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A SIGN OF WEAKNESS.

The public has been disappointed in the results of the enquiry conducted by the telephone committee at Ottawa. Sir William Mulock's professions of concern for the public interest as related to the telephone business were accepted as genuine, and the people hoped for a prompt removal of the evils which have been associated with the Bell telephone monopoly.

These expectations have not materialized. Despite the evidence which has been brought to light showing that the Bell Company's contract with the railway companies excluding independent companies from railway stations is an unheard-of thing in the United States, and that its one objective is to create a monopoly of telephone business in this country, the committee has become inactive at a time when it was in a position to protect the public.

W. F. Maclean, M.P., voiced this view of the situation when he demanded in the house yesterday that immediate action be taken to dissolve the illegal contract between the Bell Telephone Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., and to compel the Bell Telephone Co. to exchange business with independent companies. The excuses which were advanced by the government as a reason for refusing this just demand are typical of the government's dealings with the Bell Telephone Company. It was urged that the telephone committee had not made its report and that until the committee's finding was before the house it was not desirable to introduce legislation.

If the committee's findings are not before the house the evidence, which was taken before the commission, is well known to every member of the house and to every member of the government. The government is armed with all the facts which it could possess itself of thru the medium of a formal report, and if it was in earnest this evidence would be readily accepted as ample justification for legislating out of existence the evils that the Bell Telephone Company has deliberately laid upon the people.

The simple truth is that the government does not want to introduce legislation, and the circumstances under which it refused Mr. Maclean's reasonable request go to very materially disparage the motives which inspired the appointment of the special telephone committee. The appointment of the committee was accepted as an indication that the government was strong enough to deal with the Bell Telephone Co. Subsequent proceedings have shown that the government is not strong enough to deal with the Bell Telephone Co. If the government was a free agent, if it was in a position to control the telephone monopoly along reasonable lines, it would not be inventing excuses to explain its failure to secure independent companies access to railway stations and to compel the interchange of telephone traffic.

The recent judgment of the railway commission, which left Port Arthur and Fort William at the mercy of the Bell Telephone Company, together with the evidence that has been given before the special telephone committee, confronted the government with the unmistakable duty of introducing corrective legislation. When the government failed in this duty it impugned the motives of Sir William Mulock in appointing a special telephone committee and emphasized the government's weakness in its dealings with the Bell Telephone Co.

IRISH REPRESENTATION AND BRITISH PARTIES.

Mr. Balfour's redistribution proposals are evidently an attempt at politic compromise, but it is more than doubtful whether he will succeed in expediting their acceptance. Very likely when the details are seen it will be found that these also are framed to disarm possible opposition and to consolidate his own party in their favor. It must not be overlooked that the Irish problem is of a dual nature. Not only is Ireland itself over-represented in the house of commons, but there exists a long standing grievance that the Nationalist south has been unduly favored at the expense of Unionist Ulster. This no doubt will be one of the arguments for reducing the representation of Ireland, since the house of commons certainly could not stand any addition to its present number.

When redistribution was last made after the assimilation of the county and burgh franchise, twenty years ago, the same anomaly existed, and Mr. Gladstone justified non-interference by propounding the theory that those parts of the kingdom more revote from the metropolis might justifiably be accorded more than their proportionate number of members. As the south of England, which has considerable less than its due representation is the Conservative stronghold, the same regard for party interests which is ever a factor in this matter, probably influenced him in one way, as it is now Premier Balfour in the other. Whether these ingenious and transparent artifices are of very real and ultimate value in the case of large constituencies, such as those of Britain, is very open to argument, and their immediate result is invariably to intensify the bitterness of party conflict.

In all likelihood the determining motive of the premier's action is to be found in the advisability of holding the Unionist party together on the basis of opposition to home rule. The secession of Norway from the dual monarchy which embraced the Scandinavian peninsula has certainly adversely affected the position of this question. The stability of this monarchy was strongly relied upon by Mr. Gladstone and the inevitable conclusion from the disruption is that in the case of nations whose geographical position and common interests demand unity of policy and action that result cannot be attained by the reservation or bestowal of independent parliaments and governments. For any advantage which Mr. Balfour may thus gain the opposition are themselves largely to blame. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and the remainder of the old guard of Gladstonian Liberalism have all along occupied a carefully balanced attitude—neither repudiating home rule in either of its submitted forms nor expressly undertaking to reintroduce the rejected bills. The Liberal Imperialist section of the party have adopted a much franker and more decided position by declaring explicitly that these bills cannot be revived, while at the same time indicating their approval of a further extension of local government.

