

FRENCH LINE SUBSIDY PASSED

Mr. Fielding Defends Treaty Arrangements.

Mr. Oliver's Amendments to Immigration Act Discussed.

Immigrants to Ship From the Country of Their Citizenship.

Ottawa, April 8.—The bill providing for a subsidy of not more than \$200,000 per annum to a direct line of steamships between Canada and France was read a third time and passed in the House of Commons this afternoon after some discussion.

In answer to Mr. Armand Lavergne, Hon. Mr. Lemieux said the Postoffice Department intended to issue a new series of postage stamps on the occasion of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of Quebec.

French Line Subsidy.

In committee on the bill respecting the subsidy to the steamship line to France, Hon. L. P. Brodeur, in answer to Dr. Sprule, said the Government proposed that gold storage facilities should be provided on the ships, and in this regard the Department of Trade and Commerce would decide as to the adequacy of the system. The Government would also endeavor to have control of the freight rates. In any event, he thought they would be able to see to it that the rates from Canada to France would not be larger than those from the United States to French ports.

Messrs. Monk and Borden criticised the Government as to the direct ship arrangement, and Mr. Brodeur, in reply, they argued, meant in effect that in order to obtain the minimum tariff benefits Canadians would have to ship direct by a line subsidized by themselves, and to which France contributed nothing, while French ships could send by way of England, thus getting the advantage of a number of lines. Other comments in a similar strain were offered.

Mr. Fielding's Reply.

Hon. W. S. Fielding pointed out that, whereas in the treaty negotiated by the Conservative Government France would contribute nothing, under the present treaty, now they must be sent direct by route, now they must be sent direct by route. Hon. gentlemen opposite, seemingly, were not willing that this choice should be given. The Government were, they had, moreover, retained control of the matter by providing that if in the future for any reason Parliament desired to change their policy, they could impose a surtax on goods coming by way of Britain. In other words, under the old treaty the shipping arrangement had been one-sided in favor of France, whereas under the present treaty it was a reciprocal arrangement.

Hon. W. S. Fielding also dealt with a statement by Mr. Monk, to the effect that Canada's recent treaty negotiators had been approached by those of France. He took up the last treaty concluded by the Conservative Government and showed that they had bound themselves to give France the full benefit of any commercial advantage granted by Canada to any third party, especially in regard to tariff matters, and in return all that Canada was to get was favored nation treatment on the limited list of articles mentioned in the treaty. Under the treaty recently concluded, the same had been done with, and there was a reciprocal arrangement as to the list of articles mentioned in the treaty. Mr. Fielding agreed with Mr. Monk that it might be necessary in the event of the treaty resulting satisfactorily to add to Canada's trade representatives in France. The gentleman already there in that capacity was very active, energetic and capable. The Government had an idea of having a central office in Paris located in one of the leading hotels, and hoped that might be done. It would be worth the expense to have Canada advertised as such an office would advertise it in one of the greatest show places in the world.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

Amendment to Immigration Act.

Hon. Frank Oliver's bill to amend the immigration act was then taken up. It is aimed to give Canada further control in respect to the exclusion of undesirable immigrants, his chief provision being that immigrants not arriving by through tickets from the country of their birth or of which they were citizens may be excluded. The necessity for this had been shown by the influx of Japanese from the Sandwich Islands and the Hindus from Hong Kong. Either of these places named as the law stands, would refuse to accept these people in the event of their being denied admission into Canada. The bill, which, of course, was acceptable to all nationalities, was the natural step following a regulation passed in January.

Mr. Borden wanted to know if there was really any necessity for the legislation. He thought the matter seemed to be covered by the present statutes.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier pointed out that while under the present act they could deport immigrants who were not up to a certain physical or intellectual standard, they could not deal properly with persons who might have to be deported, and who did not come on a through ticket from the country of which they were natives or citizens. If the transportation companies were compelled to take them back to the countries whence they had sailed, but of which they were neither citizens nor natives, those countries would not receive them, but the countries of their origin would have to take them back. Mr. Macpherson thought the clause was absolutely necessary.

