The Toronto World

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THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, '12

NO COULTER ON THE PLOW.

Most of the troubles at the city hall are due to the refusal of almost everyone in authority there to recognize the phenomenal growth of Toronto. The old stagers were more or less bitten in 1889, because they speculated on credit and not with real money. The people with real money then are the princes of to-day. It is the people with real money who are carrying on the development of the city in which the old credit-bitten reactionaries do not believe. A few others who have made their pile and do not want anyone else to share in the good fortune, would bottle the city up tight. The World is as much opposed to a boom as anyone can be, but it is simply absurd to sit down and shut one's eyes and declare that the real estate situation in Toronto is an artificial or imaginary one.

The congestion in the city hall is the result of putting off during the last ten years what should have been done whenever the need arose. All these needs have now become so belated and urgent that the whole situation is scandalous, and would be so considered if it existed in connection with any private enterprise. The few men of any ability in the city government are shackled at every turn by the obstruction of those who know nothing except the ease with which progress can be blocked.

The failure to achieve the extension of Victoria-street is one of those bungles which go down in history as the product of a troop of incompetents. They will tell you at the city hall what a mistake it was not to provide a square in front of the city hall twenty-three years ago, or to widen Yonge-street twenty years ago. Similar mistakes are being made to-day, and with rejoicing.

There seems only one remedy, and that is the appointment of a commission of executive officers by a council elected for that purpose alone. Men of constructive capacity are needed. The city council seems able only to develop obstructive or destructive talents. These are of little use in a city growing at the rate Toronto is. Officials who deny or deplore the growth are useless for the people's purposes.

When things are blackest they take a turn. They can scarcely be much blacker. It would be a real benefit to Toronto if the city hall machine came to an absolute standstill. There are men in the city quite capable of running it on sane, business lines, and keeping it out of the perils from which it is at present unprotected, but while the present system continues neither the outsiders, nor those who form part of the machine, however willing or able, can escape the general paralysis.

What is the matter with the mayor, people ask, that he does not do what is needed? If he were set, one-pointed, on the accomplishment of any civic policy to the exclusion of other considerations, he could not fail to secure its success.

"DO YOU TRUST THE PEOPLE?"

Under the above caption, Colonel Roosevelt contributes a signed article to his magazine, The Outlook, repeating in the main his Columbus speech, and replying to the objections to his proposal, to have an appeal from the courts to the people whenever the former declare a statute to be unconstitutional. Those who differ from him are accused of being unwilling to "trust the people."

But one may ask, "What people?" In many states of the Union the majority of the people are not "trusted" with the franchise or with any share in the government. No one seriously objects to this—not even Colonel Roosevelt proposes to remedy it—because it is generally admitted that the colored people in some of the southern states are not fitted for self-government. Moreover, many white citizens of the United States, both native and foreign, are careless of their privileges of citizenship, and are disposed to barter their franchise.

In the old days every American was a king; if Colonel Roosevelt had his way every American will be a supreme court judge.

PLANNING INDIA'S NEW CAPITAL.

For professional assistance in the laying out of the new Indian capital at Delhi the government of that great Asiatic dependency has turned to a civic official. At a recent meeting of the city council of Liverpool a letter was read from the under secretary of state for India explaining that it was desired to obtain the advice of an engineer of large experience in the problems of city development, and that the government believed that the city engineer of Liverpool was eminently qualified to give them the assistance of which they are in need in the preliminary stages of their great undertakings.

The council, needless to say, acceded to the request and lent the services of their engineer for a period of five months. It also congratulated him on his appointment and the government on the choice that had been made. Mr. Brodie, who will thus be associated with an event of considerable historic importance, has earned distinction as a town planner during his long connection with the development of Liverpool. The incident is of importance because it illustrates the type of official that is encouraged in British cities. Instead of holding back improvements, they are almost invariably in advance of their contemporaries.

"BLUE-COATED" TYRANNY.