Within the last year or two there have been symptoms of a movement in Ireland itself towards the abolition of religious and racial differences, and an agreement by Irishmen generally to act together for the objects all have at heart. Lord Dunraven's devolution scheme was of this class, as was G. W. Russell's establishment of a separate party on a patriotic basis. Now another significant step has been taken by an independent section of Ulster Orangemen, who have issued a manifesto to the country, appealing for the burial of sectarianism and the co-operation of al secular forces in the promotion of the national welfare. If these approaches meet with even partial success and a united demand is made for a large and generous measure of devolution so far as the conduct of Irish local affairs is concerned, it is not easy to see how it could be successfully opposed. Compromise is the law of political progress in Britain, and it certainly looks as if the Nationalist party would have been appreciably nearer their goal had they remembered this peculiarity of the English character. But in the meantime the closing days of the session bid fair to surpass the stormy scenes of the earlier terms, aggravated as they will be by the certainty that the opposition will treat the premier's proposals as an unscrupulous party dodge, and the Nationalists as a vexatious Irish grievance.

A HIGH-HANDED PROCEEDING.

Mr. Wm. Mackenzie has constituted himself judge and jury in closing Edmund-street while the legal aspects of the case remain in doubt. That the city council has calmly submitted to this piece of insolence is not at all to its credit. If there is any doubt as to whether Edmund-street is private property or a public highway, the city is entitled to the benefit of the doubt, and pending a judicial decision the people are entitled to the use of the thorofare.

Mr. Mackenzie suddenly assumes that the street is his own private property, and forthwith he closes it against the public. The city assumes that the street was legally dedicated as a public highway, but it allows Mr. Mackenzie to act on his own pretty theory and to fence the property into his private estate. The city has more than once seen a franchise-holding corporation take an arbitrary view of a question at issue with the people and proceed to enforce this view, but it is something new to have a private citizen pursue a similar policy and carry it to a triumphant conclusion. If the city's legal department is a party to the weak-kneed policy which enables Mr. Mackenzie to assert sovereignty over property which is regarded a as public highway, it is high time that the department received an overhauling.

LEAVE DETAILS TO THE BOARD.

The only conditions that could reasonably be inserted in the city's grant to the new hospital are obvious conditions. Imposing these conditions would not do the city much good, and they would do a great deal to imperil the efforts of the board of trustees to secure the half million dollars which they have to raise by public subscription. Dr. Sheard has taken very strong grounds against an unconditional civic contribution. His arguments for the most part are answered by the fact that a public hospital can be successfully conducted only along the lines of the conditions which he suggests. It is one thing to put these conditions down in black and white, a course which would hamper the trustees in raising money by subscription, and it is another thing to have them unwritten but understood.

There would be no practical difference so far as the city is concerned in the acceptance of either of these alternatives, and there would be a very great difference if the efforts of the trustees to raise $500,000 by public subscription. This view of the situation is borne out by a letter from Dr. Hunter, which The World publishes today. Dr. Hunter is exceedingly hostile to the proposal to make an unconditional contribution to the public hospital, but he admits that "the hospital wards will be empty, and grass will grow over its pathways if the board of trustees and its medical staff do not want and do not receive the good-will and hearty support of the medical profession of the city and province."

In the foregoing Dr. Hunter sums up the whole situation. If the hospital is to be a success the board of trustees must manage it on methods generally satisfactory to the people and to the medical profession, and it is inconceivable that the present board of trustees or any of its successors will be interested in making the hospital a failure. If the city contribution was all that was required to complete the funds for a new hospital The World might be disposed to concede the point that certain conditions should be stipulated. But when the city has contributed its $200,000 the enterprise is only half on its feet, and it would endanger the whole scheme to attach conditions which would give every other contributor an excuse for imposing conditions.

