

The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1886.
A Morning Newspaper Published Every Day in the Year.
WORLD BUILDING, TORONTO.
Corner James and Richmond Streets.
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Is The World's New Telephone Number.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 24, 1911.

GAS AND FIRE RISK.

It appears to be the fact that the fatal fire on Indian-road last Saturday morning was due to a gas jet left burning all night. The danger of this practice is not at all sufficiently appreciated. In the sad case in question it is possible that the family retired at a comparatively early hour, perhaps before eleven o'clock. At this time the gas pressure is not so great as later. The gas jet may have been adjusted to the pressure of that hour, but when the lights went out the city is turned out, a much greater pressure would force the gas into a wider or higher flame.

Householders of experience are in the habit of turning off the tap at the meter so as to adjust the gas pressure to the number of jets in use. The Gas Company's man who comes to read the meter appears to have instructions to thwart this practice, as he invariably turns it on full when he makes his visit. The result is a roaring flame at the gas jet when the night pressure is on. It would be interesting to know if the "gas metre man" had been recently in the fatal house.

Another danger from leaving gas burning at night arises from the possibility of the gas being turned off and then turned on again. This might occur either inside the house or in connection with the mains. The result would be to have a stream of unlighted gas pouring into a room to cause an explosion or suffocation. It is undoubted that many persons choked by gas in lodging houses owe it to the meter being turned off when gas is left burning, and subsequently turned on again.

Where gas is used there is only one safe way, and that is to turn out the light before going to sleep. If a light is required, a night-light may be used under proper conditions. Electricity supersedes everything else for all-night illumination, but has its own risk of fire. These, of course, may be reduced to a minimum by careful insulation.

LIFE IN OTHER WORLDS.

Prof. Edmund Perrier, the eminent French man of science, has been speculating on the interesting and ancient problem of life on other worlds. Venus, Mercury and Mars furnish him scope for some theories, which, having the sanction of science, must be accepted with deference, although we doubt that it originated in a newspaper office; it would have received but scant courtesy.

None of the scientific men seem inclined to follow up the suggestions of men like Crookes and Wallace and Lodge, who are disposed to regard consciousness as an element of equal importance in the universe with force and matter, indestructible as force or matter, and with a law of conservation as rigorous as that under which force and matter exist.

It is too mild a speculation to suppose that the laws of consciousness may be discoverable when science turns its attention in that direction, just as the laws of force were discoverable, and are now familiar.

Should consciousness pervade the universe as force and matter do, and be equally indestructible and persistent, it is of its metaphysical nature may become illuminating as the study of electricity, which may be light or heat or chemical action, or magnetism, or gravity, and perhaps matter itself. And perhaps also consciousness may be capable of evolving vehicles for itself on Mars or Mercury or Venus with the materials available and the conditions existing in those planets, as easily as it appears to have done on little Terra.

We are only half way there yet and have still a lot to learn.

RAILWAY RATES IN THE WEST.

The minister of railways, in reply to Mr. Maclean, said that freight charges in the Canadian west were lower than in the American west or pretty nearly anywhere in the world.

The Winnipeg Free Press (Liberal) takes issue with him and gives a lot of instances to the contrary. It cites for example the C.P.R. and the Great Northern freight rates on buildings, roofing and wrapping paper, tin cans, rolls, boxes and crates, straight or mixed carloads. From Winnipeg to Hargrave in Manitoba, a distance of 59 miles, the rate is 27 cents per 100 lbs. From St. Paul to Fergus Falls, Minn., a distance of 183 miles, the rate is 19 1/2 cents per 100 lbs. The Great Northern rate is thus \$4.50 cheaper on a carload lot than the C.P.R. rate. From Winnipeg to Waseley, 296 miles, the C.P.R. rate is 38 cents. From St. Paul to Crookston, Minn., 300 miles, the Great Northern rate is 20 1/2 cents—a difference of \$1.50 on the carload lot. Columns and columns. And The Free Press, could be filled with

similar comparisons, showing that the assertion that "the railway rates in Western Canada are lower than the Western States" is not founded on fact.

