

## SUMMER LONG

(Special to The Daily News.)

OTTAWA, June 22.—The inauguration of what may prove to be a fairly long discussion on the matter of departmental administration is taken as an indication that an acute stage of the parliamentary deadlock is likely to be once more reached within the next day or two. J. R. Armstrong in the course of his speech this morning on Indian affairs, expressed the conviction that the house will sit all summer. Another conference is expected to take place between the two leaders shortly and unless they arrive at a basis of agreement the deadlock on supply will be renewed. There will be an adjournment for the Quebec celebration about the middle of July.

Mr. Armstrong, in his speech, quoted figures with the object of establishing the fact that great extravagance marks the administration of the Indian department, particularly in Manitoba. The cost of taking care of 11,000 Indians in the province of Quebec, he said, was \$12,000, while the 6000 Indians in Manitoba cost the country \$63,468. The 10,000 Indians in the prairie provinces \$388,000 had been spent in one year. In ten years the increase in expenditure of the department had been \$378,000. Half of the money had been spent on the staff. In other words half of the money was spent in spending the other half. In Manitoba Indian agents, he asserted, are active partisans and work steadily in the interests of the liberal members of the federal and provincial houses. Mr. Armstrong charged that Indian boys and girls did not get proper care in the industrial schools and when they are through they have to go back to their old environments. The teaching is inefficient, he said, because of the small salaries paid the instructors. In many instances the only qualification required of a teacher is that he is of the right political faith. Mr. Armstrong, after citing American practice, urged that the government take a leaf out of the American book in making the Indian schools larger and in buying all supplies by public tender.

The minister of the interior opened his defence by stating that Mr. Armstrong had not made a statement throughout his speech that he had not withdrawn later.

Col. Hughes—Name one example.

Mr. Oliver—I leave the house to judge. Mr. Armstrong's argument, he went on, is that because there was a difference in cost in different parts of the country there was waste at one point and extravagance at another. This was unjustified. Conditions in different parts of the country were utterly different. Their needs were naturally very different. Some, too, were under treaty, while others had no treaty whatever. Some were in a position of pauperism. In recent years the expenses of caring for Indians had been increased, said Oliver, by the giving of aid to non-treaty Indians in the west to save them from starvation. The government, declared the minister, had to trust more or less to the honesty of Hudson's Bay officials. The deputy was ready to face an enquiry but if vouchers were to be required as in ordinary business aid would have to be granted. In eight years, said Oliver, there was nearly as much territory added under treaty as had existed in that relation till that time. It was true, he said, that the total cost was two dollars for every dollar that went into the pockets of the Indian, but that was because the money could not be paid to him directly. It had to be given him in the form of medicine and education. Mr. Armstrong had cited the American example and said that it was the American policy to make the Indian a citizen. So far as the minister could find it was the policy of the United States to make the Indian a citizen of a new and better world. The policy of Great Britain and of Canada, on the other hand, was to treat the Indian honestly down to the last acre.

"The honorable gentleman," said Oliver, "may have an inquiry." As to the island sold for 20 cents an acre, Oliver's opinion was that the Indians were not as a rule as shrewd as the purchaser had nothing for his money. Islands had been sold by the association when their price warranted it and when it did not the price was fixed and the land sold to the first man who would pay for it. The fact was that the Indian was most in need, not of mathematics, but of morals, and that the government could not give him. He had found the churches unable to satisfy, but he admitted that their aid was needed.

H. C. Clements, West Kent, who spoke briefly, thought it was the duty of the government to take care of the Indians, but as for the able bodied adults, he believed it would be better for them if they were allowed to depend more upon their own resources. The educated Indians of Ontario, he said, held the opinion that if the Indians were brought up and scattered, instead of being fed with rice spoons, it would be better for the race.

(Special to The Daily News.)

OTTAWA, June 23.—All indications around the house today once more point to a peaceful settlement of the deadlock over the Avieworth bill and adjournment in time for the Quebec celebration. The two leaders met in conference again today when the situation was partially cleared up. The point of difference between the two parties, it is said, are now of so trivial a character that there is little possibility of failure to ultimately reach an agreement.

The statement that the civil service bill will not be pushed through this session is not true.

The session estimate will contain a vote to cover a bonus of ten per cent to all members of the service based upon the increased cost of living.