It is an enormous task to raise $500,000 from private citizens, and if every individual is to exact conditions, and if the board of trustees has to go back to the city, to the government and to the university each time to agree to them, the whole task would appear to be hopeless, and the enterprise would be delayed for many years. The World has no hesitation in expressing its belief that an unconditional civic contribution of $200,000 for a public hospital which will cost considerably over a million dollars is good business for the city. Nearly half a million dollars has already been offered by the government, the university and private subscribers without conditions of any kind. There is no good reason why the city should not show a similar faith in the judgment of the board of trustees. The city needs the hospital, and there will be no danger in contributing $200,000 to the enterprise and leaving the details of management to be settled by the board of trustees.

AN EQUAL LAW FOR ALL.

Patronage is one of the most difficult questions which confront a new government, and the Whitney administration seems to have come in for its share of trouble. It is accused on the one side of adopting the spoils system, and it is accused on the other side of being too lenient with its political enemies. It can hardly be contended that the Whitney government has gone to excess in getting rid of officials who are politically unfriendly. The government as a matter of fact has been very moderate in dealing with this class of public officials, and on the whole it is to be commended for its forbearance.

A public official who is competent, and who has not interested himself actively in politics, should be allowed to retain his position and to advance according to his merits. A public official who is incompetent, or who has devoted to politics time which he should have given to the public service, deserves prompt dismissal.

This rule applies with equal force to high officials and low officials. It would be bad policy to wreak vengeance on a few license inspectors, bailiffs and division court clerks and to protect officials who hold high positions of emolument and distinction. There should be one law for all officials, the law which protects merit in all grades and all classes, and which expels the political partisan, whether he is drawing $500 or $5000 a year.

The Whitney government has devoted some attention to the partisan officials who draw from the treasury barely enough to keep body and soul together. It is now in order to investigate the conduct of partisan officials of wealth and standing who, up to the present, have enjoyed a strange immunity from interference. It is better that a hundred of the little fish should go free than that one of the arch offenders against the principles of an unpartisan civil service and the laws of political decency should be spared the natural penalty of his indiscretions.

Canada has won the Kolapore Cup merely as a slight warming up for the King's prize.

Every cloud has its silver lining, but there seems to be a whole lot of rain between here and the lining.

These unceasing rains suggest the possibility that the heavens have a plumbers' strike on their hands.

There may be a new turn of affairs in the far east if Marshal Oyama is obliged to go up against General Cholera.

It speaks rather against the dignity of an office in Russia these days if the occupant can't attract the attention of the assassin.

Just think of conscription in Canada and the stress of military assignment bringing Private Henri Bourassa under the command of Col. Sam Hughes.

Toronto can count herself lucky if Mr. William Mackenzie does not close Yonge-street and compel residents of North York County to enter the city by way of Hamilton.

FORT WILLIAM'S FUTURE PROSPERITY ASSURED.

(Special to The World.)

Fort William, Ont., July 14.—It is evident that the activity of the Grand Trunk Pacific management, in beginning construction work immediately on their western section, is having its effect. Mr. Wm. Whyte, vice president of the C.P.R., accompanied by Sir Daniel McMillan, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, spent Wednesday here looking over the C.P.R. yards, undoubtedly with a view towards further improvement. Mr. Whyte estimates the total production of spring wheat in the west this year at 100,000,000 bush. Should this prove to be the case the elevator capacity here will be taxed to its utmost. The C.P.R. will spend large sums this year in the vicinity of Westfort, and this, together with the locating of factory sites in the latter district, has already had its effect in enhancing values.

Work has begun upon the Kakabeka Power Company's plant, and in less than one year from date a practically unlimited supply of electrical energy will be at hand at a cost not to exceed $20 per horse-power, this being the cheapest in the Dominion. Raw material can be laid down here as cheaply as at any point on the Great Lakes, and with such resources every advantage is in favor of Fort William as against manufacturers situated in the east. No port of entry to a country as vast as the Canadian west has ever had such facilities for a monopoly of the transshipment of grain and manufactured goods as Fort William. The town is far beyond the stages of experiment, and property values are steadily on the increase.

THE PENALTY OF GREEN APPLES

It's the limit—pain, distress and violent sickness. No need to suffer when Nerviline cures so quickly. Pleasant and only a few drops required. For summer complaint, cramps and kindred ills nothing equals Polson's Nerviline. Try a 25c bottle.

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is a motto that has ever been a controlling motive in the manufacture of the

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This Piano is an instrument whose harmony and power can be relied upon, and is an inspiration to every real artist.