Not content with these examples of widely differing rates penalizing Western Canada, The Free Press goes on to give other comparisons "of a specially enlightening character in connection with the question of the excessive freight rates levied upon the necessities of life of the people of Western Canada and the arguments which it is attempted to advance in support of these freight rates, namely, arguments alleging great cost of railway operation and less total volume of freight traffic."

The additional comparisons made by The Free Press concern the rates on soft coal from Strathcona and Medicine Hat on the C.P.R. to points in Western Canada and from Lehigh, North Dakota, for similar distances on the Northern Pacific. From Medicine Hat, it continues, to Broadview, 395 miles, the rate is \$3.45 per ton. From Strathcona to Larmour, 395 miles, the rate is \$2.25 per ton. In contrast with these C.P.R. rates the Northern Pacific rate from Lehigh to Crookston, 400 miles, is \$2.08 per ton. From Medicine Hat to Caron, 244 miles, the C.P.R. rate on soft coal is \$2.75 per ton and from Strathcona to Stobart, 250 miles, \$2.30 per ton, while from Lehigh to Valley City, N. D., 247 miles, the Northern Pacific rate is \$1.41 per ton. Dozens of similar comparisons of coal rates, The Free Press states, might be made.

Even more enlightening is the reference made by The Free Press to the rates on coal from points in North Dakota via the Soo line of the C. P. M., which it explains are necessarily on the same basis as the rates of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific and in some cases lower. The specimen comparisons it adduces show how much cheaper the Canadian Pacific—with the emphasis on Canadian—carries coal for people south of the international boundary than for people north of that line.

It is evident from the figures quoted that the house of commons was united when it was assured that "the railway rates in Western Canada are lower than in the United States." The demand for a thorough and searching investigation into the charter of the C.P.R. and its bearing on the rate question will give all the more point and insistence from the comparisons above made and the time has come when, in the general interest of the Dominion, that enquiry should be made.

HIGH-PRICED ENGINEERS ARE CHEAP.

Mr. Schwitzer, who was made chief engineer of the C.P.R. the other day, is dead of pneumonia at Montreal. He was a young man, selected to take general charge of what is to be the reconstruction and standardization of our greatest railway. There is much to be done before the older road will be a match for the newer and up to date Grand Trunk Pacific.

There are still further improvements to be made in the Rocky Mountains, and the line from Port Arthur to Sudbury has to be overhauled on a big scale. The wheat line from Georgian Bay to Montreal has still a middle third to be located, and built some where south of a line from Peterboro to Smith's Falls. Then there is a new line from Toronto to Smith's Falls.

Standard construction has been employed in the line from Sudbury to Toronto, and is now being employed in the wheat line now building across Ontario, and this class of railway is to be the rule hereafter. The Canadian Pacific has a great problem before it, and it is going about it in the right way. The first thing is a big engineer, and Mr. Schwitzer had that promise.

Mr. Schwitzer had a salary of \$25,000 a year. That's the kind of engineer Toronto wants at this very moment.

REORGANIZE IT.

Sir James Whitney, we believe, a big enough man to retrace any substantial mistake he may have made. Public opinion is against his municipal and railway board partly because of its powers, partly because of its make-up, partly because of its record so far.

Our belief is that the law should be recast so far as to form a public utilities commission, with powers similar to the one in New York. Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey is reorganizing the commission of that state. In his first speech as governor he said: "Such a commission must have complete regulatory powers; the power to regulate rates, the power to learn and make public everything that should furnish a basis for the public judgment with regard to the soundness, the efficiency, the economy of the business—the power, in brief, to adjust such service at every point and in every respect, whether of equipment or charges or methods of financing or means of service, to the general interest of the communities affected. This can be done, as experience elsewhere has demonstrated, not only without destroying the profits of such business, but also with the effect of putting it upon a more satisfactory footing for those who conduct it no less than for those who make use of it day by day."

The commission could be reorganized, other places, in the service could be found for the present board. The best man in Ontario is none too good for the chairmanship.

And Toronto wants a public utilities commission just as bad to handle traffic, street railway, electric energy, gas, water, etc.

Hat Sale Tuesday

These are the English samples, which we are through with and will clear them out at from one-quarter to one-half their regular value.