Col. Hughes—Will it keep out Hindus?

Mr. Macpherson—Yes. Proceeding, he said no Japanese were now coming into British Columbia. Of the Indians who had come into that Province from Hong Kong Mr. Macpherson said the ex-members of the Hong Kong police were physically the finest. They were, however, most objectionable, as they had grown fat shelling and defending organized prostitution in Hong Kong during the proceeds. Some of them had gone back to Hong Kong, but not all.

Mr. Macpherson said he preferred Hindus to the Anarchists who were from Europe. He thought that the bill

should not apply to such immigrants as had served in the regular or auxiliary forces under the British flag. Hon. John Haggart protested against the proposed legislation, doubting whether Canada had the power to deal with the subjects of the empire in the manner which the bill would give the Minister of the Interior power to do. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, answering this, was easily able to show from enactments, and, indeed, from Hon. John Haggart's admissions, that this argument was not well founded.

Mr. McCarthy, of Calgary, said he had read the despatch to the effect that a number of Japanese families would soon arrive to settle in southern Alberta.

Japan to Keep Faith.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux was inclined to believe that the despatch was not well founded. He believed Japan would live up to the recent arrangement reached, but that the last word had been heard as to the influx of Japanese into Canada. As a proof, he said that a few days ago the C. P. R. had applied to the Dominion Government for permission to bring in 190 Japanese to settle on lands in the Northwest. The C. P. R. said that the Japanese Government had stated to them that they had no objection to issuing the necessary passports, but would not do so unless the Dominion Government would agree to it. (Cheers.)

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, answering some points raised by Mr. Borden and others, said the Japanese Government were aware that Canada proposed to exclude immigration from Honolulu. They did not object to it, nor to any legislation which applied to all other countries.

Mr. Borden thought there would be difficulty in enforcing action under the proposed bill in the case of Japanese, for instance. He and Mr. Lennox thought that any action under the bill would be decided, in case of appeal to the courts, under the treaty with Japan.

Mr. Ralph Smith, of Nanaimo, argued that if Canada had absolutely no power to control immigration from Japan the treaty might as well be repealed.

Hon. Frank Oliver expressed the opinion that the bill now under consideration would be effective.

There was some further discussion, in which Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Mr. Borden and the Prime Minister took part. The latter maintained the correctness of the Government's views and the necessity of the measure. He asked that if possible the bill be assented to and read a third time, so that it could be at once sent to the Senate, which adjourns to-morrow, for approval. The people of British Columbia were anxious to have the bill become law.

Mr. Macpherson strongly supported this request, but Col. Hughes demanded the right to speak to the amendment he had moved, and other members of the Opposition kept up their cry, "Six o'clock," that hour having passed by five minutes.

The house therefore adjourned, and the bill will again be taken up to-morrow.

A BOY'S VACATION.

A novel booklet has just been issued by the Grand Trunk Railway, entitled, "What Shall a Boy Do With His Vacation?" The book answers this annual puzzle in a manner that should prove satisfactory alike to parents and boys. The idea developed by the brochure is the establishment of boys' camps in the wilderness, where the youngsters could live under canvas and get a genuine bit of simple life, with plenty of fishing, swimming, rowing and other outdoor sports. While instruction in woodcraft and such nature studies make the camps veritable schools of the wilds, such would rejoice the hearts of Dr. Long, President Roosevelt or other advocates of the simple life. The booklet is available in many camps in the Temagami, Lake of Bays, Algonquin Park and other districts, with illustrations of the way the boys spend their time and the fish they catch, which should prove attractive to a good many besides boys. Postal card orders for the undersigned will secure a copy without cost. J. D. McDonald, D. P. A., Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

Medicine in the Spring Needed by Everyone

Winter Weakens the System, Saps the Blood, Leaves Us Tired and Thin.