"A Piano capable in the highest degree of the most delicate inflexions and of widest range."—Plunket Greene.

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TORONTO, CANADA.

CANADIANS WIN THE KOLAPORE CUP DUKE OF CONNAUGHT VISITS THEM

Great Day for the Beaver in Bisley Camp—Some Changes Were Made in the Team.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable)

Bisley Camp, July 14.—Canada has won the Rajah of Kolapore's Challenge Cup with a total of 758 points. This is not the first time that Canada has plucked the ripest fruit from the tree of imperial marksmanship. Some years ago it used to be looked upon as almost a Canadian possession.

As a result of yesterday's shooting in the Mackinnon Cup competition, several changes were made in the composition of the Kolapore team. Captain Jones of the 82nd and Sergt. Simpson of the Royal Grenadiers gave place to Sergt. Russell of Ottawa and Captain Stuart of Vancouver.

The shooting in the Kolapore Cup this morning at 200 yards was fairly steady, the scoring being as follows:

Staff-Sergeant C. R. Crowe, Guelph	5545545—33
Captain A. Elliott, 12th, Toronto	5545555—34
Captain W. H. Forrest, 6th Vancouver	345555—32
Staff-Sergt. H. Kerr, 48th Highlanders	5545535—32
Color-Sergt. W. H. Moore, 52nd, Peterboro	4554554—32
Sergt. G. W. Russell, G.G.F.G., Ottawa	5345555—32
Capt. J. Duff Stuart, 6th, Vancouver	4454555—32
Pte. A. Wilson, 43rd, Ottawa	5454555—33

The team totals were:

Canada	260
Transvaal	255
New Zealand	255
Mother country	252
Guernsey	244

500 Yards.

At 500 yards the scores were:

Crowe	4555555—34
Elliott	5555555—35
Forrest	5545555—32
Kerr	4343345—26
Moore	4445445—30
Russell	4555544—32
Stuart	5545454—32
Wilson	5445354—29

The team totals were:

Canada	251
Mother country	251
Guernsey	247
Transvaal	255
New Zealand	253

The Last Range.

At 600 yards the scores were:

Crowe	4545435—29
Elliott	5555455—34
Forrest	4455545—32
Kerr	3345445—28
Moore	3445455—30
Russell	5335555—31
Stuart	4445545—31
Wilson	5445354—30

The team totals were:

Canada	247
Mother country	249
Guernsey	244
Transvaal	246
New Zealand	241

The grand totals were:

Canada	758
Transvaal	756
Mother country	752
New Zealand	749
Guernsey	734

What the Match Is.

The Rajah of Kolapore's Imperial Challenge Cup is the most desired team trophy of the Bisley meet. It is open to teams of eight volunteers as follows: One team from the mother country, one team from each British colony or dependency and one team from the members home on leave of the Indian staff corps.

The match is fired in uniform and is shot over the 200, 500 and 600 yards ranges, with seven shots at each range.

A special commemorative silver bowl is given by the National Rifle Association to the captain, adjutant and each member of the team carrying off the great trophy. The cup was given in 1871 by H. H., he lae Rajah of Kolapore.

To the team, exclusive of the mother country team, which makes the highest aggregate score in the competition a special prizes of £80, known as the "Colonial" prize, is given by the N. R. A.

In other years Canada has been equally fortunate. It held the cup in 1872, 1873, 1881, 1884, 1889 and 1896. The Australians won the cup in 1903, since when they have not entered the competition, the distance being too great to send a team.

Canadians Are Jubilant.

The Canadians are jubilant over their success. Not only have they won the Kolapore Cup, but one of their number, Capt. A. Elliott, 12th York Rangers, made the highest total score in the competition, making 103 out of a possible 105.

Col. Hesslin gave a prize of $25 to the member of the Canadian Kolapore team making the highest score over the three ranges, and the same amount to the member making the highest score at 600 yards.

The Canadians are naturally much disappointed to have come so close to the winning of the Mackinnon Cup only to miss it.

In the Alexander Martin, ten shots, at 800 yards, Captain Tom Mitchell scored 47.

In the Kynoch, ten shots at 1000 yards, Staff-Sergt. Bayles of the 10th Grenadiers made 42.

Private Momie, Montreal, scored 44; Sergt. Jugh, Quebec, 42, and Staff-Sergt. Kerr 42.

