# PAYS NO TAXES IN CITY OF WINNIPEG

**C. P. R. PROPERTY HAS BEEN EXEMPT FROM TAXES SINCE 1881.**

Winnipeg, Jan. 19—Although little has been said about it recently in the public press, it appears inevitable that within a few weeks the important question of the exemption from taxation of all the property of the Canadian Pacific Railway within the city of Winnipeg will be formally raised, and the case may be carried though the lower courts to the privy council before it is finally settled.

When exemption from taxation was granted to the railway company in September, 1881, by this city, it was not considered possible that within the life time of many of the voters, the amount involved would be large. At that time the railway company had practically no investment in the city, and as a matter of fact the property interests of the corporation in Winnipeg remained small for a number of years. In the past decade, however, a great change has occurred. The real estate holdings of the company in the city have been largely increased. Costly structures have been erected, and betterments have been made at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The value of the holdings of this company in the city at the present time amount to a sum in the neighborhood of $10,000,000 one-half of this sum being represented by the land and one-half by the buildings.

**$225,000 In Taxes.**

If the company were to pay taxes on this sum as any ordinary citizen does, the amount paid would be between $200,000 and $225,000 annually. In 1881, when the agreement between the company and the city was made, a cash grant of $200,000 was arranged for. This was at the time considered to be a handsome sum, but the city is now allowing such an amount to the corporation every year.

What this sum means was vividly pointed out to your correspondent by an official of the company. The C.P.R. has in Canada eight general superintendents—to these men it pays $6,000 a year each. It has under these general superintendents, district superintendents to the number of 27—to each of these men it pays $3,000 per annum. It therefore appears that through the exemption of its property in the City of Winnipeg alone the Canadian Pacific saves enough money to pay for all this work of superintendence and to pay the salary of the president of $50,000 per annum, and still has thousands of dollars to spare.

**Endangered Privilege.**

The possibility that the Canadian Pacific might take action which would result in the forfeiture of this valuable privilege was made apparent recently when it was suggested that a new union stockyard company should be formed and that the local yards of the C.P.R. should be moved from their present location to a point on the east side of the Red River within the city of St. Boniface. Plans for this new stock yard had been practically completed, the company had been formed to handle the proposition, land was bought at a cost of $200,000, when attention was called to the provision of the bylaw under which the exemption from taxation was granted. In the preamble to this bylaw it is stated that the Canadian Pacific agreed to establish and continue their principal shops and stock yards within the city of Winnipeg. The discovery of this clause in the old bylaw apparently terminated all the plans of the promoters of the Union Stock Yards Company, the Canadian Pacific taking the ground that it would not do anything, however desirable it might appear to endanger the valuable privilege which it had in virtue of the exemption clause of the agreement.

**Robin to Protect Company.**

The question of exemption is now, however, renewed. The legislature will soon be in session and legislation will without question be introduced which will provide for the establishment of a union stock yards. It will be shown in the legislature that the yards of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Winnipeg are insufficient and unsatisfactory and it will also be pointed out that these yards cannot be made perfectly satisfactory to the shippers of the province anywhere inside the limits of the city. It will be urged that the plans for a satisfactory market and public abattoir cannot be made a success unless the three railways combine. The legislature will proceed on the assumption that in the interests of the live stock trade the new yards must be established in St. Boniface. It will according to the common belief override any claim that the city might be supposed to have, in the matter, and will introduce legislation to protect the railway company from any action which the city might take in case the city might protest against the removal of the yards.

**City Will Protest.**

That the city will protest most vigorously, and that it will carry the matter into the courts is said to be certain. The establishment of modern stock yards in the neighboring city of St. Boniface will mean much to that city and will involve a corresponding loss to at least a section of Winnipeg. Large packing houses and factories of various kinds will be established in connection with the yards and all these Winnipeg people consider they ought to have. They state that they are contributing $200,000 a year to the railway company and that it is now proposed to deprive them of a most valuable asset without the consideration of any return. The city will probably make a strong fight for an equitable adjustment of the matter, and will endeavor to secure some revision of the agreement made in 1881 on the ground that the Canadian Pacific is in fact unable to live up to its side of the bargain and must now in fact transfer some of its plant to the city on the other side of the river.