In the house this morning Hon. Frank Oliver moved the second reading of the public lands bill, which caused so much discussion last session. In doing so he explained that in all about two million acres had been given away in home-steads. There remained of unquestionably good land an area of 175,000,000 acres, of which 120,000,000 acres had been surveyed. The conservative government had given to the railways as much as

the liberals had been able to give to home-owners.

Hon. G. B. Foster.—That includes settlers' lands in railway belts?

Hon. Mr. Oliver.—Yes.

Mr. Oliver also explained that he meant that railway grants had been earned by companies. It was not the policy of the government to give land subsidies to railways, but in view of the need of an outlet to Hudson's Bay, there was a mortgage on all western lands to provide a railway to Fort Churchill. Last year Oliver explained it had been proposed to provide for a Hudson's Bay railway by a fund derived from the sale of lands to the home-owners under the pre-emption clause. This was the clause on which Hon. Thomas Greenway opposed the bill.

Last year pre-emption applied to all the west; this year it is limited to the district bounded by Moose Jaw and Calgary, the International boundary and Battle Creek. Hon. Mr. Oliver then explained his position: He insisted on aid for the construction of a Hudson's Bay line, but if a Hudson's Bay line could be obtained otherwise, he would not insist on a broader pre-emption or on pre-emption at all.

Mr. Herriot—Will you provide for the whole cost of the railway?

Hon. Mr. Oliver—Last year's bill did.

A further reason was given for pre-emption conditions by Mr. Oliver. The section of country covered by pre-emption, 620 acres is regarded, he said, as necessary for successful farmers, thus the pre-emption clause would make no sense. He said that the land in the west would be open for settlement. All even sections are open now and this bill open the timbered sections which have been held by the Hudson's Bay company.

Confuting his explanation Mr. Oliver estimated the cost of the Hudson's Bay railroad at \$30,000 a mile, for 600 miles, or a total of \$18,000,000. To secure this it would be necessary to sell five million pre-empted acres at \$3 per acre. In the area set aside for pre-emption there are about 28,000,000 acres, and reserving half of this for home-owners, would leave 14,000,000 acres for sale at \$3 per acre. A perfectly safe estimate would, the minister thought, give one-fifth of the area in pre-emption, or over 6,000,000 acres, which would produce \$18,000,000, which would be sufficient to build the railway, and if it was found to be insufficient, the area could be extended if necessary; if too great the system could be changed.

In answer to Dr. Schaffner, the minister said it was not the intention to let the railway await the sale of the land. R. S. Lake desired to know if the proceeds of the sales would go into the general fund or into a trust fund. The minister replied that the government intended to create a new source of revenue. The existing law, making the west eligible to subsidy of six million acres for the Hudson's Bay railway would be repealed by the new act. Oliver continued, expressing the view that the changes in the act would meet the objections of the opposition and not disturb the settlement of the country.

R. L. Borden replied that the minister had argued with equal conviction for opposite proposals this year and last. He wanted the Hudson's Bay railway would not have to wait for settlement of these lands, though he wondered why the road required all the explanations made of this bill; he also questioned the delay in introducing the bill. The railroad had taken 12 years to reach the present proposals, which had been the general policy all along. He promised on behalf of the opposition to give the bill fair play and reasonable consideration.

Col. Hughes put in a plea for South African veterans. The bill threw open the lands to settlement and the interests of the veterans would suffer. The second reading passed and the house took up the bill in committee.

Edmund Briston, Centre Toronto, called attention to the treatment of Toronto citizens by the United States immigration officials at Niagara Falls last week.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he had hoped that the newspaper campaign was exaggerated, but he was convinced that some official or officials had been over zealous. He would see to it that representations were made in the proper quarters.

The kicks of the civil servants because the bill to amend the civil service act contains no provision for increased salaries have already been mentioned. The minister has declared that the supplementary estimates of the present session will probably contain a bonus allowance for the entire public service, based upon the increased cost of living throughout Canada. The exact amount of this bonus has not been decided upon but it will not be less than ten per cent.

In committee the house passed clause 11 of the land bill before adjourning into supply.