If excesses are sometimes committed by strikers, it must be said in extenuation that the authorities too often seem to serve the employers instead of standing neutral between the parties and preserving order. This partiality has been strikingly the case more than once in the United States. Special constables are sworn in by the hundred, are paid by the employer, and work for him. The militia are sent to the scene of the disturbance, and virtually placed at the disposal of the owner of the property they are under orders to protect. He entertains the officers at his club and they soon get to agree nicely about the need of a strong hand. This suits the colonel, who thinks of Napoleon and his "whiff of grapeshot." For in some cases putting on a uniform inflames the mind of the wearer and transforms the man himself. The man who in private life may be an accommodating clerk or an obsequious salesman, becomes a ruthless tyrant when placed in military command.

The recent performance of the militia and police at Lawrence, Mass., is in point. These blue-coated boobies refused to permit the children of the strikers to leave the town where they were almost starving in order to go to other places where good homes awaited them. The parents wished the children to go. The tickets were purchased, and a special train was waiting at the station, but not only were the children not permitted to board the train, but they were beaten back and their mothers in some cases were severely clubbed.

Certainly, the children were not so well off in Lawrence as to justify such heroic measures to keep them in that place. A number of them were taken to Washington and have testified before the house committee on rules. Each child started to work when he was fourteen years old or under; the wages run from $1.50 to $5 a week, ten cents a week being deducted for drinking water. The children, drawn at random from families in Lawrence, whose members are mill hands, testify to living now and then on bread and water; butter is never eaten by the work people of Lawrence, and meat once a week is considered a good average.

No wonder the police clubbed and the soldiers bayoneted children who would run away from such luxury as this!

WILL MAKE THE COUNTRY.

Earl Grey said recently that steam has made the towns, and he believes that electricity will make the country. His remark is both sententious and true, and nowhere so true as in Canada and Ontario. It is of the utmost importance that the splendid water powers of the province should be utilized for the production of white coal at the cheapest rates possible under an exact business management. It is of no less importance that they ought not to be misused for the purpose of floating large profits into the pockets of exploiters versed in the devious methods of high finance. Electricity is going to transform the agricultural industry and to make life in rural districts worth living. Its development must therefore be protected from diversion to other than public purposes, and every care must be taken that both in city and country consumers shall have a square deal. Much has already been accomplished, but more needs to be done before public rights can be completely secured from assault.

Dr. Hastings' campaign against the public drinking cup is not appreciated in some quarters. He has five good reasons for his action. The public cup transmits scarlet fever, diphtheria, pneumonia, tuberculosis and syphilis.

It is stated in an evening paper that Rev. W. B. Stewart, who has just died at the age of 78, "as a boy was a friend and playmate of Thomas Carlyle." There must be some mistake here, as in 1831, when Mr. Stewart was born, Carlyle was nearing forty years of age.

The Mail and Empire says it "cannot agree with the suffragettes when they argue that the tremendous intellectual and moral superiority of men is due to the fact that they are able to vote." The Mail and Empire speaks from experience. It has been voting for years.

THE STANDARD LOAN COMPANY.

This morning The World publishes elsewhere in this issue the 12th annual report made by the directors of the Standard Loan Co. to the shareholders at their recent meeting. It shows that the earnings for the year ending Dec. 31 last were $168,556.36, which, with the balance of $5277.82 brought forward, made $173,834.78 available for disposal. From that amount have been paid the cost of management, interest on deposits and debentures and two half-yearly dividends of three per cent each, or six per cent. for the year. In addition, $50,000 has been carried to the reserve fund, now standing at $160,000; $723 has been written off office furniture account and $3839.86 placed at credit or profit and loss account.

The report states that both interest and instalments of principal on mortgages and securities held by the company have been promptly met. This affords an excellent criterion of the sound judgment exercised in placing investments and for this the vice-president, Mr. W. S. Dinnick, deserves the highest credit. The total amount represented by mortgages and securities is $2,577,678.19, and these have been verified by the auditors. They also give the satisfactory assurance that the books are well kept, the loans in good condition, and all required information freely and fully given. The report and financial statement could not be otherwise than gratifying to the shareholders.