Great epidemics break out in spring, such as fevers, pestilences, and infectious diseases.

Winter shuts us in from air and only the sun's rays get a little sunshine. As a consequence of this unnatural mode of life, the blood becomes polluted, thin, colorless. Then we grow listless, dull, easily tired, have headaches and find our work a burden.

Reduced to this condition we become an easy prey to disease and fill hospitals and churches.

To rapidly form rich blood, to expel the accumulated humors that winter has stored up in the system, to call back the energy, endurance and vim that will make life joyous, just take Ferreroze, a spring cleanser, unequalled in medicine. Ferreroze purifies by rebuilding nerve tissue and vitalizing the blood. The entire system soon feels the beneficial action of new rich blood; slow organs are stimulated to normal activity, expel poisons and waste from the body and the result is the beautifully, harmonious working of the system. Weak folks are restored and health becomes as natural a consequence as growth from moisture and sunlight.

Men and women fortify your nerves with Ferreroze, renew the blood through its marvelous blood-forming power, regain vigorous and enduring strength by its action upon appetite and digestion. Use Ferreroze if you want to be strong.

"I increased my weight seven pounds in one month and regained health that had been lost for two years—did this by using Ferreroze," writes Mrs. C. B. Maybee, of Centerville. "Ferreroze brought me restful sleep and good digestion, enabled me to relish my meals and work hard all day. I consider it the finest tonic, the most nourishing medicine I ever used." Try Ferreroze yourself, 50c per box or six for \$2.50, at all dealers.

SIDERAL SIDELIGHTS.

A Medley of Dawn-Thoughts. By C. L. Brewer. Published by the Balance Publishing Company, Denver, Col. This is another interesting new thought book. If "new thought" may be used in a sense broad enough to include those chapters of the New Age Gospel that are generally preached under the names of Socialism and Anarchy. It contains a number of lectures and essays, entitled "Private Property and the Kingdom of God," "A Word to the Wise," "Non-Resistance," etc., each complete in itself, but so connected in thought as to form a medley that is still a unity.

PILES SO BAD CAPTAIN A. W. STRACHAN ROYAL ENGINEERS FAINTED PICKED UP ON FIELD FOR DEAD. HOSPITAL TREATMENT FAILED



ZAM-BUK CURES cuts, burns, chafings, cold sores, itch, eczema, running sores, ringworm, piles, bad legs, inflamed patches, and all diseases, injured, and irritated conditions of the skin. Obtainable at all druggists and stores, etc., or post-paid upon receipt of price from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. Six boxes for \$2.50.

Captain A. W. Strachan, R. E., St. Catharines, writes the Zam-Buk Co., as follows: St. Catharines, Ont., March 3, 1908.

Gentlemen,— I have been a great sufferer for over 13 years with bleeding protruding piles. The pain at times was almost more than I could stand, especially in foreign countries while on duty. I think I have tried almost every remedy known in India, China, Japan and Egypt. While in India I was in the Hospita' for three weeks with bleeding piles, and thought I would be compelled to give up the service. I got relief for a time, but they came back again and worse than before. I have been on the march at times when I have had to fall out, as I could not endure the pain any longer. I was picked up on the field for dead, the pain was so great that I fainted. I seemed to find remedies that would relieve for the time being, but could never get a permanent cure. A friend of mine, an Army Officer, told me about Zam-Buk salve curing a friend of his, so I decided to give it a trial, but had no faith that it would do what it had done. From the first anointing of your great herbal balm I was relieved, but even after using one box I did not think it would cure me. I used six boxes and am to-day completely cured. Your balm is worth its weight in gold. I have had six months of perfect ease, which I have not had for 13 years before.

AGONIZING PILES

A MOST DISTRESSING COMPLAINT, AND ITS NATURAL CURE.