At the present time the C.P.R. is paying to the city a portion of the taxes on the hotel, the total sum paid by the company being $8,500 per annum. The Great Northern which has no line into the city, but only a right of way in paying the city this year in taxes $17,000.

**FATAL EXPLOSION IN MINE.**

**Powder Magazine Exploded and Killed Six Men.**

Helena, Mont., Jan. 18—As the result of an explosion in the Keating mine at Radersburg, forty miles from here, this afternoon, six miners are dead, two badly injured and there is an unconfirmed rumor that two more men are somewhere in the workings.

It is thought that the powder magazine in the mine exploded. This magazine, which was said to have contained between five and eight hundred pounds of dynamite, was on the two foot level.

# CITY BLUECOATS MUST DON THE WHITE RIBBON

**Members of Police Force Prohibited From Entering Barrooms or Using Intoxicants—Commissioners Decide to Re-open Whole Question of Plans of Approach to High Level Bridge.**

That hereafter any member of the city police found, whether on or off duty, frequenting bar rooms or indulging in the consumption of intoxicating liquors, will be subject to summary dismissal, was the rule laid down by the commissioners at their regular meeting yesterday afternoon and issued to the chief of police. This action was taken by the commissioners at the suggestion of Chief Lancey.

Upon the recommendation of Commissioner Bouillon it was decided to re-open with the C.P.R. the whole question of the plans for the approach to the high level bridge from the Edmonton side. Investigations made by Commissioner Bouillon and the city engineer have resulted in the discovery that the plans as agreed upon more than a year ago are altogether impracticable. "It would be little short of an engineering crime to allow the company to carry out these plans as they stand," said Commissioner Bouillon. "With the development of the city alterations involving an immense expenditure would be unavoidable, and we would become a laughing stock for giving our approval to the plans as they stand."

**Gradients Impracticable.**

It would appear that through carelessness in drawing up the original plans gradients have been sanctioned on Victoria avenue and Jasper avenue which would be impracticable. The re-opening of the whole question will give the opportunity to substitute for the subway on Jasper avenue the overhead crossing advocated by Commissioner Bouillon. This will necessitate further excavation by the company, but will have the result of decreasing the gradient and supplying a more satisfactory approach from the point of view of the city.

With a view to taking the necessary steps to re-open the negotiations with the company the commissioners will hold a conference with the city engineer this morning.

**Consider Specifications.**

A number of specifications for additional machinery required at the power plant were submitted by Superintendent McNaughton and referred to Commissioner Bouillon.

It was decided to issue instructions to the superintendents of the power plant, the water works department and the electric light department, to submit without further delay the estimates of contemplated capital expenditure for 1911, in accordance with instructions issued several weeks ago.

**Apply For Extensions.**

Applications for extensions of electric light to Alberta avenue and Norton street, and for water extensions to West Edmonton, were received and will be referred to the council for instructions. Reporting on the request for water extensions to Wst Edmonton, Superintendent McLean stated that the estimated revenue would be not more than $5 per month, and that the cost of installing the necessary pipe, including standpipe, would be $1,275.

The papers referring to the application for water extension to the Highlands was referred to Mayor Armstrong, who will re-assemble the committee appointed by the council to deal with this matter.

Provisional approval was given to the plan of the Hudson's Bay Company's property situated south of Jasper between Eighteenth and Twenty-first streets, subject to the extension of lanes north of Severn, to prevent dead ends in the water mains.

**FOUR CHILDREN LOSE LIVES.**

**Fire in a House in Nova Scotia Has A Fatal Result.**

Halifax, Jan. 18—Four children of Gabriel Levi, Little Tancock Island, Lunenburg county, lost their lives yesterday as the result of a fire in the home. The eldest daughter opened the door of her room on the upper floor and cried out that the house was on fire. This was the last seen of or heard of her alive. The father was rescued.

**No Trace of Bromptonville Man.**

Bromptonville, Que., Jan. 18—Despite the vigorous work of searchers here today ,there has been no clue or trace of the body of W. J. Pope, the local merchant, whose blood-stained overcoat, hat and sleigh were found last night. There is some talk of it being a voluntary disappearance, but this is ridiculed by friends.

When given as soon as the croupy cough appears Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will ward off an attack of croup and prevent all danger and cause of anxiety. Thousands of mothers use it successfully. Sold by dealers everywhere.