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 bear interest at FOUR PER CENT. per annum, payable half-yearly.

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.

Interest is computed from the date on which the money is received.

They have long been a favorite investment of Benevolent 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 amount of more than ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

A miniature Specimen Debenture, with Interest Coupons attached, copy of Annual Report, and all particulars, will be forwarded on application. 345

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

TORONTO STREET, TORONTO. Established 1855.

NEW LAID EGGS.

Editor World: One day last week someone wrote in your paper under the heading "Eggs, Eggs."

In the first place you say there are no new laid eggs except city laid, and as the city was about to abolish poultry keeping, you would be without strictly new laid eggs. Whoever the writer was showed that he was not and is not posted in our egg supply, and how a few of us are endeavoring to fill the said bill far better than the small chicken keepers of the city in their pent up, unsanitary little coops—unsanitary, because they lack room, and have not the time to clean and disinfect them. With 12 or 15 hens, they often take several days to get a dozen eggs. Therefore, the first eggs in basket are by your own statement stale before they are sold. An egg is perfectly fresh and strictly new laid while they are hatchable, which is counted at outside 10 days for reliability; after that the egg begins to lost its strength.

Now, Mr. Editor, the writer was a keeper of hens in the city and is fully schooled in all the disadvantages. It is a continued toil, clean, clean, and disinfect day after day and while it is fine, your spirits run high, but let a spell of wet come and you will begin to ask yourself, will my neighbors kick about this smell? Mine did not, but my own family did, and at last we got out into the country whence we can send you Toronto people breakfast eggs laid the day before under very favorable conditions.

New laid, well fed, cleanly housed, lots of fresh air, means healthy hens, therefore, a far better article for food than can be got in the city.

But The World must give us a correct report of the egg market so we can keep in touch with your wants. Ond, as you say, an egg, such as described above, is worth far more than what is termed fresh eggs, some of which I know have been stored in their owner's houses for eight months and sold in Toronto as fresh, just lately.

If Toronto people will assist us more by their patronage, they would be better served and at no more than the best market price, to which we, who are striving to improve on the supply of eggs, are entitled. W. Bate.

Whitevale, Feb. 23.

COUSINS MARRYING.

Editor World: Would you be so kind as to advise me thru the earliest possible issue of your valuable paper on the following:

"If A and B are first cousins, what relation would A's children and B's children be to each other. Also do you see any objection, or do you think it advisable for A's daughter to marry B's son?"

I would very much appreciate your sincere advice on the above, as it is a matter of great importance to me.

Rheta A.

A's and B's children would be second cousins. According to law there is nothing to prevent A and B or their children from marrying. The marriage of cousins in the first degree is objected to by some churches, but except where disease is present, an objection which applies to all unions, experience does not support the objection.—Ed.

A NATIONAL TRAGEDY.

Here is a tragic situation. In China, thru drought and flood 3,750,000 human beings are starving and will perish this spring and summer if relief does not come. In Canada foodstuffs worth millions of dollars are spoiling because the crops were too heavy for the railways to ship to the east. And this is happening while the Chinese nation is in the agonies of a new political birth. Has the world ever beheld such an appealing need as in China, or so urgent a call for "first aid" to the suffering as that which comes to Canada? The facilities for shipping grain westward to the Pacific and on to China are better than for sending it east to the Atlantic.

To save this unusable surplus from wanton waste and to send it where it is so sorely wanted is our first and most compelling national duty. In how many ways will it come back to us as individuals and as a nation? The United States, alone amongst the nations, refunded a large part of the Boxer Rebellion indemnity on condition that the money be spent on the education of Chinese students in United States colleges and universities, and already the American nation is reaping a reward in the confidence and good will of the people of China, who now have a thousand students in the United States who will return as missionaries of international good-will.

Let our government and people unite immediately to send liberal supplies of wheat, oats, flour and other food; and follow this up later with scientific advice and help in forest restoration, flood prevention and improvement in agricultural methods, the lack of which has brought the present troubles.

