

The Toronto World

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A welcome visitor when on your vacation is a copy of the Daily and Sunday World. Mailed to any address in Canada, United States or Great Britain for ten cents a week.

Orders taken by all newsdealers and postmasters or may be left at The World, 33 Yonge St., Toronto.

MILK PROTECTION IN CITIES.

In the October number of The Technical World Magazine, W. G. Fitzgerald has a timely article on Milk Protection in Cities. From the stringent regulations obtaining in Europe it is evident how thoroughly the health authorities there are satisfied that the supply of pure milk is an absolute necessity and that the public must be protected against dishonesty of all kinds. In New York the system of milk inspection, in Mr. Fitzgerald's opinion, undoubtedly saves the lives of thousands of infants.

The New York department is under the charge of Dr. Herman M. Biggs and maintains two inspectors "of long scientific experience, whose sole duty it is to examine with scrupulous impartiality and system all the dairies and creameries for many miles around, that supply America's greatest city." Their beat extends to within twenty miles of the Canadian boundary and includes remote corners of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut. Their first duty is to see that the "dairies are kept in strict sanitary condition, and secondly, that no milk is shipped which is above a temperature of fifty degrees."

Altho the inspectors have no jurisdiction outside their own state, they can compel observance of the regulations by condemning the milk of any recalcitrant dairyman when it reaches the city. A staff of local inspectors visit the railway terminals, docks and piers, make tests entirely at random and throw away all milk exceeding the standard temperature. All shops and stores are also systematically visited, the tests in these cases amounting practically to a chemical analysis. If found inferior to standard or watered, the milk is destroyed and the vendor arrested. "Many thousands of quarts of milk are destroyed in this way in New York," says Mr. Fitzgerald, "and hardly a day passes that heavy fines up to \$200 are not inflicted on dishonest dealers. A second offence means that the dealer's permit will be entirely revoked." A valuable regulation permits any citizen to bring in a sample of doubtful milk, to have it analyzed free of charge.

In London, Eng., inspectors are always on the move through the streets testing the wares of itinerant vendors and their weights and measures. These cater to the very poor and are the worst offenders. A second offence involves double or triple the first fine, with an added term of imprisonment and hard labor. Paris has the most elaborate system in Europe. The municipal laboratory is in charge of Prof. Girard, who has a very large staff of inspectors and assistants—numerous enough indeed "to cover the entire city and act with absolutely deterrent effect upon possible evildoers." Mr. Fitzgerald notes that "in Paris, London or Brussels, no guilty milk dealer would ever dream of even attempting to bribe an inspector, as this is rated quite a serious crime and under the law is held punishable by twelve months' imprisonment at hard labor, without the option of a fine."

SIMPLIFIED ADVERTISEMENT: The Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co. have set a good example in the matter of reformed spelling, by being the first firm in Canada, as far as known, to use the simplified spelling in their advertisements.

From The World's point of view, this is a departure in the right direction, and if The World is any judge of coming events, in ten years from now this innovation will not be regarded as a novelty, but quite the usual thing.

The Dunlop people may probably

claim to be the pioneers in this respect in Canada, one or two firms have antedated them across the line in introducing the simplified spelling into their advertisements.

In the United States, John W. Wamaker's advertisements in The Philadelphia North American are on the new method, and such words as "embosment," "dauter," "lifter" and "unpact" are to be met with. In his New York advertisements, however, while some of the papers follow the new style others apparently don't.

AVOID PROVINCIALISM.

In his admirable and suggestive address, delivered at the annual banquet of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, declared that in place of provincialism there is a certain amount of provincialism creeping in which is not to the interest of the country at large. Illustrations of this tendency he found in the limitations imposed by some of the provinces of the Dominion in the free practice of professional callings and in the restriction of trade and commerce caused by the license systems. He urged the "Western States to do a good work for Canada by treating legislation in a broad and liberal sense, so that all Canadians, whether in Halifax or Vancouver, may be on the same footing in each and every province and county of this splendid country."

The president was absolutely right in censuring provincialism of this kind, and in pronouncing it one of the rocks which Canada should avoid. It is the product of the mistaken notion that increased prosperity in one state or province of a nation involves loss elsewhere. The progress of the nation as a whole is thus hindered, each province inclines to become self-centred, and to deprive itself of the greater field, a really national policy in these matters would afford. The United States has avoided this rock to the manifest advantage of the whole country, and the individual states themselves.