In the J. H. Steward Challenge Cup, seven shots at 500 yards; Pte. Wm. Eastcott, 43rd Regiment, Ottawa, made 34.

A Distinguished Visitor.

The Canadians were honored to-day by a visit from the Duke of Connaught. He inspected the team, which was drawn up in front of the Canadian pavilion. Passing down the line the duke spoke to Capt. J. Duff Stuart of the 6th Regiment Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles of Vancouver. He expressed the pleasure it gave him to see so many officers of his regiment on the team. There are also on the team from this regiment Lieut. G. A. Boult and Capt. W. H. Forrest.

The Duke of Connaught asked Capt. Stuart to convey his kindest messages to the officers and members of his regiment, and hoped on some day in the near future to have the pleasure of inspecting the regiment.

The royal visitor also congratulated Staff-Sergt. H. Kerr of the 48th Highlanders on his splendid score of nineteen straight bulls in the Gregory competition.

Team Looked Smart.

To the commandant of the team, Lieut.-Col. A. G. Hesslin of the Halifax Artillery, he remarked that the team had adopted khaki, and he considered that the men looked very smart. On looking round after entering the pavilion the duke noticed a number of photographs.

"If you don't mind, Col. Hesslin," he remarked, "I will send you a photograph of myself to hang here."

Major W. H. Davidson, adjutant of the team, was complimented on the smart appearance of his team.

The Duke of Connaught during his visit particularly enquired whether there were any French-Canadians on the team.

MORE SYMPATHY FOR THE DOG.

Editor World: What's the matter with the dogs in Toronto? I have noticed several letters lately in your esteemed paper anent these animals, and from the tone of several of them I should imagine that it is hardly safe for a citizen to be about on account of this "horrible nuisance of mongrels and curs." Your correspondent in The World, dated July 12, must be the victim of a continual nightmare, so exercised is he over this "howling nuisance of curs" as he is pleased to term it. Toronto must have changed considerably since I lived there, for such a "nuisance" did not exist during the time I resided in that beautiful city. Your correspondent above referred to says that he knows a hound that follows a sick horse all around the ward and down Queen's avenue, and is "allowed to howl continually because it pays a dog tax." Now, dear "Another Regular Reader," that is unfair! Did it never strike you that the poor, sympathetic animal howled out of grief for the sick horse, which his kind and humane master had neglected? Besides, that some dog must be a pretty smart animal, according to you, for you state that it pays a dog tax.

Where are the defenders of the noble dog? For after all there is not one dog in a thousand that ever becomes troublesome thru madness, in spite of the forebodings of pessimistic dog-haters, a thing which cannot be said of the latter. It is a well-known fact that the dog is the most intelligent and faithful of all domestic animals, and because there are a few stray, homeless animals about the town, it seems hardly necessary for such hyperbole as some have lately indulged in regarding the "dog question."

Your correspondent already mentioned closed his letter by saying that he thinks the dog poisoner is a benefit to society. I regard that remark as criminal, and the writer of the same as utterly devoid of all humane and kindly feeling. I heartily agree with the saying recently quoted by one of your readers: "The more I see of men, the better I like dogs."

Allow me to congratulate you upon your admirable editorial of the 11th inst. re the Charlotte flag incident. Your remarks are the truth in a nutshell.

Torontonian.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 13.

Boy Nearly Drowned.

Carmane Woollings, 572 Yonge-street, an 11-year-old fisherman whom his mother told not to go near the water, was nearly made food for the fishes he was trying to catch on Thursday afternoon. He perched himself on a sunken raft, back of Centre Island about 4 o'clock, and when he got a nibble he slipped off into 10 feet of water. Arthur Keelor, 170 Elizabeth-street, was fishing not far distant and heard him drop in. He rescued him as he was going down for the third time, but he was black in the face and badly dazed.

Jacobs Must Stand Trial.

Charged in police court yesterday with doing malicious injury to goods, Max Jacobs, the traveler for the Imperial Manufacturing Company, elected to be tried by a jury. Jacobs, it will be remembered, was arrested a few days ago on the charge preferred by his manager, that he had a mania for slashing cloth of all sorts.

HEAVY HEADACHE FOR FOUR YEARS

But Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Cured It—They are Known by Their Works All Over Canada.