5 dozen Soft Hats, worth up to \$2.50. To clear .50
3 dozen Stiff and Soft Hats, worth up to \$3.00. To clear 1.00
4 dozen Tweed Caps, all good shapes. Regular up to \$1.00. To clear .25

See Window Display.

Wreyford & Co.

85 King St. West.

Commander Peary will now have the ancient adage revised: A miss is as good as a mile it used to be. Peary's version will be: A miss is as good as 1.6 miles. And Dr. Cook will be gratified for the decimal point.

The Mail and Empire refers to Ballymena, a town of 12,000 people, as "a little Irish village." Imagine the indignation of Guelph or Galt or Berlin or Chatham at being described as little Ontario villages. This is a real Irish grievance.

"WOMAN'S DIVINE RIGHTS": A REVIEW.

Another of those curious yet suggestive books which mark every period of transitional thought and earnest striving after the secrets of things, has been published by Frances C. Wright under the title of "Woman's Divine Rights," and the ingenious subtitle of "The Key of David to Physical Immortality." Apart from the title the book is modest in pretensions. "It is not written," we learn from a Foreword, "from an intellectual standpoint, nor with any literary pretensions (albeit this cannot excuse the frequent misuse of the word transpire); it is not theoretical or speculative, but a specific heart to heart message, from a woman to women." We doubt if many women will appreciate the message, but the author's aim is laudable, and states in the Foreword, "There are women who are women. (Proverbs xxxi., 10-31), and there are those who have evolved to that degree of development—physical, mentally or morally (Ecclus. vii., 26). Just which class will appreciate the book the reader must judge for himself."

Mrs. Wright's appeal, however, is to the woman of thought and reason. As Mrs. Wright accepts Archbishop Usher's chronology and places the fall of man 6000 years ago, we doubt whether the women of thought and reason will respond.

There is a great deal of interpretation in a very literal way of the Kabalistic and astronomical symbolism of the Old Testament, and while this may not be of special benefit, it is much better than the fifteen puzzle or bridge which is the staple of the modern fashion. The theology of the book may be judged from a statement on page 40:

"The ulterior motive of the fallen Archangel, in beguiling the woman by the assertion that they would become wise as the Gods if they ate of the tree, was to secure a body for himself, which he could only temporarily accomplish, in some who yielded themselves wholly to his evil genius; but the immortal body is beyond his power to create."

"Satan uttered a truth," proceeds the author, "and we, Women, must now unite, in thought and hold him to it. Man by his fall, it is explained, lost the immortal current from his views which had given him up to this time and blood began to circulate instead. It depends upon women by following in the steps of the immaculate Mary instead of the wicked Jezebel to remedy this condition of things. On this head Mrs. Wright enters on matters of feminine physiology which she undoubtedly tried to point a good moral. What a waste of thought of her theology or her exegesis there need be no dispute about the importance of fidelity to the laws of purity and chastity which she discusses."

Mrs. Wright does not inspire confidence in her book when she states that the red corpuscles are the scavengers of the blood. It is important to note this as her argument turns on the alleged fact. The truth is that the white corpuscles are the scavengers, and the red the builders. But Mrs. Wright will have the same people on the way to physical immortality.

According to ancient oriental teaching, the human race which in past geological ages—6000 years ago, but many millions of years past—fell into generation from earlier methods of reproduction akin to the parthenogenetic methods of some other kingdoms of nature. By evolution, however, by natural classing, man will regain, according to the ancient teaching, a state similar to that which he lost, but on a higher plane of existence.

Various suggestions of this kind are to be found in different Scriptures, and it appears to be an adaptation of these views that Mrs. Wright has erected her system. She very properly deprecates mock modesty and hypocritical prudery in sex matters, and points out that a well-ordered and temperate married life conduces more to health and longevity than a life of suppression. But one truth does not constitute a revelation, and a system which lays such stress on the necessity of eliminating the red corpuscles from the blood because they are scavengers (pages 87, 280 et seq.) can hardly be regarded free from error.

Mrs. Wright, we understand, has established an institute at 27 Carlton street, for the dissemination of her views, and where her book is to be had.