SUNDAY SKATING.

Editor World: Will you please let us know if the bylaw includes skating? If not, kindly let the people know thru your widely circulated paper. It looks like a put up job of the L. R. A. to me. J. W. Miller.

There is no bylaw to prevent skating on Sunday. It is a moot point whether the city could pass such a bylaw, but the attempt has not been made. The policemen were, of course, acting ultra vires in preventing skating. Whoever issued orders to them is to blame.

Died Thru Neglect Of Foster Parents

Clayton Bickford and Wife of Winchester, Ont., to Be Tried for Manslaughter.

WINCHESTER, Ont., March 6.—(Can. Press)—At 3.45 this morning the jury enquiring into the death of Catherine Saint Pierre, an 11-year-old girl, returned a verdict of manslaughter against Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Bickford of this town, with whom the child had resided.

The girl died suddenly under peculiar circumstances a few days ago, and stories of ill-treatment by her foster parents led the authorities to hold an inquest. Crown Attorney Dingwall of Cornwall examined several neighbors of the family and others and shocking conditions were revealed. A sister of Mrs. Bickford said she had seen the child sent outside in her bare feet to fetch water from a well. Mrs. Bickford had also threatened to kill her.

Clayton Bickford and his wife appeared before Magistrate Bow for preliminary hearing to-day. They were committed for trial at the spring assizes and will be taken to Cornwall jail this afternoon.

HANOVER WANTS "FLYING POST."

HANOVER, March 6.—The council of Hanover has passed a resolution in favor of the continuing of the extra mail known as "The Flying Post," believing it to be a great benefit to this north country, and especially to the twelve large manufacturing establishments here and the merchants and other citizens of Hanover.

The first of five new tourist cars supplied for approval of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, by the Canada Car and Foundry Co., was on exhibition at the Bonaventure Station, yesterday, and declared by experts to be not only one of the finest of its type ever turned out, but to be in many respects the equal of a standard Pullman car. Spotless in the fresh coating of cool green paint, the car is as attractive in appearance from the outside as it is from within, where the finish thruout is of mahogany. At the rear is a smoking room and lavatory equipped with nickelene wash stands, then comes the kitchen with Kerr's "Regal" range, burning coal. The main body of the car has a seating and sleeping capacity of 56 persons. In front is a linen cupboard and the ladies' lavatory, which is also very handsomely equipped. The upholstery is of "Pegamoid," or imitation leather thruout, and the floor covering of linoleum with a narrow strip of aisle carpet. The light is supplied by the Pintsch gas system and electricity, and the heat by the gold Duplex coil heater. The length of the car over end sills is 74 feet. Altogether it can be said with perfect truth that the newcomer to Canada, no matter what his means, is transported in greater comfort so far as the Grand Trunk Pacific is concerned, than were the wealthiest travelers not so many years back, and certainly in a manner that bears favorable comparison with railway systems in other parts of the world.

Settlers' Excursions to the West, via the Popular Route.

The Grand Trunk Railway System to Chicago, and thence connecting lines. Commencing Tuesday, March 12, and continuing every Tuesday thereafter until April 30, to principal points in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, Montana and North Dakota, including points on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, shortest line, fastest time, finest service getween Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Edmonton. Before deciding on your trip consult any Grand Trunk agent for full particulars and literature, or write A. E. Duff, district passenger agent, Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

"There are always two sides to a question."

"That used to be the accepted idea," replied Senator Sorghum; "but the number of parties formed to take up different sides would indicate that the modern question as a rule is at least

How to Treat Sprains and Strains

After Ten Days' Suffering Mr. Quinn Says Nothing Cures Like Nerviline.

Thousands Recommend "Nerviline."

One of the most soul-distressing accidents that can befall one is a bad ankle or wrist sprain. "If I had only known of 'Nerviline' earlier, I could have saved myself an enormous amount of pain and many agonizing nights of sleeplessness." Thus writes P. P. Quinn.