In all there are 103 clauses in the bill. The discussion was principally of a technical nature. Incidentally, however, Mr. Foster brought up the Whitehorse waste. This, the second city in the Yukon, had been equally shared at \$10 an acre between Mr. Mitchell, W. W. B. McLean, and C. F. McLean. The last three ex-members of parliament, and the last two were in parliament when the grant was made.

H. B. Ames cited a case of a home-stead purchaser who had been refused a grant by the G.T.P. townsite, worth \$100 an acre. Answering questions regarding the matter, the minister declared that the G.T.P. townsite, worth \$100 an acre, was not a home-stead but a mineral grant. The statement that another applicant had been refused a grant of the land was untrue.

At the evening session in the senate Hon. R. W. Scott moving a second reading of the bill respecting the issue of consular notes, senator Louis St. Laurent with the action of the minister of finance deliberately issuing ten million dollars of notes without a gold reserve to support it. While commending the government for supporting the farmer, he objected that the minister was doing this without consulting parliament which sitting at the time. The action of the banks did not indicate their need was pressing, as they refused to avail themselves of loans from the government until the interest was reduced to 4 per cent.

Senator Watson for the government, pictured the crisis in the west when the dealers could not purchase more for want of funds and when grain which was being sold and spoiling for want of immediate handling, could not be marketed. On the government announcing their proposal to aid with ten millions, the situation was at once relieved, grain rising 7 or 8 per cent.

(Special to The Daily News.)

OTTAWA, June 24.—The house spent an afternoon in supply on the Nova Scotia estimates but incidentally there was a discussion on the use of Canadian cement in public works.

Conservative whip Richard Blain, P. E. D. Monk and other opposition members took the ground that a preference should be given to the Canadian manufacturing companies.

Hon. Wm. Pugsley said that Canadian cement was as good as any cement in the world. He added, that in all contracts of the public works department the cement should be Canadian.

Mr. Blain urged that the department should test the cement for any Canadian contractor or manufacturer.

Mr. Pugsley, however, stated that this would make a large increase in the cost of contracts.

In the upper house senator Casgrain called the attention of the government to the advisability of obtaining information regarding the inland fisheries. While the value of deep sea fisheries was generally realized, the value of the inland fisheries was not appreciated. Hon. R. W. Scott stated there was an international committee preparing a report for the preservation of the fish in international waters. The minister of marine was considering the appointment of a commission to report upon all inland fisheries.

In committee on the bill amending the Yukon placer mining act, secretary of state Scott said senator Levesque that he had seen in the financial papers that the Guggenheims, as the Yukon Gold Co. had invested some seven million dollars in the Yukon. The minister of the interior department stated that the company had not acquired any property directly from the government but had acquired all their property from persons who had offered them in the open market.

The company, hon. Mr. Scott said, was going in for expensive dredging and building of dams.

Progress was reported on the bill.

OTTAWA, June 24.—For the last time this session the house adjourned at 6 o'clock on Friday evening. After Mr. Fielding's measure respecting the Yukon lead had been through committee stage, the house went into committee of public works. Senator Levesque, who was one of those for harbors and wharves in Nova Scotia and the opposition developed a critical mood. Complaint was made that while Nova Scotia was a maritime province, the Yukon was a landlocked one. Mr. Fielding had given every little fishing hamlet on the coast a wharf for the purpose of securing the support of the fishing industry from that province in the house of commons. The bill which had existed until Mr. Stansfield won in Truro and destroyed the system of government representation in that province, had been reintroduced during the afternoon was about \$200,000.

(Special to The Daily News.)

OTTAWA, June 25.—The minister of finance reported to Hon. G. B. Foster in the commons today, stated that since the Ottawa mint had commenced operations on January 7th, there had been a production of silver to the value of \$114,118 and bronze coins to the value of \$15,323. At the same rate the production for a year would be: silver \$678,296, and bronze \$30,487. The amount of silver coined in the year ending last year was: silver \$68,732, bronze \$39,832, but these could easily be met if the mint were operated at full time.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, in introducing his civil service bill stated that as far as possible he had followed the lead lines of the English system. After reviewing the work of the civil service commissions should be re-organized and the general principles were embodied in the act. They included an independent commission and competitive examinations. Representations favoring higher pay had been made but that was a matter for temporary treatment and was not dealt with in the present bill. The new bill would bring an increase to many now cramped for means. The bill would affect 2,800 persons. Of the commission, one member would come here from the English speaking class and the other from the French.

