

# The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1880.  
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## THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 2

### GOOD NEIGHBOR GONE WRONG.

We are astonished to find our neighbor, The Globe, defending and even commending those who seek to plunder the people by a corner in the necessities of life. Such men at common law were regarded as public enemies, and severe enactments have been directed against them by the legislature of all civilized countries. He who obtains possession of all the wheat of a country or all the wheat of a district will at once compel the people of that country or district to pay extortionate prices. It is to obtain an extortionate profit that he attempts to corner what everyone must have. Does The Globe regard as a moral hero the Bishop of Ratibon, who looked up all the wheat and let the people starve?

But even if it be true, as The Globe intimates, that the men who speculate in wheat and cotton never expect to receive or deliver either product, but merely bet upon the rise and fall of prices, as one bets at a horse race, yet we cannot but hold that they are a menace to the community. The man who undertakes to corner wheat in Chicago is not only a menace to the people of that city, but to the people of the world. Speculators who are short on wheat, but he demoralizes legitimate business all over the country. Not only do producers and consumers suffer alike from the toll taken by the speculator but the spirit of gambling is promoted and encouraged.

Operators on Wall street are not only injurious to men having offices in New York, but they drain the resources and to a large extent debauch the morals of people in every state of the Union. The Globe says that the price of wheat or any other commodity is quite unaffected by those who gamble therein, and we are told: The trader on the short or long side has no more direct effect on prices than the time for consumption arrives than the better has on the result of a race.

There is a general suspicion that betting has a good deal to do with the result of many horse races, and The Globe editorially is in favor of forbidding all bookmaking at our races. The Globe criticizes President Wilson and his followers in congress for their effort to discourage gambling in cotton by imposing a stamp duty of one-tenth of one cent a pound on contracts for sales of cotton for future delivery. The bill to which The Globe objects so vigorously provided that the tax should be refunded if the cotton was actually delivered by the seller to the buyer. The penalty was directed against gamblers exclusively. Sir Edmund Osler once said in the house of commons that he could name hundreds of young men in Toronto who had been ruined by the stock market; for one who had been led astray by the races. He regarded gambling in stocks as much worse than gambling at the race-track. Mr. Wilson today is endeavoring to break the power of Wall street and to put an end, if possible, to gambling upon and cornering the necessities of life.

We are sorry The Globe is not with him. The World has no hesitation in saying that it is morally and legally wrong for any man or combination of men to corner the necessities of life, and that it is reprehensible but still injurious to the community to gamble on the stock market, in the wheat pit or on the cotton exchange.

Surely our neighbor had better think this over. It has fallen into strange company.

### BRITISH LAND POLICY.

In anticipation of the land reform campaign to be inaugurated by Mr. Lloyd George during the course of this month, British Unionists have formulated a scheme of their own. It aims to embody a definite and comprehensive policy for the encouragement of British agriculture, and according to The London Times, it represents the considered opinions of men closely connected with every branch of agriculture, and expresses the result of many months' work. The pamphlet, entitled "A Unionist Agricultural Policy, By a Group of Unionists," insists on the vast economic possibilities underlying the revival of British agriculture, and requires the Unionist party to be prepared with a policy which will solve the whole problem. It adds that the solution will not be found in any one proposal.

In brief, what this scheme advises is the more general adoption of intensive methods of cultivation, affording employment to at least half a million more men, the extension of the wages board system to agricultural districts where the scale is lowest, and the adoption of the colony system and co-operative methods for small holders. It is evident that these proposals are palliatives, not remedies, and do not touch the core of the question. The London Times, commenting editorial-

ly, observes that "no mention is made of rent courts, which are usually, and with some show of reason, regarded as a necessary corollary of wages boards." In other words, the particular solution of the problem, favored by the group of Unionists, is intended to protect landowners. But if farmers are compelled to pay a fair wage they must not be compelled to pay more than a fair rent.

### ELECTRICITY AND POULTRY REARING.

Recent discoveries made in Egypt reveal the interesting fact that five thousand years ago incubators were in use and that the temperature was gauged by applying the eggs to the tender skin of the eyelids. That means a considerable lapse of time during which no very considerable advance has been made. But now comes electricity, that universal servant of man whose capabilities are only coming to be known. The latest of its extraordinary developments is noticed in a report of Mr. E. D. Arnold, trade commissioner in the Bristol district of England, which appeared recently in bulletin No. 564, issued by the Dominion department of trade and commerce.

Eggs, he remarks, hatched in incubators sometimes yield a percentage of weak chicks, so that many during the first few days. If, however, electric currents are applied, these have such a stimulating effect that they not only preserve the life of the weakly chicks but enable them to gain weight on their normal amount of food, becoming in about two months as heavy as chicks grown for three months in the ordinary way. It is estimated, he quotes The Poultry Keepers' Journal as saying, that a farmer could by the application of electricity to his poultry farm produce nearly fifty per cent. more chickens per annum at a cost which works out very much lower than the cost of producing the electrification. Assuming this to be correct, the commissioner adds, it will be of considerable interest to farmers and poultry raisers in Canada and especially so to those in Ontario and elsewhere who are within reach of a cheap supply of electricity.