"I tumbled from a hay loft to the barn floor and sprained my right ankle and left wrist. They swelled rapidly and caused excruciating pains. It was not convenient to go to the city, and the liniment in the house was useless. When I got Nerviline relief came quickly. It took down the swelling, relieved the pain, and gave me wonderful comfort.

"I can recommend Nerviline for strains, bruises, swellings, muscular pains, and sore back. I have proved it a sure cure in such cases."

Think what it might some day mean to you to have right in your home, ready for an accident or emergent sickness, a bottle or two of Nerviline. Get it to-day.

Large size bottles, 50c, or sample size 25c, at all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

At Osgoode Hall

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Wednesday, March 6, 1912.

List of cases set down for hearing before Mr. Justice Sutherland on Thursday, March 7, at 11 a.m.:

1. Business v. Regal.
2. Re Crowe Estate.
3. Gilray v. Conn.
4. Re Goldfields, Limited.
5. Re Craig, Craig v. Reid.

Divisional Court.

Peremptory list for Thursday, March 7, at 11 a.m.:

1. Gallagher v. Ketchum.
2. Stoness v. Anglo-American.
3. Kelly v. Macklem.
4. Bishop v. Knowlton.
5. Greer v. Armstrong.
6. Benoit v. Foucault.

Masters' Chambers.

Before Cartwright, K.C., Master.

Traders Bank v. Dube — S. Alfred Jones, K.C., for plaintiffs. Motion by plaintiffs for summary judgment under rule 603. No cause shown. Judgment granted.

Swaisland v. G.T.R. Co.—F. E. Raney, for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff for order for further discovery. Frank McCarthy for defendants, contra. At defendants' request, motion enlarged until Monday.

Hill v. Fletcher—S. Alfred Jones, K.C., for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff for judgment. F. Aylesworth for defendant, contra. Motion dismissed. Costs in cause.

Clarkson v. McNaught (four actions) —F. Arnoldi, K.C., for defendants in each case. Motion by defendants in each case for order for consolidation. F. R. Mackelcan for plaintiff, contra. Reserved.

Barker v. Sandwich—F. Aylesworth for defendants. Motion by defendants for order to postpone trial on ground of absence of material witness and for medical examination of plaintiff, and for further discovery. Frank McCarthy for plaintiff, contra. Reserved.

Hannay v. Fletcher—S. Alfred Jones, K.C., for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff for judgment. F. Aylesworth for defendant, contra. Motion dismissed with costs in cause.

McFarland v. Hawkesbury Lumber Company—S. S. Martin for defendants. Motion by defendants to strike out paragraph 9 of the reply as departure, and for leave to rejoin. W. R. Smyth, K.C., for plaintiff, contra. Order made allowing defendants to rejoin within one week. Costs in cause.

Smyth v. Foley, Carter v. Foley, and Macintosh v. Foley—G. M. Clark for defendants, other than Foley and Kerr. Motion by certain defendants for particulars of reply, and for extension of time to rejoin. W. R. Smyth, K.C., for plaintiffs, contra. Reserved.

Single Court.

Before Sutherland, J.

British America v. Shortiss — On consent, motion stands adjourned for one week.

Re Irwin Estate—On consent, motion stands enlarged one week.

Youngson v. Doty—Charles Garrow for plaintiff. Wm. Proudfoot, K.C., for defendant. Upon consent, motion stands adjourned for one week. Injunction to continue as against the company in the meantime.

Re Farrell Estate—F. G. Crowell, for executors. Frank McCarthy for Edward Farrell. Motion enlarged for one week.

Re McKinnon Estate—F. S. Wallbridge for executors. Motion to stand adjourned for one week.

Uptergraff v. S. Caulfield—J. F. Edgar for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff for judgment in terms of consent minutes. Judgment in terms restraining defendants from making, constructing, using or vending certain patented overshoes for horses as covered by a certain patent issued to one George N. Kennedy, and for damages for infringement.

Uptergraff v. F. R. Caulfield—J. F. Edgar for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff for judgment as in similar case above. Judgment granted in terms of consent minutes.