# TO REDUCE DUTY ON IMPLEMENTS

**ARTHUR MEIGHEN'S RESOLUTION TO THIS EFFECT DEBATED IN PARLIAMENT.**

Ottawa, Jan. 18—The short Wednesday sitting of the House of Commons was devoted almost entirely to a discussion of the resolution which Mr. Arthur Meighen, Conservative of Portage La Prairie, placed on the order paper at the beginning of the session, declaring in favor of a reduction in the duty on agricultural implements. Only four speeches were made under new rules of procedure, and debate not finished on Wednesday can be taken up on any subsequent day when public bills and orders are reached after third readings have been disposed of. This means that the debate is likely to be resumed tomorrow, or if not then, some day in the near future. The most likely day, however, is Monday next.

The speakers today, in addition to the mover were W. E. Knowles, Moose Jaw, R. S. Lake, Qu'Appelle, and John Herron Macleod. All agreed that the time had come when the farmers were entitled to redress. Mr. Herron thought all the duty should be removed in case of articles successfully sold in foreign countries, while Mr. Knowles advocated general tariff reductions without stating specifically that he would support the motion before the House in its present form.

**Reduction in Cable Rates.**

The postmaster-general told Mr. R. L. Borden that negotiations had been going on for some time between representatives of the cable companies and the British postmaster-general with a view to bringing about a reduction in cable rates, and that it was expected that an announcement as to rates would be made shortly in London.

R. L. Borden gave notice that he proposed to bring up the matter of employees of the Dominion Government holding municipal offices with the object of ascertaining what the practice is. In Halifax an officer in the customs house, drawing a salary of only $150 per annum from the Government and had been forced to resign when he became a member of the city council. There should be uniform practice in regard to this all over the country, he said.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier agreed and remarked that there was a rule that anyone drawing a salary of over $1,000 from the Government must give his whole time to his duties.

Major Currie, North Simcoe, has given notice that he will move: "That all treaties or conventions with foreign powers involving Canadian interests in commerce, navigation, arbitration, controverted boundaries, fisheries, ceceding of territory and private rights should be laid on the table of both House of Parliament four weeks before the same are signed and definitely ratified."

**Meighen's Resolution**

When the preliminary business of the day had been disposed of, Mr. Arthur Meighen moved: "That in the opinion of this House, a substantial reduction in the import duties on agricultural implements is now due to the agriculturists of Canada and is in just accord with the true ends of a protective tariff."

In his opening sentences in presenting the resolution, Mr. Meighen made it clear that he proposed to argue the matter from the standpoint of a believer of a sane and reasonable tariff for the Dominion. There was, he said, no member on either side of the House, who would not be compelled to admit to himself the necessity for a sane protective system. One exception possibly was the member for Red Deer, (Dr. Michael Clarke), who, by assiduous care, was still able to keep alive his free trade beliefs.

**Talks About National Policy.**

Mr. Meighen said that the gravest charges which could be brought against the Government was that in the past the men who constitute it had preached a doctrine in which they had no belief. The second gravest charge against the Government was that in attempting to continue the National Policy in force, they had overlooked and forgotten its guiding principle, namely, that as the manufacturing industries advanced in strength and acquired a hold on the home market, it was important that duties should be reduced in order to meet changed conditions. For reasons which were but too obvious, he said, the Government had become the slave of those who had helped them into power and were maintaining them there.

**Quotes Sir John A.**

Mr. Meighen quoted from speeches of Sir John A. MacDonald and Hon. Geo. E. Foster to prove his assertions that it was the intention of the farmers of the National Policy to give manufacturers a reasonable hold on the home market before the tariff was reduced. Mr. Meighen then quoted from figures to show that the import duty did not represent the importation on implements. He estimated that for the year which closed March 31, 1907, the average duty on a binder was $20.35, while last year it was $21.86, while in 1896, the figures were even more favorable to the manufacturer, he then being accorded a protection equal to what would have been over twenty-five per cent. under conditions which obtained in 1896.

**Cost of Production the Same.**

He quoted from United States Congressional records to show that American Senators had said that the cost of production for the International Harvester Company was practically the same in both countries. One reason advanced for a reduction of duties in 1894 was that by reason of their growing exports, the manufacturers had demonstrated their ability to stand a reduction. Judged by that test today, the makers of agricultural implements were in an unequal position, the exports being simply enormous as compared with 1896. With one exception, it was the only industry in which the exports exceeded the imports. He then proceeded to show that the tariff on agricultural implements was not a revenue tariff at all.