The defect Mr. Cocksbutt indicates can be corrected by the provinces themselves, and its existence does not assist the demand made in some quarters, that the jurisdiction of the federal government should be strengthened at the expense of the provincial. It is more than ever necessary for the provinces to retain their exclusive right to legislate on all subjects affecting their own interests. In the centralized governments of the old world there is a distinct current towards devolution, and situated as Canada is, special reasons are clearly apparent for holding fast to the principle of provincial autonomy.

A striking example of the difficulties attending federal legislation was given by the course of the Sunday Observance Act in parliament. The ridiculous form it ultimately assumed supplied a forcible argument against encroaching further on provincial rights. The habit of looking on provincial affairs from a national standpoint is the best preparation for thinking imperially on national affairs. What is true here is equally true with regard to local, national and imperial patriotism. Where a union of states is a matter of free will the continuance of a national spirit in its parts strengthens instead of weakens it. The more loyal a citizen is to his own country the more valuable will he be to the union if he has acquired the larger vision Mr. Cocksbutt urged. The imperialism the empire needs has its primal source in national patriotism. There is no real incompatibility between them. The obstacle to closer union among the imperial states can and will be overcome if they are met in the spirit with which each of them resolves its own problems.

PROVINCIAL PREMIER'S INCOMPETENCE.

The interprovincial conference to be held in Ottawa may be of the first importance, or it may degenerate into a pink tea. Some of the premiers, like Whitney of Ontario and Murray of Nova Scotia, have reasonable prospects of doing their respective provinces. Others, like Roblin of Manitoba and McBride of British Columbia, have soon to face a general election. None of them will appear, flanked by any resolutions from their legislatures, and as a rule, the impending conference has nowhere aroused much interest among the people. The public every day is manifesting more and more an indifference to things political, that is closely allied to contempt. The impression that this meeting of premiers has for its object a loot of the national treasury under guise of a subsidy grab has not quickened the interest of a nation accustomed to grabs.

With this end of the performance our own prime minister can have no sympathy beyond seeing that Ontario gets her share of what is, largely, her own money. The entire system has been condemned, and the conference would accomplish much if it brought about its entire abolition.

Other questions of greater moment are to be considered. The Dominion government will ask that the provinces surrender to its jurisdiction, all steam railroads, and that, hereafter, they shall cease to be otherwise promoted the building of railways. All this might be agreed to, but before the subject is passed Mr. Whitney should exact from the federal government a solemn pledge to keep "hands off" the electric railways of Ontario. He should go further, and insist that the "raincoat charters," obtained by Ontario corporations at Ottawa, be taken away.

Of the electric railway companies of Ontario it is safe to say that one-third of them, after being called into being by provincial charters and after enjoying every privilege from the Ontario government, have defied provincial regulation and escaped provincial control by obtaining an additional charter from the Dominion government. At the last session, when the skies above Queen's Park looked threatening for corporate greed, and an act was being passed creating a provincial railway commission, electric railway companies came flocking to Ottawa seeking Dominion charters to place over their provincial charters. These they obtained without difficulty, being often aided, it is to be regretted, by Conservative members from Ontario.

"What do you want a Dominion charter for?"

"What need have you, entirely within one county or township, for an additional charter? Have you not operated for years under the provincial charter?"

"Well, they are passing a railway act in Ontario and we want to get out of the net."

That was the truthful answer to the query: "What do you want a Dominion charter for?" In a word, there was no need for federal legislation. The Dominion charter was to serve as a raincoat to keep them out of the wet, to render harmless the legislation of Ontario. To such length has this been carried that a railway from Chippewa to Queenston, seven miles long, and built entirely upon land belonging to the province, is subject to the railway board at Ottawa and taken from under the control of the railway board of Ontario.

The electric power question should be dealt with, and especially the situation at Niagara Falls. The Laurier government has at least the merit of frankness in its outpoken and malignant opposition to the doctrine of public ownership. It has granted licenses sagaciously to take water from the Niagara and Welland rivers. It will, if permitted, exploit Niagara power, or cause it to be exploited, for the monopolist, and not for the people.

Ontario has one request to make of Ottawa, and that is: "Leave us alone."

The repeal of the "raincoat charters" and the paper licenses for exploiting Niagara power (under none of which a dollar has ever been expended) would please the province best and crown with laurel our premier's return from Ottawa.

OUR LABOR BUREAU.