"By their works ye shall know them," and if you know Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets by their works you must admit they are the greatest comfort producers of the present age. Here is some of their work. Mrs. A. Waddell of 34 Simcoe-street, Hamilton, says:

"I was troubled with heavy headache for four years caused by Dyspepsia. I doctored with the best doctors, but they failed to help me. I got one box of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, and after taking part of them I found I was cured. I can now eat in the morning; before I could not eat a bite."

Thousands of other Canadians relate similar experiences. In fact everybody who has used Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets tells the same story—Indigestion and Dyspepsia cannot live in the same body with them.

PRECEDENT TOO DANGEROUS TUBERCULOSIS REPORT CUT

Dominion Not to Make Provincial Grants—Trading Stamp Bill is Passed.

Ottawa, July 14.—In the house of commons this morning, the report of the joint committee on tuberculosis was adopted, minus one clause calling upon the Dominion to make grants to the provinces for use in checking the disease. This clause was left out at the instance of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who thought he saw in it a constitutional innovation which might prove to be a dangerous precedent. Without this clause he acknowledged the report was incomplete, but the session was so near the close that the question could hardly be gone into further.

Mr. Borden said that his view was pretty well along the same line as expressed by the premier. The Dominion ought not to be bound, but left free to take its own initiative.

A Miner's Troubles.

The water-meter-inspection bill was passed, also Frank Oliver's bill to give Alberta and Saskatchewan jurisdiction over roads and road allowances now vested in the territories.

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick, replying to Mr. A. Claude Macdonell (South Toronto) promised to call the attention of the prime minister, with a view to an enquiry by the Canadian government, to the case of R. E. Brown, an American, who, with Toronto associates, was deprived of mining claims in South Africa by judges appointed by the late President Kruger, after having first won their case in the courts.

Trading Stamp Law.

The house also gave the trading stamp bill a third reading and the measure is now ready to go up against the alleged hostility of the senate. R. L. Borden objected that the bill went either too far or not far enough. It still permitted the use of trading stamps under certain conditions and the elements of a lottery could be imparted to its system. Moreover, the law would be non-effective inasmuch as a way could easily be found for evading it. Unless the act was made more comprehensive parliament would have to go on supplementing the legislation year after year.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier admitted that new ways might be devised for duping the public, but the present bill would meet the special system at which it was directed.

An Unhealthy Place.

Reaching supply, Hon. George Foster suggested that before spending hundreds of thousands of dollars on additions to the government buildings, the house should take up the question of providing a new and less unhealthy commons chamber. The present one, he said, was making too heavy draughts upon the health and lives of the members.

The International Bridge Company's bill passed the senate railway committee. At Mr. Conmee's request a number of amendments were made in the interest of the municipality of Fort Frances, such, for instance, as preventing expropriation except when absolutely necessary.

WILL THE NEW HOSPITAL CREATE A FAMILY COMPACT?

Editor World: Whilst the names of the men who formed the old "family compact" are now of merely historical interest in our national life, yet the spirit that actuated their arbitrary and selfish actions seems to have wonderful powers of recuperation. We have to-day, in the conduct of the medical staff of the university, towards all the profession outside of themselves, a revival of one of the very worst features of the old political "compact," viz., that of autocracy.

At a meeting of medical men, held in St. George's hall, Dr. Sheard, who is acknowledged as an expert in matters pertaining to public health and hospital management, explained very clearly his views as to the fairness and desirability of having such restrictions and regulations surround the proposed grant of $200,000 as would give every reputable physician and surgeon the right to attend his patients who were able to pay $3.50 per week or a larger sum. He moved a resolution (written one) embodying his views, and Dr. Reeve, dean of the medical faculty, seconded it. This motion carried unanimously. This was on Thursday, July 6. On Monday, July 10, before the city council, in replying to what Dr. Barrick and Dr. Ferguson had just stated, Dr. Reeve is reported in the daily press as having said: "Gentlemen who have spoken to-day contend that the profession at large should be allowed to attend these patients ($3.50 rate ones) without reference to whether they have positions on the staff. I take issue with them. The members of the profession are qualified, but I maintain in the interests of the public, and particularly in the interest of the poorer classes, that results are better when the staff are responsible directly to the authorities of the institution."

Expresses the Opposite.