Dean v. Wright—Eric Armour for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff to dissolve injunction and to commit defendants. Robert McKay for defendant, contra. Injunction dissolved. Motion to commit for contempt dismissed with costs fixed at $15, to be paid by defendants to plaintiff.

Weekly Court.

Before Sutherland, J.

Cameron v. Hull—Judgment: Application by vendors, for an order declaring that the objection to the title of the vendors to the lands in question made by the purchaser on the ground that Mary Jane Henderson took an estate in fee simple and not merely a life estate in the lands under the will of Andrew Henderson, jr. Held that application must be dismissed with costs, leaving the vendor to seek such other remedy, if any, as he may be advised in the matter. G. N. Weekes (London), for vendor. T. G. Meredith, K.C., for purchaser.

Trial Court.

Before Falconbridge, J.C., K.B.

McConnell, Ferguson & Co. v. Vanderhoof—Judgment: Action brought by plaintiffs, who are advertising agents carrying on business at London, against defendants, who are manufacturers of drugs, etc., special preparations, to recover $600 for breach of contract in respect to certain advertising and for $348.31 moneys expended. Case was tried at London, on Feb. 29, 1912. Held that judgment should be for $250 plus the amount paid into court, with costs all thru on the high court scale. Thirty days' stay. Defendants' application to plead the statute of frauds refused. Sir George Gibbons, K.C., and G. S. Gibbons, for plaintiffs. W. J. Elliott for defendants.

Divisional Court.

Before Boyd, C., Latchford, J., Middleton, J.

Gallager v. Ketchum—Upon application, appeal stands until to-morrow.

Stoness v. Anglo American—Upon application case stands to be second on the list to-morrow.

Shaw v. Lynch—W. S. Mordin, K.C., for garnishee. Appeal from order in Chambers of judge of county court of County of Hastings, Jan. 15, 1912. Eric Armour, for attaching creditor. Stands until Friday morning.

Chivetts v. Blundell—L. F. Heyd, K.C., for plaintiff. Appeal from County Court of the County of York, Feb. 6, 1912. The plaintiff, a fruit dealer, sued the defendant for $300 damages for the loss of his son, who was run over and killed by plaintiff in his automobile on his way from school on Adelaide street, Toronto, on Jan. 13 last. The junior judge dismissed the action with costs. H. H. Shaver, for defendant, contra. Judgment reserved.

House v. Forbes—W. M. McClemont (Hamilton), for plaintiff. Appeal by plaintiffs from judgment of Falconbridge, C.J., K.B., at trial at Hamilton, Nov. 24, 1911. The action was to have the probate of a certain will revoked and a declaration of intestacy and for an injunction restraining defendants from dealing with the estate, and for the appointment of an administrator. At the trial the action was dismissed with costs. J. A. Ogilvie (Hamilton), for defendants. Appeal dismissed with costs.

Antipitzky v. Sylvester—T. F. Heyd, K.C., for plaintiff. Appeal from judgment of the County Court of the County of York, Jan. 29, 1912. The plaintiffs, who carry on business as junk dealers in Toronto, brought an action to recover $75.70 against the defendants as a balance due on an account for a car load of scrap iron. At the trial in the county court judgment was given for defendants with costs of action.

G. A. Kilmer, K.C., for defendants, contra. Appeal dismissed with costs.

Court of Appeal.

Before Moss, C.J.O.; Garrow, J.A.; Maclaren, J.A.; Meredith, J.A.; Magee, J.A.:

Village of Brussels v. McKillop Municipal Telephone System; Village of Blyth v. McKillop Municipal Telephone System —M. K. Cowan, K.C., and R. S. Hays (Seaforth), for defendants. H. D. Gamble, K.C., for Village of Blyth. W. M. Sinclair (Brussels), for Village of Brussels. An appeal by McKillop, Municipal Telephone System from the orders of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board of March 10, 1911, and May 5, 1911, in relation to Brussels, and an appeal by same defendants from the order of June 20, 1911, in relation to Blyth. The two appeals were argued together for convenience. Held: Appeal allowed and order of Ontario Railway and Municipal Board set aside with costs.

