

TUBERCULOSIS IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Perley's Resolution Unanimously Adopted.

Praise For the Work of the Canadian Association.

Mr. Wallace Proposes to Regulate Horse-Racing.

Ottawa, Dec. 13.—The war against the "white plague" has many warm sympathizers in the House of Commons, who believe that the Dominion Government would be justified in leading a more adequate support to the campaign that is being actively conducted by the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis and affiliated societies, with the view of lessening the suffering and mortality caused by the disease. At present the Government gives an annual grant of \$5,000 to the association to help in the work of educating the people to adopt reasonable precautions against the spread of tuberculosis, but a strong plea for more generous aid was made in a debate which arose to-day on the motion of Mr. Perley.

MR. PERLEY'S RESOLUTION.
The resolution proposed by Mr. Perley was: "That in view of the encouraging results which have come from the money already spent in disseminating information regarding tuberculosis, and of the interest which the people of Canada are taking in this question, and also in view of the great saving in life which has been brought about in other countries by practice work in this connection, this House is of opinion that Parliament should now take more active steps to further lessen the great suffering and mortality."

In a convincing speech, showing the ravages of tuberculosis and the necessity for increased effort to stop its progress, Mr. Perley urged that the grant at present given by the Government should be increased, that the work of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis might be extended and the efforts of the Provincial Governments strengthened. He suggested that the Federal Government could aid in the dissemination of literature and in the arrangement of lectures by experts. By this means the interest of the people in every locality might be stimulated, and the formation of local associations encouraged. Some steps might also be taken to keep railway cars and steamboats free from contagion while the example of the United States might be followed in the publication of a monthly magazine, with information in a popular form which could be distributed throughout the country.

Dr. Beland claimed that the prevention of tuberculosis was a question of public health, which should receive the earnest attention of the Government, and he joined with Mr. Perley in urging an increased grant. It was, he said, as important to care for the health of the people in the country as to spend money in bringing in foreigners, however good.

Dr. Black spoke of the work that was being carried on in different parts of the country by the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis and affiliated organizations. Ignorance and fear were the chief sources of the disease, he declared. He was convinced that the Government would find it a good investment to spend a larger sum in educating the people to take due precautions against not only tuberculosis, but typhoid, and other infectious diseases.

Dr. Roche gave an interesting sketch of what was being done in European countries to combat tuberculosis. While commending the Government for the assistance it had rendered, he expressed the hope that still more adequate measures would be adopted. He thought that in addition to being inspected on their arrival, immigrants should be examined before leaving their own countries, while there should also be a system of inspecting settlers' effects. The prevention of tuberculosis should be a national affair, and he believed that whatever additional steps the Dominion Government might take, there would be no jealousy on the part of the Provincial Governments and no cry of Provincial rights. If the Government could not build sanitariums, it could, at least, assist those in operation, and another step worthy of favorable consideration was the establishment of a Dominion laboratory.

Dr. Schaffner contended that notwithstanding the limitations of the British North America Act, there were many lines along which the Dominion Government could act in assisting the campaign against tuberculosis.

Mr. H. H. Miller gave a glowing account of the work of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis and paid a warm tribute to its promoters and to those who had been actively engaged in its operation. He thought the Government grant should be increased to at least \$10,000.

Mr. Paquet and Dr. Sprouls cordially supported the request for an increased grant.

MR. FISHER SUPPORTS RESOLUTION

Hon. Sydney Fisher, after complimenting Mr. Perley on his untiring enthusiasm in behalf of the movement against tuberculosis, and the members of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of the Spread of Tuberculosis on their work, declared that he intended to support the resolution, and that the Government was prepared to recognize the appeal made for further aid to the association. While chary of entering into the provincial sphere, he was in accord with the view that the Dominion Government would assist in the work of educating the people, and that the association distribute all over the country copies of Hansard containing the debate.

Mr. Perley expressed his appreciation of the manner in which the motion had been received, and the resolution was unanimously carried.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. E. N. Lewis introduced a bill to amend the criminal code by increasing the punishment for assaults upon women and children, and by making hunting who kill people while out shooting liable to a charge of homicide. Mr. Lewis also reintroduced his daylight saving bill, which got no farther than first reading last session.

First reading was given to a bill introduced by Mr. Edwards, which proposed to do away with the discrimina-

tion that at present exists in the Canada shipping act against Ontario ship-owners.

Mr. Lloyd Harris introduced a bill to make it an offence under the criminal code for chauffeurs or persons other than owners to use automobiles. The practice of joy-riding, Mr. Harris explained, was becoming much too common.

WARSHIPS ON THE LAKES.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier informed Major Currie that no representations had been made to the Imperial Government to have the Rush-Bagot agreement modified so that war vessels could be built on the great lakes and sent through the canals for armament on the Atlantic coast, nor was it the intention to make any such representation, as no condition had yet arisen which would make it advisable to do so.