### INDIA'S DRAIN OF GOLD.

That local laws and customs react on their economic side wherever the ramifications of trade and commerce extend, is rather strikingly illustrated in the inferior report submitted by the royal commission on Indian finance and currency. It is well known that the numerous articles that have appeared on the subject that there has been a very large absorption of gold by India of recent years—so great, indeed, as to cause considerable protest against the financial policy of the Indian Government. Statistics show that the net imports of British gold coin into India during the last twelve years amounted to no less than \$288,000,000, of which only a trifling proportion was retained in circulation. Only in a few districts of the great dependencies do sovereigns serve as the current medium of exchange.

This disappearance of gold imports has commonly been attributed to the hoarding propensities of the native population. But Mr. R. Sundara Iyer, secretary of the Madras Economic Association, has submitted an explanation of the melting and hoarding practice which on its face appears to be not without reason. He points out that under the present law a Hindu cannot, either by will or deed of gift, make any provision for his wife, daughters, or other female members of his family. This, because, whenever a son is born he acquires an interest in the property which cannot be alienated or affected. So strict is the law that it can only be evaded by presenting the woman with jewels, which, being personal property, cannot be claimed by the male members of the family or attached for the husband's or the family's debts. A change in the law and habits of the people may, therefore, to some extent, relieve the apprehension excited by the constant flow of gold to India.

### DEFECTS FOUND IN THE SCHOOLS

Prof. Angus Says Work Was Poor, and Cheaply Done.

Professor Angus of Toronto University, an expert appointed by Judge Winchester to examine the schools, stated at the enquiry yesterday that the specifications in the contracts for the various schools were altogether too indefinite and that he found that the ventilation in many of the buildings was defective. He said that in Ryerson and Queen Alexandra schools he believed the work in the fan rooms to be cheaply done and the ventilation defective. There were also defects in the heating and ventilation at the Ogden and Kent schools.

### TORONTO COMPANY BUILDING.

Colonial Realty Buys Several Blocks of Land in Fort William.

FORT WILLIAM, Oct. 1.—The Colonial Realty and Securities, Limited, of Toronto, has purchased from a local syndicate several blocks of vacant residential property in the north end of the city for \$350,000.

## "CANNING" THE MOSQUITO

Some Phases of Col. Gorgas' Warfare on the Insect That Transmits Malaria and Yellow Fever.

By Willis J. Abbott, Author of "Panama and the Canal in Picture and Prose," Copyright, 1912, Syndicate Publishing Co., New York. All rights reserved.

The latest desire in the unceasing warfare of the Sanitation Department upon the mosquito of the Canal Zone is a contraption which shows the way the "skeeter" flies, where he comes from and whither he is going. It is a small frame holding four glass plates set at right angles, with each plate facing one point of the compass—North, South, East and West. All are properly coated with tanglefoot so that when the heedless mosquito bumps into a plate in his flight, he stays permanently. This machine has shown that the mosquito flies in the early evening hours, and that most of us have discovered without the aid of mechanical contrivances—and make their return flight in the early morning hours. The practice, therefore, of the device lies in the fact that it indicates the direction from which the pestilential insects came. If the plates facing East and North, for example, are bespattered with captured insects the oil bridge and the germicide made are despatched in these directions to look up the breeding places that started out the flying squadrons of pestilence.

Since the "mosquito theory" of the method of conveying malaria and yellow fever ceased to be a theory and became an established fact, no pains are too great for the sanitation force to take in fighting the insects. In reality there is a certain humor in this scientific bug hunting. You are at afternoon tea with a hostess in one of the charming tropical houses which the Commission supplies to its workers. The eyes of your hostess suddenly become fixed in a terrified gaze. "Goodness gracious!" she exclaims, "look there!"

"What?" you cry, bounding from your seat in excitement. Perhaps a blast has just boomed on the circumference air and you have visions of a fifty-pound rocket about to fly from the drawing-room window. "There!" dramatically. "That mosquito!"

"I'll swat it," you cry valorously, remembering the slogan of "Swat the Fly" which breaks forth recurrently in the popular song. "Swatting," they are quite calm and unperturbed about the places which breed flies faster than they can be swatted. "Goodness, no, I must telephone the department."

Speechless with amazement you wonder if the police or fire department is to be called out to cope with this mosquito. In due time there appears an official equipped with an

## CO-OPERATE IN MISSION CAUSE

Interdenominational Harmony Urged at Final Meeting of Baptists.

Co-operation was declared to be the keynote for the Canadian Laymen's Movement for missions, and activity along such lines was approved at the closing session of the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec at Jarvis Street Church, Toronto, last night. The convention, which was held at St. James' Cathedral parish hall, J. Campbell White, George James and Morley Williams, all of whom were members in various parts of the United States.