The labor bureau of the Ontario government, since the voluntary retirement of Robert Gocking, is without a head. The bureau has proved the worth, and it is probable that its scope and usefulness are capable of extension. To develop the labor bureau in the direction of statistical gathering and on other lines similar to those exemplified by the work of the deputy minister of labor at Ottawa, may be a matter worth the consideration of the Ontario government.

But in choosing a new head for the bureau the experience of the past will emphasize the need of getting a man whose predilections run neither to the labor body nor to the capitalist class. What is wanted is a man who will study labor conditions from every standpoint, who will bring a trained mind to his task and whose sympathies will be wide enough to embrace all classes. Such a man might be found among the recent graduates of Toronto University, in the department of political science. If this department has done its work well, it has prepared many men capable of taking up the labor bureau and making it a valuable adjunct to the industrial life of Ontario.

William Lyon Mackenzie King, C.M.G., deputy minister of labor at Ottawa, is a graduate of Toronto University, in the department of political science. Differences of opinion may arise as to the benefit accruing from some of the matters he has been connected with, but few will deny that he has compiled valuable statistics and organized a branch of departmental work that is productive of public good. Where is the Ontario W. L. M. King? That's the man for the labor bureau.

MOVEMENT GROWING STRONGER.

Gal Reporters. The hammering the public ownership movement is getting on by its enemies only makes its friends more determined to take up additional ground.

The movement thrives on opposition. It is too strong now to be squelched by the agents of the corporations. Its exponents do not know how to beat a retreat, and they cannot be taught to show the white feather at a time when governments and municipalities are claiming themselves champions of the principles of public utilities, and that make for the extinction of natural monopolies in the hands of private individuals.

No man can well serve the public who deserts the public in the issue of the day. No government can hope to live long that has ever a prop out to help franchise-holding corporations.

NEED OF RURAL POLICE.

Harper's Weekly. The rural town of this country offers many advantages to the professional cracksmen which are not enjoyed by the bank robber. The rural person sleeps pretty soundly, as did the sheriff the other night when a thief helped himself. "The legal fees of the day from the nearby waistcoat of the slumbering strong arm of the country; houses are easily entered; the country gentlemen does not know enough about human vermin to shoot them readily; and there is no protecting police, for the office of constable is usually held for the pay only. These rural burglaries may awaken people to a necessity of our growing civilization.

Continental Europe has national police forces which protect the rural parts of the country, and our own rural communities will not be adequately protected from criminals until the State organizes constabulary forces to guard small towns and the more lonely parts of the country neighborhoods.

It would be a great improvement if our legislatures would turn their attention to fitting out the villages, hamlets and the lonely highways with well trained constables, even if this involved their dropping for the moment schemes to combat, for policies only, the police forces of great cities.

HORSE AND DOGS BURNED.

"Citizen" Kelly's Loss is \$1000—Hugh Kelly is Injured.

Fire which destroyed the barn of "Citizen" Wm. Kelly, at Queen-street and Logan-avenue, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, burned also a horse and half a dozen dogs. In addition, Hugh Kelly nearly lost his life.

It is not known how the fire started, but when a policeman roused the Kelly household the flames had almost full possession. Hugh Kelly rushed in to try and save the horse, but was beaten back. He, however, was making another attempt when two strangers who had been passing went after him and pulled him out. His head was severely burned.

An alarm was turned in from Queen-street and the G.T.R. crossing, but the firemen could do little good.

The loss is placed at \$1000, with no insurance. The horse was worth \$300, and there were also eleven sets of harness, a buggy, a sleigh, a cutter, a cutting machine, blankets and buffalo robes. Four Bedlington spaniels, a hound, and a terrier were burned to death.

There had been no one in the barn, who had a right to be there after 6 p.m. Wednesday, and tramps are blamed for having started the fire.

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Shortly after 7 o'clock last night a live wire ignited some woodwork in the doorway at the Rice Lewis establishment at King and Victoria streets.

Still a room was sent in by P.C. Harrison to Lombard and Bay-street stations, and a big fire started. The firemen fix things so that the blaze could not happen again.

NO BIRDS FOR LADIES HATS.

Humane Societies to Petition Ottawa Government for Legislation.

Yesterday's meeting of The Toronto Humane Society was well attended and a number of important matters were brought up for discussion.

A communication was received from the Montreal Humane Society, stating that formal application had been made to the minister of justice and the minister of agriculture to pass such legislation as would make illegal the killing of insectivorous birds for the decoration of ladies' hats.