In answer to Mr. Foster, the minister said the surplus of successful candidates would be given temporary employment and absorbed as permanent appointments were opened. All present appointments would be regarded as permanent. Transfers from the outside to the inside service would be generally at the rank indicated by the salary paid. Should however, the minister think any officer should be promoted to a higher rank, he may be promoted under the organization by an order in council.

The opposition leader, after criticizing the length of the minister's speech, declared that the commission holding office during pleasure, and said he thought this should be, as with judges and the auditor-general, during good behavior and removable only by parliament. He proposed, the commission was not independent of, but subject to the government, as the government could remove members at pleasure. Mr. Borden replied that the bill proposed in 10-acre outside service also, where abuse of patronage was rampant. It was true the government had taken the power to in-

clude the outside service, but no policy had been announced in this regard. The need of reform was as great there as anywhere. He recalled the recommendation of the committee for an increase of salaries. There should be legislation on this subject this session. He recommended British Columbia as a good example of a grading commission, which assisted in classification. While the civil service as a whole was composed of a fine body of men, there was deadwood that it was necessary to get rid of, and this necessitated a system of superannuation. He also suggested that the commission should be empowered to make a recommendation of a system of inspection was not adopted. Mr. Borden concluded with a general approval of the measure under consideration.

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Fanned by a strong southwest wind, the fire had in one hour's time developed into a sea of flame with which the local fire brigade of six men, assisted by volunteers had to cope unaided until after 3 o'clock, when the first outside contingent from Grande Mere arrived. Though the doomed district presents a vast scene of wild confusion there was no loss of life.

Five banks and eleven hotels were burned to the ground in the pathway of the conflagration, nor was that all, for the old parish church of Three Rivers, originally built in 1664 and rebuilt in 1714, is altogether destroyed except for the walls, which are still standing. Near the church the customs house is also in ruins. The latter building is also a historic one, being used as a barracks in the early colonial days. The convent was saved. Buildings all around the Anglican church were destroyed but it remained undamaged. The same can be said for the Methodist church.

Eleven business streets have been practically wiped out, along with the banks and hotels, as well as the dry goods establishments and factories. Only a fringe of the residences and houses of the interior class remain. These were saved by the work of firemen sent by special train from Montreal, Grand Mere and Shawinigan Falls. Probably more fortunate for the portion of the city that still remains intact than even the quick arrival of outside firemen, however, was the presence of the 85th regiment and the 11th Argeu-teu, Rangers, which had arrived for summer camp. To them is largely due the credit of keeping down a panic, as men and women and children struggled out of their homes carrying their furniture with them. Other soldiers were detailed to guard the furniture as thousands of dollars worth of it was piled up in Champlain park.

At 7 o'clock the fire had been cut off, though it still continued to burn fiercely and late tonight, though the electric lights have been cut off, the doomed area is well lighted by the flames still burning from the ruins of what was once solid built stone buildings.

The principal buildings that fell a prey to the flames were the Bell Telephone company, the Great Northwestern, Dominion and Canadian Express buildings and the main banking buildings, including Hochelaga, Quebec and Provincial banks. The postoffice was also burned.

One of the greatest scenes of confusion in any building was presented inside the jail, which was right in the burning area, but though menaced to the last it was finally saved. There were 100 prisoners inside. These prisoners, looking through their barred windows, saw build-ings around them falling and they loudly clamored to be set free. Town authorities were consulted on the subject and things looked so serious that it was decided to have everything in readiness to liberate them at a moment's notice, but owing to the work of the fire fighting force this was rendered unnecessary.

## THREE RIVERS

THREE RIVERS, Quebec, June 22.—

Almost one thousand people are homeless and more than a million dollars worth of damage was done by a fire which broke out here shortly after noon today. The heart of the old city has been wiped out of existence and of half a mile square in the business section only blackened ruins remain, with a few gaunt chimneys standing intact, while furniture saved from the doomed buildings is piled up in the public square.