Brussels Village of) v. McKillop Municipal Telephone System.—M. K. Cowan, K.C., and R. S. Hays (Seaforth) for defendants. H. D. Gamble, K.C., for Village of Blyth. W. M. Sinclair (Brussels) for Brussels Village of) v. McKillop Municipal Telephone System from the orders of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board of March 10, 1911, and May 5, 1911, in relation to Brussels, and from the order of June 20, 1911, in the of Blyth case. The Villages of Brussels and Blyth made application to the railway and municipal board for an order for connection, intercommunication or reciprocal use of the transmission of business between the telephone systems of the applicants and the McKillop Municipal System, upon the terms and conditions mentioned in the agreement submitted to the respondents, or upon such terms as the board might be pleased to order, and direct. The board ordered the connection asked.

Held: Appeal allowed and orders of Ontario Railway and Municipal Board set aside, with costs.

Wallace v. Employers' Liability Company.—N. W. Rowell, K.C., for defendant. D. Urquhart for plaintiff. An appeal by defendants from the judgment of Chief Justice Meredith of Nov. 11, 1911. An action by plaintiff to recover $1550 claimed to be due under the double-liability clause in an accident policy on plaintiff's life in defendant company for thirty-one weeks' temporary total disability. At the trial judgment was given plaintiff for $1500, being for twenty-six weeks' temporary total disability, and costs.

Held: Appeal allowed in part and judgment reduced to $6500. No costs of appeal.

Before Moss, C.J.O.; Garrow, J.A.; Maclaren, J.A.; Magee, J.A.; Latchford, J.

The King v. Sovereen.—Judgment: Reserved case stated by the chairman of the general session of the peace for the county of Norfolk. The accused, Wilbert Sovereen, was indicted before that court in December, 1911, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, but the indictment on which he was committed was not preferred by the person bound over to prosecute, but by the county attorney, with the written consent of the trial judge, under Sec. 873 of the Criminal Code. After a true bill had been found by the grand jury, but before arraignment or plea, the prisoner desired to elect to be tried before the county judge without a jury, under the Speedy Trials Act (Part XVIII. of the Criminal Code). On its being held that he was not entitled so to elect, he pleaded not guilty. At the close of the trial the judge, on the application of the prisoner's counsel, reserved for the court the following questions:

1. Was there any valid evidence that the prisoner was the keeper of a disorderly house?

2. Was my charge erroneous as regards the reference made therein to the woman who had been previously convicted?

3. Was the prisoner in the circumstances above stated entitled to make an election for speedy trial?

Held questions should be answered as follows: No. 1, in the affirmative; Nos. 2 and 3, in the negative. Conviction sustained. J. B. Mackenzie for appellant. J. R. Cartwright, K.C., for the crown.

The Influence of the Gallery Boy

Julia Marlowe, who, with E. H. Sothern, will shortly appear in this city, lately had the following to say in regard to the restraining influence of the gallery boy: "The gallery boy probably exerts an unconsciously wholesome restraint on both player and player. His sense of the ridiculous is positively grewsome and no doubt it is the fear of some sacrilegious demonstration of his that keeps the author and actor down to the level of sanity and warns them off the rocks of what Lowell denominated the 'high-faluting' in literature and art. It is largely in deference to this patron of the drama that stage kisses must be exchanged, particularly in the serious moments of a play, with the utmost tact, grace and delicacy. Otherwise his sibilant pursing of the lips will ruin the whole scene. Possibly for this reason, if for no other he is to be told."

O'Keefe's Stout Is Extra Mild

Those who prefer English Porter to Ale, will find O'Keefe's Stout uncommonly delicious.

It has the rich flavor of the finest imported porter—but, being extra mild, will not make you bilious.

All bottles sealed with Crown stoppers to prevent cork and tinfoil getting in your glass. Sold everywhere.

"The Stout That Is Always O.K."