The agony of piles is an excruciating pain as the disease itself is weakening. Applications of Zam-Buk will benefit and soothe. Piles are due to congestion of the haemorrhoid veins, the circulation of blood being obstructed and the veins made varicose, projecting as small tumors. These protrusions may be internal or external, and of two kinds—bleeding and bleeding. The pain is often so intense that the patient is unable to walk. It is in some cases bleeding, and in some cases it is not. Particulars as to how to apply Zam-Buk with the best results are contained in the full directions sheet round each box. Zam-Buk subdues the pain, allays the inflammation, and enables rest and comfort to come to the sufferer. Zam-Buk is remarkable for its soothing properties, and it has cured many cases of long-standing, miserable thought to be incurable.



Test Zam-Buk at Our Expense Cut out this Coupon, and send it, with 1c stamp, to the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. A sample box will then be mailed you free. Ham. Times, 9-4-08.

YORK

Fishing has taken the place of muskrat hunting among the sports the last few days.

A number from here attended the funeral of Mrs. D. Kitts, Onondaga, on Thursday.

Mr. T. Jarrett, of California, is renewing old acquaintances in this vicinity.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church met at the home of Mrs. R. Renshaw on Thursday, and decided to hold the annual concert and flower Sunday. They will endeavor to get the very best talent available.

Mrs. Alex. Mitchell, of Cayuga, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. M. Bradt.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Moore are visiting their daughter, Mrs. M. Seen, Onondaga.

Mr. F. Smith, decorator, is beautifying at the home of Mrs. Eldred.

Mr. E. Young made a trip to Cayuga on Saturday.

Mr. W. Renshaw's youngest child fell on the stove and cut a bad gash in his head.

Mr. J. Martindale and family were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Moore on Sunday in this village.

People of the village were surprised on Wednesday morning to see high water for the third time this spring.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Bonney have moved into their house, which has been occupied for some time by Mr. Jamieson and family.

Miss Maggie Carter has been spending a few weeks at Fairfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Miller's many friends here will be pleased to learn of their safe arrival in Calgary after a pleasant trip which was thoroughly enjoyed by them both.

Miss Sarah Powell of Brantford, spent Sunday at S. A. Dodman's.

Master Fred Jamieson spent Sunday at his home in Hamilton.

Geo. R. Patterson has on hand a carload of cedar posts which he will offer for sale at a moderate price.

Mrs. W. S. Sexton, of Hamilton, was the guest on Monday of relatives in the village.

Mrs. Chas. Morris visited on Saturday with friends in Paris.

Mrs. (Dr.) McAlister spent the week end with relatives in Galt.

Mr. and Mrs. David Daniels, Ancaster, spent a few days last week at Wm. Bishop's.

Mrs. Robt. Marble visited on Saturday with relatives in Canisville.

Miss Edna McPherson spent last week with relatives in Hamilton.

Full particulars appeared in the Times recently of the checker tournament held in the Y. M. C. A. checker room, Hamilton, when Mr. Milton Dymally of this village, was the winner of the silver cup. Accept congratulations, Milton, from your many friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lyons, of St. David's, have been engaged to work for Mr. H. Overholt for a time.

Mr. Jacob Culp, of Brantford, is going to make his abode with friends at this place.

Mr. Joseph Housser, of Hamilton, called on friends here recently.

Mr. Wm. Fretz had the fortune to have his saw mill burned down on Sunday morning.

The Epworth League of Jordan Station held a prayer meeting at the home of M. H. Overholt on Sunday afternoon last.

Mr. M. H. Overholt is quite poorly at present.

Mr. Curtis Cook, of St. Ann's, has hired to Mr. Ed. Fretz for the summer.

Miss Flossie Vero and Master Cecil Edward Housser are able to be around again.

A number from here attended the annual business meeting at Camden on Monday evening last.

A singing convention is being held in the Macabees' Hall, Jordan, Station, from the 6th to the 9th, conducted by Prof. Linko, of Hamilton. Quite a number from here are attending the evening sessions.