C. P. R. Has Moved.

The temporary offices of the C. P. R. district passenger department are now located at 15 King-street east, close to Yonge. The city ticket offices of the rail and Atlantic steamship service will shortly be located at the above address. Same phone connections, Main 658.

A New R. C. College.

ST. BONIFACE, Man., Jan. 23.—The Roman Catholic Church authorities have decided to erect a fine building on Aulinea-street in this city to be used as a training school for young priests. The estimated cost of the new structure is \$250,000.

AT OSGOODE HALL

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Jan. 23, 1911.
Judges' Chambers will be held on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 11 a.m.

Peremptory list for divisional court for Tuesday, 24th inst., at 11 a.m.:
1. Bonter v. Pearce; McGrath v. Pearce; Cain v. Pearce; Cain et al. v. Pearce.
2. Gill v. Great West Life.
3. Smith v. Hamilton Street Ry. Co.

Peremptory list for court of appeal for Tuesday, 24th inst., at 11 a.m.:
1. Wade v. Rochester German Ins. Company.
2. Goldstein v. C. P. R.
3. Rex v. Luttrell.

Non-Jury Assize Court.
Peremptory list for non-jury assize court, in city hall, Tuesday, Jan. 24, at 10:30 a.m.:
42. Weber v. Berlin Linn Brewing Company.
Schofield v. Bongard.
38. Allan v. Hamilton.

Jury Assize Court.
List of cases before Justice Mulock, court room 3, city hall, for Tuesday, Jan. 24, at 10 a.m.:
30. Barrett v. Stewart.
32. Smith v. R. C. Y. C.

Master's Chambers.
Before Cartwright, K.C., Master.
Kirkland v. Morrill—W. J. Clark, for defendant. S. W. McKerron, for plaintiff. Motion by defendant for further discovery or for better a writ on production. Judgment. Under the pleadings it is material to see how plaintiff has suffered by the alleged fraud and deceit of defendant, as shown by his books. These plaintiff must produce and allow defendant to inspect. The notice of motion does not in form ask for further affidavit on production, but that is what should strictly be directed, and for further examination of defendant. Probably the plaintiff will desire to defendant having the inspection desired without the formality of an order. Costs of motion to defendant in cause.

Kennedy v. Dean—S. N. Fitzgerald (Brampton) for defendant. Motion by defendant for an order vacating certificate of his pendens filed in 1899. Order made.

Bull v. Dowdy—Carr (Ross & H.) M. P. Van der Vorst, for defendant. Gowdy, Atkin (Ryckman & Co.), for defendant. Kingsley, Mills (Helmuth & Co.), for plaintiff. Motion by applicant for an order changing venue from St. Catharines to Toronto. Order made. Costs in the cause.

Morris v. Smith—S. Love, for defendant. Motion by defendant, on consent, for an order dismissing action without costs.

Duryea v. Kaufman—S. C. Wood, for plaintiff. D. L. McCarthy, K.C., for defendant. Motion by plaintiff for an order for better particulars under order of Dec. 2, and for examination of De Corleto, an officer of defendant company, after examination of another officer. Reserved.

McAfee v. Toronto Railway Co.—F. McCarthy, for defendants. J. Montgomery, for plaintiff. Motion by defendant to set aside notice of trial as irregular. Order made. Costs in cause to defendants.

Carney v. Galt Malleable Iron Co.—A. J. Thomson, for defendants. J. G. Smith, for plaintiff. Motion by defendant for an order for third party notice and for extension of time for delivery of defence. Order made. Statement of defence to be delivered in two weeks, and trial to be expedited. Costs of motion to plaintiff in any event.

Toronto Fire Brick Co. v. Claxton—F. Aylesworth, for judgment creditors and garnishee. No one for judgment debtor. Motion by judgment creditor for order to examine judgment debtor. Order made with costs fixed at \$20, to be added to judgment debt.

Judge's Chambers.
Before Britton, J.
Foxwell v. Kennedy—D. Armour, K.C., for plaintiff. W. A. Skeans, for plaintiff. An appeal by defendant from the order of the master in chambers refusing to strike out one of the two causes of action. Judgment in favour of defendant. Costs of motion to plaintiff in any event.