N. F. Davidson, K.C., led the afternoon conference on methods. Rev. R. Kingston, reported that the outcome of the canvass in their churches had exceeded the highest expectations.

## WANTS WATER LOTS FROM GOVERNMENT

OTTAWA, Oct. 1.—To complete its comprehensive scheme of harbor development, the Toronto Harbor Commission is asking the government that three water lots owned by the government be transferred to the commission.

Mr. A. C. Lewis, secretary of the commission, and Mr. E. Cousins, engineer of the commission, are in Ottawa today to see Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of public works. It is anticipated that there will be any difficulty in regard to the transfer of the lots to the commission. The government's part of the contract for the Toronto harbor work, which was let to the Canadian Stewart Co., is now ready for signature, and will be signed this week. Work can then be started at once.

## \$100 Bonds A Safe Investment For People of Small Means

To enable the small investor to invest his money without risk this Corporation's Bonds are issued in sums as low as one hundred dollars. They furnish absolute security and are a LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR TRUST FUNDS.

Write for a Copy of Annual Report. Specimen Debenture and all Particulars.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION TORONTO STREET, TORONTO Established 1895. 12345.

## At Osgoode Hall

Oct. 1, 1913.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

- Motions set down for single court for Thursday, 2nd inst., at 11 a.m.:
  1. Re Boyle and Toronto.
  2. Parker v. Barker.
  3. Dow v. Burney.
  4. Re Ames Trusts.
  5. Re Force and Gilbert R. Co.
  6. Grand Valley v. Lake Erie.
  7. Lake Erie v. Grand Valley.
  8. Lambert v. Lambert.
  9. Re Acheson; Acheson v. Acheson.
  10. Murphy v. Kelly.
  11. Mills v. Eganville.
  12. McKlesock v. National Trust.

Remonstrance lists for appellate division for Thursday, 2nd inst., at 11 a.m.:—

- 1. Lindsey v. Le Sueur (to be continued).
- 2. Trudeale v. Holden.
- 3. Michie v. Thompson.
- 4. Pherrill v. Henderson.
- 5. Riddell v. Mullin.

### —Second Divisional Court—

- 1. Meyers v. Toronto Railway Co. (to be continued).
- 2. Roscoe v. McConnell.
- 3. Blackie v. Seneca Superior Silver.
- 4. Presnell v. Gordova Mines.
- 5. Ramsden v. Vait.
- 6. Lawson v. Taylor.

### Master's Chambers.

Before George S. Holmstedt, K.C., Registrar.

Berlin Lion v. Michie—E. N. Armour, for defendant, moved to change venue from Berlin to Belleville. W. D. Gregory for plaintiff. Order made changing venue to Belleville. Costs in the cause.

Morgan v. Crompton—W. H. Bourdon, for defendant, A. Crompton, obtained an order vacating lien and dismissing action without prejudice to claim of any other lien holder. Judgment for plaintiff. Slattery v. Jennings, for plaintiff, moved for judgment on specially endorsed writ. C. M. Herliach for defendant. Motion dismissed. Costs to defendant in any event.

Jenkins v. King—Patchall, for plaintiff, obtained order for substitutional service on defendant, J. A. King, by Ramsay v. Proctor—W. J. McLeary for defendant, J. A. King, moved for particularized statement of claim. J. T. Davison for plaintiff. Stands till 3rd inst.

Parent v. S. S. Mills, for plaintiff, moved for order to set aside certain motions. Motion referred to the chief justice of the King's bench who made order for representation.

Buddy v. W. I. Dick (Milton) for defendant, motion by plaintiff to strike out certain paragraphs of defence enlarged until 3rd inst.

Clark v. Davy Pulp Co.—G. R. Roach, for plaintiff, obtained order amending writ of habeas corpus. Order made word "Limited." Plaintiff to pay costs in any event.

Andersen v. Jackson—W. H. Bourdon, for plaintiff, moved for order closing all defendants except Jackson.

### Judge's Chambers.

Before Latchford, J.

Everyday v. Dunkley—S. Denison, K.C., for plaintiff, H. S. White for defendant, moved for judgment from the ruling of local registrar at Chatham determining that plaintiff is entitled to county court costs and that defendant's action was within his costs between solicitor and client on high court scale, with right to set aside, and that his taxation be set up as a set-off, must and judgment: I think the local registrar erred. He evidently treated the amount of the judgment as the test of whether the action was within or in excess of the jurisdiction of the county court. This case is one where the defendant's action is not conclusive as to the proper jurisdiction. A plaintiff having a claim against a defendant may, in the county court, set up a set-off, must and judgment: I think the local registrar erred. He evidently treated the amount of the judgment as the test of whether the action was within or in excess of the jurisdiction of the county court. 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