Mr. and Mrs. John Beaton spent Monday in Hamilton.

Mrs. Curtis Summer spent Monday in Hamilton.

Mr. Ed. Fry, of St. Catharines, passed through here on Monday.

Mr. J. W. Smith, of Winona, spent Monday at this place.

Quite a number from here attended the quarterly meeting of the Hill Church on Sunday last.

Mr. Chas. Andrews, of Hamilton, is going to work with Mr. James Hedden as mason in this vicinity.

BAPTIST SETTLEMENT

Mr. and Mrs. D. Kemp, of Brantford, and J. B. Highfield, of Brantford, spent Sunday at Mr. Elias Vansickle's.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Johnson are visiting at Alberton.

Mr. O. Sweet, of Brantford, was a Sunday guest at C. H. Baguley's.

Mrs. D. L. Vansickle and little boy visited at Mr. Elias Vansickle's on Wednesday.

Wedding bells will soon be ringing. The ordinance of the Lord's Supper was observed on Sunday, when ten converts were given the right hand of fellowship and received into the church.

Miss E. M. Sager has returned home, after spending a couple of weeks at Brantford.

Mrs. E. Beal and children, of New Liskeard, are visiting at Elias Vansickle's this week.

Mrs. Addison Embury and children are visiting at Hamilton.

Mrs. and Mrs. S. E. Wilson and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Patterson, of Jerseyville, spent Sunday at Jesse Vansickle's.

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ALLIANCE GROWN IN COMBINATION

With Grasses and Clovers

Five distinct tests have been made at the College in comparing twenty-one different mixtures of grass and clovers for hay production. One test was started in 1897, one in 1898, two in 1900, and one in 1906. Each of these tests have been completed with the exception of the last one mentioned, which will be finished in 1908 (crops of green fodder and of hay were obtained from the four tests in each of two years. Alfalfa was included in seven of the mixtures. Of the twenty-one different combinations the six highest yields of hay contained alfalfa—the greatest yield being produced by the mixture of alfalfa and tall oat.

The details of the entire experiment will not be presented until after the results of 1908 have been secured. The following table, however, gives the average annual yield in tons of green fodder and of hay per acre of four of the mixtures in the four tests already completed:

Mixtures. Green Fodder, Hay. Alfalfa and tall oat grass 15.17 4.41 Alfalfa and timothy 13.80 4.00

Common red clover and tall oat grass 10.77 3.39 Common red clover and timothy 10.99 3.20

Although alfalfa and tall oat grass gave an average yield of 12 tons of hay per acre more than common red clover and timothy, it is doubtful if even the mixture will equal alfalfa alone for hay production.

Permanent pastures have never occupied as prominent a place in the agriculture of Ontario as they have in the agriculture of Great Britain. The scarcity of labor and the great development of our live stock industry are factors which are causing some of our most thoughtful farmers to consider the advisability of securing a first-class permanent pasture instead of relying so much on timothy for pasture purposes. Fences which are located in the immediate vicinity of the farm buildings of which are difficult to work on account of the presence of steep hill-side, crooked rivulets, low spots, etc., might be converted into permanent pastures and thus prove of great economic value. This arrangement would not only materially with the regular crop rotation of the farm. From more than twenty years' work in testing different varieties of grasses and clovers, both singly and in combination, I would suggest the following mixture as a permanent pasture on an average soil of four of the varieties: 5 lbs. alfalfa clover, 2 lbs. white clover, 2 lbs. meadow fescue, 4 lbs. orchard grass, 4 lbs. tall oat grass, 3 lbs. meadow foxtail, 2 lbs. and timothy, 2 lbs.; thus making a total of 24 pounds of seed per acre. Some of those used in Great Britain are not permanent in this country. None of the smaller growing varieties, such as the blue grasses and the best grasses, are mentioned, as there is scarcely a farm in Ontario in which the Canadian alfalfa, the Kentucky blue grass or the red top will not grow naturally. The varieties here recommended are strong, vigorous growers. Some of them produce pasture very early in the spring and others later in the season. Most of the varieties are superior to timothy in producing a growth during the hot, dry weather which occasionally occurs in the months of July and August. The seed can be sown in the early spring either alone or with a light sowing of spring wheat or barley. Such a mixture as this when well established on suitable land should furnish a pasture, abundant in growth, excellent in quality, and permanent in character.