Re Farmers' Bank—J. Bicknell, K.C., and M. L. Gordon, for MacGregor, a creditor. C. A. Masten, K.C., for Lindsay, and W. Wood, two petitioners. Creditors for a winding up order. Order made on petition of MacGregor for the winding up of the bank. G. T. Clarkson appointed liquidator on giving security in \$50,000. Reference to J. A. official referee in the case.

Re Farmers' Bank—J. G. Smith, for petitioner. J. Bicknell, K.C., for creditor. A petition by George F. Reid, a creditor, for a winding up order. The winding up Act provides that "except in cases where such application is made by the company, four days' notice of the application shall be given to the company before the making of the same." The curator who, for the purpose of getting a winding up order, is certainly vested with all the powers the bank itself would have had, may insist upon the statutory notice.

Does insist, and the objection is fatal. The motion must be dismissed with costs. While all creditors and shareholders have the right to appear upon the motion, they do this at their own peril, unless they are served with notice of the motion, and at the risk in which it would be proper to appear, but this is not one of such cases. The curator is alone entitled to his costs under this order.

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the stock, and forty-five cents in the dollar for the bonds. If, as the appellants contend, the stock is of no value, there should be no objection on the part of the holders of the stock, who have contracted to give to the respondents the bonds and stock which they contracted to give to them, and have, as they say, put it out of their power to do so, and they now contend they are entitled to go free because the bonds and stock were of no value.

The report will be varied in accordance with the conclusion to which we have come and the appointment between the respondents and the executors of O'Brien will be varied so as to agree with the valuation I have placed on the bonds and stock, and there will be no costs of the appeal to either party.

Before Sutherland, J.
Langley v. Levine—A. G. McMaster, for plaintiff. S. H. Bradford, K.C., for defendant. A motion to continue an injunction. By arrangement between the parties, the matters in dispute are settled and the motion and action are dismissed.

McEwen v. Macklin—E. F. Raney, for plaintiff. W. S. Morphy (Brampton) for defendant. A motion by plaintiff for an injunction. Pending completion of examinations on affidavits filed, motion enlarged by consent for one week.

Richards v. Lambert—F. McCarthy, for plaintiff. F. Aylesworth, for defendant. A motion by plaintiff for an order continuing injunction. Motion enlarged until 26th inst. Injunction, if there is one, continued meaningfully.

Nipissing Coca Cola Bottling Works v. Welsse—C. H. Porter, for plaintiff. W. R. Smyth, K.C., for execution creditor and defendant. Motion by plaintiff for an injunction. Pending completion of examinations on affidavits filed, motion enlarged by consent for one week.

Empire Elevator Co. v. Thompson—J. W. Bain, K.C., and W. L. Gordon, for defendants. W. Mulock, for plaintiff. An appeal by defendants from the report of the local master at Port Arthur. Argued and reserved.

Re Raven Lake National Trust Co. v. Trusts and Guarantees—W. Laidlaw, K.C., and A. E. Knox, for Trusts and Guarantees. G. Osler, for National Trust Co. An appeal by the liquidator and a creditor from the order of an official referee dismissing the motion for an order barring the claim of the National Trust Co., and to set aside leave given by the referee to issue a writ. Reserved.

Re Standard Cobalt—G. Osler, for Cobalt Central Mines. H. E. Rose, K.C., for Charles H. Parker, W. R. Smyth, K.C., for liquidator. An appeal by the Cobalt Central Mines from the order of an official referee refusing to let them in with liquidator in pressing claim against the Standard Cobalt Co. Reserved.

Before Tetzell, J.
Labell v. Bernier—J. B. T. Caron (Ottawa), for plaintiff. T. A. Beament (Ottawa), for defendant. An action for specific performance of an agreement for sale of two houses by plaintiff to defendant. Defendant refused to carry out the contract on the ground that the houses were infested with cockroaches, the plaintiff asserted they were free from them.

Judgment. On the ground that no man can complain that another has too implicitly relied on the truth of what he has himself stated and on the ground that the representation was material and was untrue, and induced the contract, I think the plaintiff must fail. Action dismissed with costs.