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POPULATION OF FRANCE AND ITS FOREIGN RESIDENTS.

The return of the last French census, taken on March 5, 1911, have recently been published. They give the total population of France, including the Island of Corsica, as 39,601,509, compared with 39,252,245 in 1906.

Of the eighty-seven departments of France, twenty-three show an increase of population by the census of 1911 and sixty-four a more or less important decrease, and the continued movement of the rural population to the larger cities and industrial towns is revealed by the returns. Algeria, with the three departments of Algiers, Oran and Constantine, shows a total population of 5,563,828, of whom 4,768,306 are natives and 795,522 French and other foreigners, mainly of European nationality.

The population of the principal cities of France is: Paris, 2,888,110 this total including only the district within the city walls); Marseilles, 550,619; Lyons, 523,796; Bordeaux, 261,678; Lille, 217,807; Nantes, 170,535; Toulouse, 149,576; St. Etienne, 148,656; Nice, 142,940; Havre, 136,159; Rouen, 124,987; Roubaix, 122,723; Nancy, 119,949; Rheims, 115,178; Toulon, 104,582.

One of the striking facts shown by the present census is the steady increase in the number of foreigners who reside more or less permanently in France. They numbered 1,132,696 on March 5 of last year, an increase of 122,282 since 1906, so that more than one-third of the entire net increase for the whole of France during that period was made up of foreigners, largely Americans. The departments which show the greatest foreign populations are those with the more important cities. Paris naturally heads the list with 204,670 foreign residents, Marseilles with 137,223, the department of Alpes Maritimes (with Nice and Cannes) 99,233 and the department of the Nord (with Lille and Roubaix) 180,004.

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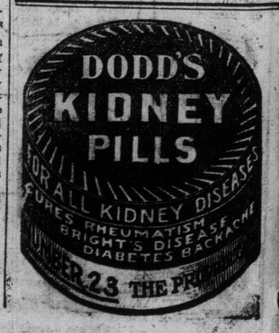


DANFORTH.

DANFORTH, March 6.—(Special)—A short time ago a largely-signed petition was submitted to the Canadian Northern Railway Company, asking them to take into consideration the location of a new station on lot 31, on the property of Wallace W. Thompson, but nothing has been done by the company in this respect.

The distance from the Don River to Danforth is eleven miles, with no station between it or switch, and from the great convenience there would be in the Danforth district and at the following points, a switch at this point would be used daily during the recent severe weather, during the stalling of trains, would have served a great purpose. The petition was signed by the petitioners in favor of the up-grade, and in the mind of the writer and many of the engineers who are concerned in locating the line, the ideal point for the placing of a station.

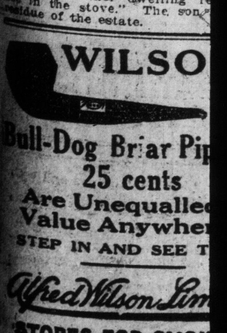
The crossing of the Canadian Northern Railway at one time likewise under consideration as a suitable site, but the general consensus of opinion now favors the Thompson farm is the one for the station.

Harper, Customs Broker, Mail Building, 10 Jordan St., Toronto.

YORK COUNTY ESTATE NOTES.

Alexander Anderson of East Gwillimbury, who died on Nov. 11, left personal property of the value of a small brick and frame shop in the village of Queensville. When administration was granted, the brother and sister, Robert Anderson and Christina Bill were alive.

The late John George Leith of Markham, who passed away in March, left an estate valued at $6346, as follows: $276 in farm implements, $570 in horses, $255 in cattle, $60 in sheep and swine, $185 in farm produce and $5000 in real estate in Chicago. The will disposes of the estate as follows: "To my son, Robert Alexander Leith, I give the east half of lot 10 in the 2nd concession of Markham, subject to a legacy of $500 to my daughter Susan Prosser, also subject to the occupation of my wife, Jane Leith, for her natural life of the frame dwelling house and the two cows and firewood prepared and delivered at her dwelling required for use in the stove." The son, Robert, is residue of the estate.



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