Alfalfa should be very carefully tested on many farms throughout Ontario, for its large yields of nutritious feed for farm stock, its perennial character of growth, and its beneficial influence on the soil, are all features which commend it very highly for those farms on which it can be grown successfully. One of the different ways of laying down a plot or a field to alfalfa, and we would suggest the following method as one which is likely to give very excellent results. Select land having a clean, rich, loam, fertile surface soil overlying a deep, well-drained subsoil having no acidity. Use large, plump seed, free from impurities and strong in germinating power. Inoculate the seed with the proper kind of bacteria, providing alfalfa has not been grown successfully on the land in recent years. As early in the spring as the land is dry enough and warm enough to be worked to good advantage, make a suitable seed-bed and immediately sow about twenty pounds of alfalfa seed per acre from the grass seed box placed in front of the grain drill, and about one bushel of spring wheat or barley per acre from the tubes of the drill. Sow the land with a light harrow or with a weeder, and roll it if it is very loose and rather dry, also roll it and again go over it

with the harrow or the weeder. As soon as the grain, and avoid leaving it on the land longer than necessary. Give the alfalfa plants every opportunity to get a good start in the autumn in preparation for the winter. If for any reason you are unable to do this, cut each crop of alfalfa in the following year as soon as it starts to bloom. In cutting, try and retain as many of the leaves on the stems as possible, and to protect the crop from rain. Never cure or pasture alfalfa sufficiently close to the ground to remove the crowns of the roots, and thus injure or possibly kill the plants. In these directions are followed, the alfalfa may be expected to produce large and valuable crops for a number of years without re-seeding.—From Ontario Government Bulletin on Alfalfa or Lucerne.

CRIMINAL TAKEN ON STAGE.

Detectives Go in Theatrical Costume and Capture Him.

Paris, April 8.—A curious and realistic scene occurred at the Odeon Theatre last night during the performance of "Ranunculo."

Just before the "pelote Basque" scene in the second act, two policemen in plain clothes entered the theatre, and told M. Antoine, the manager, that they had come to arrest a dangerous criminal, who, they learned, was there at the moment.

The man had been engaged as a "super" and the detectives, standing in the wings, recognized him as he went on the stage from the opposite side. "We must arrest him at once," they said.

"You can't stop my performance," protested M. Antoine, "and you can't go on the stage in these clothes; but, as you say there is danger of the man escaping you, I will do what I can for you if you will wait."

A few minutes later the detectives, dressed in the picturesque Basque costumes, went on the stage, laid hands on their man, and after a short struggle handcuffed him, tied his feet together, and carried him bodily off without any special excitement on the part of the audience, who imagined that what they had seen was merely an incident in one of the wonderful stage pictures of "Ranunculo."

WHERE BRITAIN IS BACKWARD.

Education There is the Shuttlecock of Political Parties.

London, April 8.—Sir William Henry Preece, formerly president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and now consulting engineer in a lumber agency, named the course of a lecture before the Society of Arts enlarged the technical education which is given in America. He said, among other things, that the American boy was mentally two years ahead of the European boy. His precocity was assisted by his keenness and vivacity. He worked with the determination to succeed, both at his studies and his games. It was fortunate for the American that education in their country had been kept outside of politics, instead of as here, being the shuttlecock of parties.

Money Package Stolen.

Ottawa, April 8.—The Post Office Department has been notified of the theft of a package containing \$275 from Gracefield post office. The package was unregistered, and was sent to the office