**Revenues Trifling.**

In fact the revenues were trifling in relation to the total revenue and to that contracted on other much less important manufacturers, being only $233,633, or if one article, plows, was deducted only $92,974. Were the relation of exports to imports the same throughout the dutiable goods as was this class of revenue, instead of their being over $61,000,000 taken from the customs there would be under $19,000,000. This is no tariff for revenue. Under present conditions these more important articles, it was almost prohibitary.

It was rather a tariff for revenue of countries like Germany, France or Spain, or any other of the twenty-four different countries to which manufacturers sent their products.

**Believer in Free Trade.**

W. E. Knowles, Liberal member for Moose Jaw, said that like Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he was a believer in free trade as they have it in England, but that it would be impossible to have such a policy in Canada at the present time. He preferred the Government's policy in regard to the tariff to that of the Opposition. He believed that if the Conservative party were in power, they would further protect agricultural implements. He had no quarrel with the present resolution, but why did not Mr. Meighen ask for a reduction on duties on all commodities which agriculturalists required.

Mr. Knowles said it was about time that the infant industries of the country were able to stand by themselves.

**Refers to Massey-Harris Co.**

One of these infant industries was able to go to the United States and spend three million dollars in the purchase of a factory, which would seem to indicate that the time had about arrived when they should be able to go out and meet the competition of the world, but the manufacturers seemed to regard protection as a Divine right of which they were never to be deprived. They said that the prosperity of the country was due to protection. Was it not possible that the country had prospered in spite of protection. Mr. Knowles believed that if we had a lower tariff, Canada would have prospered even more. It was not disloyal to want to buy in the cheapest market.

**Enough of Disloyalty Talk.**

When it came to the matter of the British preference, however, the shoe was on the other foot and we did not find that protectionists were so very loyal. He trusted that the people would hear no more of this disloyal talk from the Manufacturers' Association. Most loyal attitude adopted by any class of the community was that of the Canadian farmers who had gone on record as favoring an increase in the British preference.

Mr. Knowles believed that the best policy for Canada at the present time was a tariff for revenue. Lower tariff would bring more revenue and would be more just to the consuming public, particularly those of the West who had suffered for a long time without saying much.

**Lake Favors Resolution.**

R. S. Lake, Conservative of Qu'Appelle, said he would remind the last speaker that protection was still involved in the Government's policy. The resolution, he added, was moderate in tone and everyone in the House he would have thought, would have supported it. A reduction of the duty on agricultural imlements, he added ,was essential to the prosperity of any farming country and the manufacturers would have no reason to complain as long as they had reasonable protection from unfair competition. The manufacturers' profit should not be allowed to become exorbitant. He expressed himself as heartily in favor of the resolution.

It was nearly six o'clock before the speaker left the chair. John Herron, Conservative of Alberta, was able to put himself on record as in favor of the resolution. It was time he said that the farmers should cease to carry the weight of the tariff burden.

**AGRICOLA.**

Bulletin News Service.

C. Lamb has gone to Calgary for a few days to represent the Agricola branch of the U. F. A.

The children of P.C. Hamilton, who have been sick with bronchitis are now recovering.

At the annual meeting of Beaver Hills school, Jos. Hodgins was elected trustee in place of Mr. Bryans, whose term had expired.

Mrs. McRae, who was visiting friends in Edmonton returned home last Thursday.

T. Jackman, who had his ankle badly sprained lately, has now recovered.

Mrs.Jackman, who has been visiting her sister Mrs. T. Cinnamon, for some weeks, has returned to her home.

Miss Lelah Bryans and Miss Gladys Carscadden are now attending the High School in Edmonton.

Agricola, Jan. 1[illegible]

**Daily Mail on Invasion.**

London, Jan. 17.—Referring to the remarks of J. H. Dennis, of the C.P.R. who spoke to day on the development of Western Canada, the Daily Mail says that the confidence of Mr. Dennis is founded on solid fact and it is well to recognize the possibility of an American invasion. "We should take ourselves on the tide when it is at the flood. Canada is only too eager to help us," it states.

