of this legislation would re-open the school question, said: "Having gone through one of these contentious contests, I cannot afford to again open that question." (Winnipeg Telegram, January 16, 1908.) After some vague remarks that, in the event of certain other unspecified issues being adjusted and arrangements mude, the province and arrangements made, the province could pass legislation of this kind, he concluded by saying: "I therefore, for the reasons I have stated, that it is not desirable at this juncture, ask the country of the country concludes.

the reasons I have statew.

desirable at this juncture, ask the House to vote down the hon, gentleman's resolution." (Winnipeg Telegram, January 16, 1908.) The resolution was defeated by a vote of 17 to 11, the division list being as follows (Manitol a Journals, 1908, page 26):

Yeas — Messrs Armstrong (Gladstone), Baird, Johnson (Winnipeg West), Jonasson, Morris, McConnell, Ross, Thornton, Walton, Williams,

Nays-Messrs. Benard, Argue, Bonnycastle, Campbell (Morris), nier,

nier, Bonnycastie, Campbell (Morris), Carroll, Coidwell, Gordon, Howden, Lauzon, Lyons, Prefontaine, Roblin, Robson, Steel, Waddeli—17.

Mr. Mickie was paired with Mr. Lynch, Conservative, and the members absent unpaired were: Conservative, Messrs, Rogers, Agnew, Hugh Armstrong, Glen Campbell, Ferguson, Mitchell, Riley, Lawrence and Taylor; Liberal, J. A. Campbell.

Bill Rejected in 1909

In 1909, D. A. Ross, M.P.P., intro-duced a bill providing for compulsory education. The bill was opposed by education. education. The bill was opposed by Hon, G. R. Coldwell, Minister of Educa-tion, who urged that there were legal and constitutional objections to the and constitutional objections to the legislation, and also argued that the compulsory education laws in other provinces were not enforced, and were therefore not effective in compelling the attendance of children at school. He claimed that the passage of this legislation would throw the whole situation into turnoil and confusion, and iconardize negatiations with situation into turmoli and contusion, and jeopardize negotiations with Ottawa. "It does not appear to the government," said Mr. Coldwell, "that the thing is ndvisable, and for that reason the government would be affuld to enact the mildest measure." (Winnipeg Telegram, March 2, 1903.) Mr. Coldwell moved the six months' holst to the bill, which was carried on the following which was carried on the following division (Manitoba Journals, 1909, page

Yens- Messes, Arms, Prairie), Argue, Benard, Bermer, Bonnycastle, Cameron, Campbell (Mor-ris), Carroll, Celdwell, Ferguson, Gor-don, Grain, Howden, Lauzen, Lawrence, Lynch, Lyons, Mitchell, Prefontaline, Lynch, Lyons, More Rogers, Simpson, Yens- Messrs, Armstrong (Portage la Rlley, Roblin, Robson, Rogers, Simpson.

Riley, Roblin, Robson, Rogers, Simpson, Taylor, Waddell—26.
Nays — Messrs, Armstrong (Glad-stone), Baird, Campbell (Dimphin), Johnson (Winnipeg West), Jonasson, McConnell, Mickle, Norris, Ross, Wal-ton, Thornton, Winkler—12.

Resolution Again Voted Down

In the session of 1910, the opposition brought the matter before the legisla-ture in the form of a resolution, which, after setting forth the fact that the