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One of the greatest scenes of confusion in any building was presented inside the jail, which was right in the burning area, but though menaced to the last it was finally saved. There were 100 prisoners inside. These prisoners, looking through their barred windows, saw build-ings around them falling and they loudly clamored to be set free. Town authorities were consulted on the subject and things looked so serious that it was decided to have everything in readiness to liberate them at a moment's notice, but owing to the work of the fire fighting force this was rendered unnecessary.

any for the first meal. Ground grain mixed with milk is also a splendid feed. Oats, barley and wheat ground up fine and mixed with warm milk is also a good feed; it is best to stir the hulls out of the ground oats. In their natural state wheat bran is the best food for the farm the little chicks do not eat much at a time, but rather eat little and often. The amount of exercise they thus get is very great. It is often a matter of comment how far from the coop the old hen will lead her brood. But this is good for the little fellows for they, like the young of all animals, require a great deal of exercise. In caring for chicks, then, we need to approximate nature as much as possible. While they are young feed often, but as they grow older this is not so necessary for they will be out on the range and can pick up much for themselves. The Perdue university agricultural experiment station did some experimenting with feeding young chickens and from their results it was found that the best ration fed to young chickens it will increase the consumption of other foods given. The great increase in average gain was coincident with the periods when the greatest amount of exercise was consumed. Skim milk is especially valuable as a food for young chickens during the hot, dry weather; and because of its importance as a food for the grow older and the weather becomes cooler."

The results of experiments corroborate the work of practical men as regards the use of whole or ground grain for the little chicks. From work at the Cornell station, the New York agricultural experiment station concluded that a ration consisting mostly of ordinary ground grain foods and containing a whole grain was more profitably fed to chicks than another ration consisting mostly of whole grain. In every trial more food was eaten when the ground grain was fed than when the whole grain was fed. It should also be borne in mind that mineral matter and animal food must be supplied in some way. If the chicks do not get plenty of mineral matter on their range bone meal should be supplied and it is well not to take any pains to keep bone meal before them all the time. In seasons when insects and bugs are scarce, refuse meat and meat scraps from the table should be fed rather than meat. For the first few days after hatching there is nothing better than hard-boiled eggs chopped up in the grain mash or mixed with the bread crumbs. The infertile eggs from an incubator are good to keep for this purpose. The three essentials for raising chickens are good food, proper feeding and warm and dry coops.

The selection of the best possible site for poultry houses is a matter of prime importance. Comparatively few realize the extent of the variation in local climates in places which may be only short distances apart. In the case of a hill, the south side of a hill, wooded to the south and north, in a house lying less than 100 feet above the college hot houses, which are not a very high district. During every summer cold period the average temperature in the shade is four or five degrees higher at his home than at the hot houses. In the hottest summer weather the temperature at his home is a moderate elevation and shelter mean a more agreeable and less trying climate—warmer in winter, cooler in summer. Such a location, too, will be relatively free from draughts and evening mists; it will have a drier air. If, in addition to moderate elevation and shelter the location has perfect natural drainage and a coarse and crumbly soil success is possible. Shelter can be secured within a few years by planting evergreens on the side from which the cold winds come.

One of the most striking changes of modern times is the fuller and more general recognition of the value both to man and to the lower animals—whether in health or disease—of abundance of pure air and sunshine. This change has very greatly affected the habits of the well informed as to the best type of house for poultry. There was a reaction first against a large proportion of glass in the south side, and the house suffered too great variations in temperature, being excessively hot during the bright sunshine, even in winter and cold at night. Such houses were also almost certain to be damp and unhealthy. Conditions were in part removed by a reduction in the size and number of the windows, but with this type of construction the houses were, under some weather conditions, too dark and they were still often damp. The need of better ventilation was then recognized and improvement in that direction reduced the difficulties of the house, and they were still often damp. The houses were still sometimes too dark, sometimes over hot and likely to be damp.

The scratching shed style of construction next came into vogue. These sheds were often permanently closed by muslin curtains, but in the course of time were so planned as to be open during pleasant weather, so that the fowls were practically in the open air by day, unless the weather should be stormy. The change marked a great improvement but it was for some time regarded as essential to provide each flock with a closed and warm room for the roosts and nests. Many have not yet advanced from this belief in open air beyond the stage represented by this type of construction.

The believers in a yet more radical departure from the old methods are, however, now numerous though relatively few have yet adopted the open front house. The majority of open air advocates still hold to the belief in the necessity of special protection of the birds from the elements. They would recommend the curtained front roosting compartment.

The writer