**No Session of Reciprocity Board.**

Washington, Jan. 17—There was no meeting of the American and Canadian reciprocity commissioners owing to other engagements of Secretary Knox. The agreements so far reached as to changes in existing duties are tentative and not the final decision of the commissioners.

**Option on Street Railway Stock.**

Montreal, Jan. 18—Shareholders of the Montreal Street Railway were much surprised today to get a letter from the Toronto General Trusts Corporation asking a sixty day option on

Hull, Que., Jan. 17—Dr. V. Archambault was elected mayor of Hull today with a majority of 632 over his opponent, Ald. Bourque.

# UNITED FARMERS ELECT OFFICERS

**JAS BOWER AND W. J. TREGILLUS RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT**

Calgary, Jan. 18—The election of officers was the business considered at the commencement of the second day's session of the United Farmers of Alberta, the convention being held in the Auditorium of the new city hall this morning. The elections so far have been as follows:

President—James Bower, Red Deer, reelected.

Vice-President—W. J. Tregillus, re-elected.

General Directors—D. W. Warner, Edmonton; James Speakman, Penhold, and J. Quinsey, Noble.

Each nominee was permitted to speak five minutes in favor of his candidature. This brought a lively discussion, during which direct legislation was the bone of contention.

**Railways Arraigned**

"So far we have made good headway but while we have the general information that proves to us conclusively that discrimination exists to the extent of several hundred per cent. in some cases, yet the absolute proof, the railway tariffs, are hard to obtain. We have reason to believe, however, that our application will be successful ,though the struggle may be prolonged." read a clause from the transportation committee report concerning the vexed question of discrimination in rates against the western trade.

The report goes on: "The difficulties surrounding the bringing to a successful issue of claims of this kind, and the injustice meted out to the people by the railway companies' abuse of their privilege should make us stand out more firmly in our demands for amendments in railway legislation as being the only logical way of controlling the railways, while they remain in the hands of private ownership. The unsatisfactory conditions arising out of the autocratic methods and the insatiate greed of the companies are each year becoming more and more acute."

**Jurisdiction Too Limited.**

The report proceeds to complain that the jurisdiction of the Railway Board is often limited, while the law is not clearly enough defined for their guidance. A request was before the government to have the act amended in the respect of compelling in all cases, suitable fences and guards, liability in all cases for injury to stock, that more complete jurisdiction be given to the board; the power be given to them or to some other independent court to try cases where claims are made against railways with power to award summary judgment; that over capitalization be prohibited, and a true valuation of all railways be taken, this actual valuation to be taken as a basis for the framing of their tariffs.

"We have good reasons to believe," says the report, "that many of these amendments will shortly, be made, and at no distant date."

Application to the Board of Railway Commissioners has been made respecting the alleged discrimination in rates.

**Boards of Trade Suspicious.**

Continuing, the report says: "It is to be regretted that the boards of trade of some of our Alberta cities seem to be somewhat suspicious of our motives, and indifferent if not altogether opposed to some of the propositions brought forward." It was also denied that the government ever gave them $100,000 during 1909.

# FLEW FROM LAND TO THE DECK OF CRUISER

**Remarkable Performance of Aviator Ely at San Francisco—Flew Across Bay to the Pennsylvania—Alighted Without Mishap—Made Return Trip.**

San Francisco, Jan. 18—Flying a Curtiss bi-plane, Eugene B. Ely, today attained successfully the deck of a cruiser and an hour later left the vessel and flew twelve miles across the bay. The feat was accomplished without mishap and the seeming ease of the performance lessened the spectacular effect.

Ely's flight was a leading feature of the programme of the aviation meet in progress here. Adverse weather had caused its postponement until today.

A wooden platform 130 feet long and 50 feet wide had been constructed over the after deck of the Pennsylvania. It sloped gently aft. Across the floor were stretched ropes and made fast to the ends. These were designed to be caught by hooks on the lower frame of the bi-plane. As a further precaution, a canvas barrier was stretched across the forward end of the platform. Boats were put out to be ready in case of mishap.

Ely came up against the wind for the stern of the Pennsylvania.

He was flying low and as he neared the ship, dropped down as lightly as a gull, striking the platform about forty feet from the end. Hooks which had been arranged on the centre pieces of the aeroplanedid their work perfectly and the airship was brought to a standstill within 25 feet When Ely touched the deck, he was going at a rate of about 35 miles an hour, ut so gradually wbas the speed checked by the drags as they were picked up in succession, he came to a standstill without disarranging any part of the machine. There was an outburst of cheers when it was seen that the landing had been successful.

