estate. 5. McKinnley v. Graham. Peremptory list for court of appeal for Monday, 15th inst., at 11 a.m.: 1. Clark v. Loftus. 2. Toronto v. Toronto Ry. Co. 3. Merchants' Bank v. Thompson. 4. Union Bank v. Crate. Master's Chambers. Before Cartwright, K.C. Master. Martin v. Clarke, H. J. Martin for plaintiff, J. Shilton for defendant. Motion by plaintiff for judgment under C.R. 60 on a covenant in a mortgage made on May 20, 1889. Judgment: The release of which the defendant seeks, is to be produced within a fortnight. If it is not done judgment should go unless defendant prefers to have the case go to trial in the usual way. This order for judgment only allowed on the ground of the long delay in bringing this action, and the total silence of the plaintiff for so many years on the matter. Costs of the motion in the cause. Kendler v. Axler; Levy v. Axler. L. M. Singer for defendant. Motion by defendant on consent in such case as on order vacating certificate of his pendens. Orders made. Webb v. Clarkson, McLeod (Master & Co.) for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff on order showing the time for appearance to ten days. Order made. Arthur v. Hawes—Shaver (Hodgins & Co.) for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff on consent for an order for judgment for \$275.78 and \$10 costs. Order made. Schwartz v. Toronto Ry. Co.—F. McCarthy for defendant, W. J. Mackenzie for plaintiff. A motion by defendant for an order setting aside interlocutory judgment. Order made allowing defendant to plead, which they must do in ten days. Costs of the motion in the cause. Rumble v. T. H. and R. Railway. T. H. Pelne for defendant. Motion by defendant for an order dismissing action with costs for default in giving security as ordered. Order made. Judge's Chambers. Before Middleton, J. Scott v. Eriton—D. O. Cameron for applicant. Motion by applicant for an order striking out jury notice. Judgment: Under C. R. 1322 no make an order for trial without a jury. Costs in cause. Single Court. Before Middleton, J. The Capital Manufacturing Co. v. Buffalo Specialty Co.—R. C. H. Cassels for defendant; R. V. Sinclair, K. L. for plaintiff. A motion by defendant for an order setting aside the order made by the local judge at Ottawa, purporting to restrain the defendants from doing business by writing to or otherwise notifying customers of the plaintiffs of the sale of such customers of the plaintiffs' goods, known under the plaintiffs' registered trade mark as "Royal Gem" veneer constitutes an infringement of an alleged trade mark claimed by the defendants, and from threatening such customers of the plaintiffs with actions for damages for such alleged infringement. Judgment: This is a striking instance of the abuse of the power of the court to grant an interim injunction. An ex parte injunction was obtained from Judge McTavish, and a motion was made to continue it before the judge presiding at the Ottawa sittings, under section 91, O. J. This motion was dismissed because it was not within the section. On the same day another motion was made ex parte to Judge Gurnea, and a similar injunction was granted at Ottawa, who granted a precisely similar order on the same material restraining the same acts until Jan. 15. Consolidated rules 46, 35 et seq. apply. The provisions of these rules are daily ignored in practice, but they still exist, and ought to be rigorously enforced. It has become a practice to apply ex parte injunctions in every case, and ex parte injunctions are often granted practically on proscribe, frequently to the great injury of the defendant. The fact that an injunction had already been obtained from one local judge completely exhausted the local jurisdiction. It is not contemplated that a local judge whose power to restrain is limited to eight days, should be able to restrain indefinitely by granting a series of eight-day injunctions. It is even more vicious when the plaintiff applies to a second local judge for his second ex parte injunction. Motion granted and injunction dissolved, with costs to the defendant.

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Ask to be introduced to POLLY PRIM. Laco curtains cleaned and returned all ready to hang—no shrinkage. 41 FOUNTAIN THE CLEANER. In any event, I have no power over the costs of the proceedings before the assize judge, but the order may, unless the plaintiff objects, cover the costs of the motion to continue the injunction now set aside and vacated. This will save the making of a separate order on its return. Trial. Before Latchford, J. Forbes v. Forbes—F. C. Kirby (Windsor) for claimants; F. G. McHugh (Windsor) for Forbes estate. This was an issue to try the question whether Ida Marney Forbes, Irene Forbes, Morrow Marney Forbes, Cavanagh and William Alexander Franklin Forbes, are the widow and children respectively of William Alexander Forbes, deceased. Judgment: I find that Ida Marney Forbes, as she is named in the claimants, is the widow of William Alexander Forbes, and that Irene Forbes Morrow, Marnie Forbes, Cavanagh and William Alexander Franklin Forbes, are his children. If necessary the proceedings may be amended by substituting for the name Ida Marney Forbes, the name Ida Marney Forbes Day. The claimants are entitled to their costs. Six Perish. MOOSE JAW, Jan. 12.—A total of six persons perished in remote parts around Moose Jaw during the recent storm of three weeks' duration.