The question of blinkers on horses was introduced by Dr. McCausland. General opposition was expressed to the use of blinkers. Requests were received regarding the formation of a humane society from Regina were read. Some ninety-five prosecutions and eighty-five convictions were registered during the three summer months.

The members were invited to be represented at the International Humane meeting in Chicago on Nov. 15 and 16.

AUTO RIDE FOR CHILDREN.

Toronto Club Members Map Out Entertainment for Unfortunate Tots.

The members of the Toronto Automobile Club are of a benevolent turn of mind. At a meeting held in the National Club last night they resolved to take the children of all the Toronto charitable institutions for a drive round the city. It was agreed that the children should be called for at the respective institutions at 10.30 a.m., and that the machines should then assemble at the Queen's Park entrance.

It was proposed that the route should be round the city to High Park, where it is intended to hold a series of games, a program of which has yet to be arranged, but for which the members of the club will give a number of prizes.

After the games refreshments will be served. The idea being to make the day as perfect a holiday for the children as the club could make. The children of the Toronto charitable institutions will be invited to the games. The committee on the program of which has yet to be arranged, but for which the members of the club will give a number of prizes.

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To Men, This Store Stands For Better Clothes



The reason's plain—and vastly important, because a great money-saving item—

Because the clothes this store sells are of better quality and better tailoring than can be obtained, price for price, anywhere. That's a fact!

Thoroughly right in every detail of style correctness. Built shapely, not pressed into a temporary shape. Exclusive, because sold only here, and the fabrics bought solely for this store's use.

No clothes better tailored; no clothes look better. And no clothes cost less: make them ourselves, no makers' profits to pay.

There's big money saving for you there.

12.50 Blue or Black Suit Fine rich finished clay worsteds, indigo dyed, single or double breasted, perfect fitting. A special value.

15.00 Black Suit Vicuna and clay worsteds, fine pure wool fast dyed fabrics, single breasted sack coat of fashionable length, deep centre vent, best of trimmings, sizes 34 to 44.

12.50 and 15.00 Colored Suits English worsteds and imported soft finished tweeds, new colorings in neat mixtures with overblends, big choice in patterns. Single or double breasted.

A Good Chance in Raincoats

We've priced 85 brand new stylish cravenette raincoats, beauties, at a figure that means dollars to you. Great big saving on every garment. They're of good length, cut with full sweep to skirt, lined with Italian cloth, sizes 36 to 44. The clearing price, each..... **6.50**

MAIN FLOOR—QUEEN STREET

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

AT OSGOOD HALL

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Master's chambers—Cartwright, master, at 11 a.m.

Judge's chambers—The Hon. the chancellor at 11 a.m.

Divisional Court.

Peremptory list for 11 a.m.:
Fleury v. Orr.
Cobb v. Belleville.
Rex v. Union Life.
Payne v. Murphy.

Court of Appeal.

Peremptory list for 11 a.m.:
Wilson v. Hamilton Steel and Iron Company.
2. National Malleable Castings Co. v. Smith's Falls Casting Co.

The case of Lady Wilson against the Toronto General Trusts Co. is again before the court. An application was yesterday made before Chancellor Boyd in single court to add the beneficiaries named in the will of the late Sir Adam Wilson as party defendants and that one of the beneficiaries be appointed to represent the other beneficiaries. The court appointed Shirley Denison to represent all parties, if he consents, and if not, then the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children will act. If the judge at the trial thinks other representatives are necessary they may be then appointed.

The application of Island Constable Ward to have the City of Toronto amend their statement of claim has been granted. Master, in Chambers, Cartwright has given judgment directing the city to amend within a week, and giving him costs in any event.

Think They Should Not Pay.

The W. W. Chown Co. of Belleville appealed to the divisional court to set aside the judgment given against them by a jury in April last awarding one Simmons, an employee of theirs, \$150 for the loss of three fingers of his right hand. Simmons was operating a machine for stamping sheets of tin into shape for the construction of lanterns when he met with the accident. He claimed that the machinery was defective and sued for \$1000. The company claimed he disobeyed instructions and was negligent. The appeal was dismissed with costs.

Injunction Dismissed.

The injunction in Johnston v. South-west Trac Co. was dissolved on payment into court on or before Tuesday next of the sum of \$1000 as security. Costs were reserved to trial judge or further order.

In single court yesterday judgment in Field v. Green was given as agreed upon between the parties.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

A special meeting of St. George's Society will be held to-night in the society's rooms, Elm-street, at