In exactly one hour from the time he landed, Ely took his seat on the machine once more and gave the word to let go. The aeroplane swept down the 135 foot platform at a high speed, shot over the stern and then soared over the ships in the harbor.

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# NESBITT WILL WAIT TILL CLOUDS ROLL BY

**The Elusive Doctor Will Not Return To Toronto To Face Charge of Signing False Returns of Farmers' Bank—Will Wait Till Excitement Lessens—Geo. Wishart Will Appear.**

Toronto, Jan. 18—It was authoratively announced tonight that Doctor Beattie Nesbitt, acting on the advice of his lawyer, will not return to Toronto at present to face the charge of signing false returns of the Farmers' Bank to the Government, as Mr. Boland believes that in the excited state of the public mind, an unprejudiced verdict would be difficult to obtain. Dr. Nesbitt will endeavor to remain under cover until the excitement blows over, when he will return to answer the charge.

He is supposed to have established himself in a small town near Buffalo so that he can maintain daily communication by letter or telephone with his legal adviser.

**Wishart Will Appear**

Geo. Wishart, the New York broker charged with conspiring with Dr. Nesbitt to steal $300,000 from the Farmers' Bank, will arrive in Toronto today to surrender himself, he having received satisfactory assurance that bail for his reappearance for trial will be accepted.

Wishart was willing to come to Toronto several days ago, but was advised not to do so until it was ascertained that bail could be arranged for.

Nothing definite is known as to the whereabouts of W. J. Lindsay, wanted for conspiracy with Dr. Nesbitt to secure from the Government the necessary authorization for the bank to do business.

The appearance in the police court on Friday of the four provisional directors summoned on charges of conspiring to obtain illegally $10,000 from the bank, is awaited with expectation, as interesting revelations may be forthcoming regarding the formative period of the bank's eventful history.

W. R. Travers, the convicted general manager of the wrecked institution, will be the chief crown witness.

**Mail Negotiations Suspended.**

Brisbane, Australia, Jan. 11.—The Vancouver mail negotiations have been suspended because of the proposal that Brisbane will cease to be a port of call, in which Brisbane is

**City's Share of Earnings.**

**New $20,000,000 Lumber Company.**

Montreal, Jan. 20.—It is stated that the British Canadian Lumber Corporation, Limited, the new $20,000,000 company, will probably embrace some of the largest lumber concerns in British Columbia.

Toronto, January 11. — Toronto's share of the Toronto street railway's gross earnings last year were $679,327. December the city's share was $39,630.

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# OPPOSE CREMATING OF VICTIMS OF PLAGUE

**Chinese in Harbin Vigorously Protest Against Summary Disposition of Bodies—Plague is of Virulent Type Unlikely It Will Get Foothold in Peking.**

Peking, Jan. 15—Reports from Harbin say that the Chinese there are vigorously opposing the summary disposition of the bodies of victims of the bubonic plague. The authorities do not dare to burn them, the custom being that they remain intact so that their ancestors may recognize them in future life. The Chinese also oppose burning of houses, some of which contained the dead bodies of entire families. Some of the corpses have remained in the city for days, but they are now being taken to the open country, where trenches for their interment have been prepared.

It is reported that the Russians in Harbin are not concerning themselves with the Chinese section, although they are dealing drastically with the Chinese within the Russian city. Chinese newspapers are raising an outcry and bringing forward serious charges of persecution and burial alive. Members of the legations, who constantly recommend measures to the government are suggesting a censorship of the press.

The plague is of a very virulent type, death usually occurs within forty-eight hours, and not more than one per cent of the cases have ended in recovery. The danger of the plague getting a foothold in Peking is considered slight as the train service from and to the infected districts has been stopped. The doctors have been inoculated and are equipped with special costumes and masks. The Government insures each foreign volunteer for $20,000.

**Failures Small In Number.**

Montreal, Jan. 20—Local business houses report general collections not about fair. District failures this week were the smallest in the month, numbering 13, with liabilities $74,000, compared with nine last week with liabilities of $85,000 and eleven the previous week amounting to $101,000.