Divisional Court.
Before the Chancellor, Latchford, J., Middleton, J.
Farrell v. Gallagher—J. F. Halliwell, K.C., and J. Gallagher, for defendant. Gallagher, F. E. Brown, for plaintiff. S. H. Bradford, K.C., for Watt Milling Co. T. H. Barton, for Fox & Co. C. Evans-Lewis for J. R. Eaton & Sons. An appeal by defendant Gallagher and an appeal by plaintiff from the order of the official referee in the case. The plaintiff's lien action of Sept. 26, 1910. This was an action to recover balances alleged to be due on the erection of a building in the City of Toronto. The official referee gave judgment for plaintiffs, Farrell and McCarthy, for \$733.90, and for the other plaintiffs for \$733.90.

Judgment. The appeal succeeds and the report must be varied by reducing the amount due by Farrell to \$309, which must be applied in payment of the amount due by the wage earners, \$232.91. No personal order should be made against the men holders for the costs. The amount paid into court in excess of \$309 should be returned to the owners. The difference between \$322.91 and \$309 should be applied on the owner's costs and the contractors should pay the owner's costs, subject to the statutory restrictions on the amount that can be recovered. The personal order for payment by the owner to the contractor should stand.

Divisional Court.
Before Falcumbridge, C.J.; Britton, J.; Riddell, J.
Re McCully estate; re McCully and McCully—J. A. Macintosh, for appellants in each case. W. Laidlaw, K.C., for respondents in each case. T. J. McCully, for appellants. One by S. E. McCully from the orders of Latchford, J., in chambers of Feb. 7, 1910, and Dec. 19, 1910, and the other by plaintiff from the order of Latchford, J., of Dec. 19, 1910. This was an application by Dr. McCully, now of Texas, for the partition or sale of his daughter's estate, by which McCully for leave to file a caution, and for a receiver of her husband's interest in the daughter's estate. The motions for partition and for appointment of a receiver were both dismissed. Appeals argued and judgment reserved.

White v. Thompson—S. H. Bradford, K.C., for defendant. C. A. Moss for plaintiff. An appeal by defendant from the judgment of Magistrate, J., of June 4, 1910. This action was brought by plaintiff for possession of certain lands and for damages for their detention by defendant, and at the trial judgment was given plaintiff for possession, for payment by defendant of mesne profits, with reference to the master at Cayuga to fix the amount, and costs. Appeal argued and judgment reserved.

Pettigrew v. G.T.R. Co.—A. G. MacKay, K.C., for plaintiff. D. L. McCarthy, K.C., for defendant. D. Robertson, K.C., and G. H. Kilmer, K.C., for third parties. An appeal by plaintiff and an appeal by defendants from the judgment of Mulock, C.J., of Nov. 2, 1910. This action was brought by Edith Pettigrew, widow of John Pettigrew, a brakeman in defendants' employ, who was killed on Jan. 14, 1910, to recover \$10,000 damages for his death alleged to have been caused by the

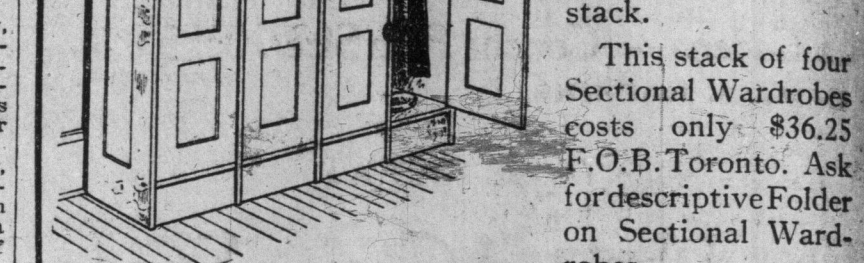
Fix Up Your Office

TAKE away that row of unsightly garments from the walls and substitute these "Office Specialty" Sectional Wardrobes for the hooks and nails.

Sectional Wardrobes are pleasing in appearance. They are sanitary, and safety is assured by the separate key lock on the door of each wardrobe. These

Wardrobes are very economical to purchase, as you need only buy the exact number required by your present office staff, as additional help is added buy extra Wardrobes, and lock them into the stack.

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