As chairman at Thursday's meeting, I have no hesitancy in saying that the statement just quoted is directly the opposite of the views expressed by Dr. Sheard in his motion, the first clause of which was: "(1) That public ward cases shall be available exclusively for the faculty of medicine of the university, but all other accommodations in the hospital shall be equally available to all other practitioners of good standing in the profession." I submitted this to the meeting as moved by Dr. Sheard and seconded by Dr. Reeve. It was Dr. Sheard's clear and full explanations and the fairness of his resolution, seconded by Dr. Reeve, and concurred in by Dr. McPhedran, and all the twenty or thirty members of the medical faculty present, that appealed most strongly to the other medical men. Those not on the medical staff were simply asking for a continuation of the conditions more or less in force now in all the city hospitals, except the Sick Children's. These were very fully conceded in Dr. Sheard's resolution.

As to Dr. Reeve.

Dr. Reeve's attitude before the council is by no means the first intimation that the rank and file of the medical profession have had that the medical staff of the university believe in the "divinity of kings," whilst it is true that with a very few exceptions the members of the faculty are just as ready as those not of it to prescribe worm powders or sit all night in the workingman's cottage to await the arrival of the "new" baby. Yet the moment these, our every-day competitors and companions, enter a medical society meeting, with the most brazen assurance, if not with execrable taste, they begin to address each other as Professor So-and-so. The Toronto Medical Society, of which, by the way, these professors are members, held during the past winter a most successful series of meetings, one at each of the following hospitals: Sick Children's, Orthoepedic, Grace, Western and St. Michael's. The hospital staff in each case presented a very full complement of patients. Dr. O'Reilly arranged the time for the meeting at the General Hospital, but when the medical society met there not a single member of the medical staff of the hospital was present. This was the third or fourth time that the Toronto Medical Society has been boycotted by the medical staff of the Toronto General Hospital.

Community of Interests.

Mr. Whitney, with his overwhelming majority, the senate of Toronto University, on the specious plea that it is in the educational interests of the province; the city council on the ground that it is a good thing for the city, and Mr. Flavelle's business acumen; all these combined may put up a fine building and equip it for hospital purposes, but its wards will be empty and grass will grow over its pathways if its board of trustees and its medical staff do not want and do not receive the good-will and hearty support of the medical profession of this city and province.

To use a trite, if not a classical, phrase, it is "up to" the board and medical staff of the Toronto General Hospital, by fair and generous treatment to the medical profession at large, to make the proposed new hospital all that its friends may desire and hope for it.

J. Hunter.

8 O'Hara-avenue.

LAKE NEPIGON INTERESTS.

Editor World: I see by the papers that the Ontario government fishery overseer has been giving the public some news regarding Lake Nepigon and its tributaries. The lake is said to be 60 miles long from north to south. Lake Nepigon is 255 feet above Lake Superior and is capable of generating thousands of horse-power. It is the head of the St. Lawrence system. The Nepigon River runs in a straight course from the foot of the lake over a succession of falls to Lake Helen and Nepigon Bay. It has the greatest trout fishing waters on the continent, if not in the world. Vanderbilt and other millionaires have fished in its waters. To reach this great lake and pulpwood region and tap the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific Railway the Dominion government gave a cash bonus of $6000 per mile, and the Ontario government a land grant of 12,000 acres per mile. A charter has also been given a company to manufacture pulp and generate electric power at Nepigon Bay—vast concessions, regarding the cutting of pulpwood have been given this company. It has been estimated by government engineers that to the east of Lake Nepigon and south of the Albany River and along the Ogoke River there is 40,000,000 cords of pulp wood. The right to cut and bring this timber to Nepigon Bay, together with great privileges around the shore of Lake Nepigon, have been given this company, who are holding the charter to unload on American capitalists. This company should either be made to complete their contract or have their charter cancelled. The people of this district are looking forward to the Grand Trunk Pacific taking hold of the railway charter and building the line from the C.P.R. station at Nepigon Bay and along the west shore of Nepigon Lake to its intersection, with the main line of the transcontinental road. If this railway was only completed as far as Lake Nepigon, which is only about 30 miles from Nepigon Station, it would be a great boon to tourist and trout fishers on the river. No doubt a large summer hotel would then be built and thousands attracted from the American side to visit these northern waters.

George Faulkner.

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