Answering Mr. Schaffner, Hon. Mr. Oliver said that chapter 58 of the revised statutes set apart certain lands for defraying the cost of naval defence. Dr. Chisholm was informed by Sir Frederick Borden that the construction of aeroplanes or dirigible airships in connection with military defence was being closely followed by the Department of Militia, but no definite action had been decided upon. The Government was being largely guided by the action of the War Office in England. The matter was one which had scarcely reached a stage when it was desirable that the Dominion Government should spend money in assisting the inventors, but all reasonable facilities would be afforded for experiments.

Capt. Tom Wallace has given notice of a bill "to regulate horseracing." It seeks to limit any race meeting to two weeks, and the racing in connection with any one association is not to exceed thirty days in any year.

The Ideal Route to Gowanda.

As soon as sleigh road opens will be via Grand Trunk to North Bay, T. & N. O. Railway, North Bay to Chatham, thence by stage route to Elk Lake and Gowanda. The service from Chatham will be performed by eight covered sleighs, accommodating eight passengers each, containing foot warmers and modern in every respect, connecting with 10:20 p. m. train from Toronto. Arrangements have been made to issue through tickets; also to check baggage through. Full information from Chas. E. Morgan, city agent, W. G. Watson, depot agent, or address J. D. McDonald, D. P. A., G. T. Railway, Toronto, Ont.

POLICE DOG.

New Jersey Animal That Captures Other Dogs.

Montclair, N. J., Dec. 14.—One of the sights of this burg is Rover, a St. Bernard dog belonging to Dave Steinfeld, the official dog catcher. Rover replenishes the pound by going out after the line loafers, and putting them behind the bars, "just like a regular constable, by heck."

Rover has been trained for this very work by his master, and is more than making good. Rover's record is 17 dogs in one day. However, eight of the captives were able to show license tags and had to be released. The nine others, however, were caught dead to rights. Steinfeld gets \$1 each for strays, which makes Rover something of an asset.

Rover has never been known to "gold-ru" a dog. He grabs them by the neck and drags them to the lockup, and then tells them their troubles to Steinfeld.

ROWE'S CONFESSION.

Breaks Down and Admits Robbing the Mails.

Winnipeg, Dec. 13.—Howard Rowe, an ex-mail clerk, who has been under arrest here for a week, charged with robbing the mails at Leary's Crossing, Man., on Nov. 1, when, aided by an accomplice named Barnett, who was also employed as mail clerk, he succeeded in getting away with two packages containing a day broke down completely and made a clear breast of the crime. The money has been practically all recovered, \$1,000 of it having been found by detectives buried in the back yard of a house here to which they had been directed, and another \$1,000 was dug up in Rowe's linen closet near Yorkton, indicated by him. He was remanded for sentence, pending the trial of his accomplice Barnett, which has been fixed for Saturday next.

Toronto's expenditures this year, up to December 1st, as reported by the City Treasurer and City Auditor, amounted to \$4,054,548. The total available was \$4,503,225, and there was a balance of \$438,677 unexpended.

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BRITAIN'S GREAT POLITICAL FIGHT.

The Battle With the Lords at White Heat—A Great Revolution Impending.

London, Dec. 4.—(Globe Special.)—Britain is at the Cross Roads. Two finger-posts are before her. One reads "To Protection," the other, "Back to the Land." It is the first step that counts. This people, once committed to a definite line of policy, goes forward resolutely, and whether the victory be for protection or land reform, there will be no turning back during a long series of years.

And it is this knowledge of the British disposition toward continuity of action that is at the back of the fierce opposition of the landed class to the budget. In itself the measure seems very far from revolutionary, but the Lords recently heard in Parliament the voices of tens of thousands of Englishmen singing "God Save the Land to the People." It is only when men of the Anglo-Saxon race are deeply stirred that such a campaign song as this is possible:

"The land, the land, 'twas God who gave the land;

The land, the land, the ground on which we stand;

Why should we be beggars with the ballot in our hand?

"God gave the land to the people."

A DUCAL SUGGESTION.

No wonder that His Grace of Beaufort, talking to his friends of the hunting field recently, declared that he would like to see Winston Churchill and Lloyd-George in the middle of twenty couples of dog-hounds. Anyone who has lived in a fox-hunting district and seen "reynard" torn to bits by the pack will understand the grim ferocity of the Duke's allusion. Nor is he without justification from his peculiar point of view. He regards Lloyd-George much as the captain of a well-laden merchantman was wont to regard a pirate. The "booty" is enormous. Were Britain a country in which the ownership of land is broad-based, as it is in Canada, the budget would probably have attracted little attention, because it would have meant a small additional tax to the great mass of the taxpayers.

QUITE A DIFFERENCE.

In Toronto, for example, over 19,000 householders own the land on which the houses they occupy are built. Here, as a recent inquiry shows, 488 members of the House of Lords are known to possess a sixth of the area of the three kingdoms. It is quite certain that if we include the rich Americans like Astor, Winans, Carnegie, and others who are acquiring great estates, less than 2,000 persons are the absolute owners of half the land of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. Put in the simplest form, 2,000 people exercise a dominant power over the destinies of twenty millions. But, it may be said, the British aristocracy recognizes the obligation of wealth and performs its social duties in a way quite unknown in America. There is no doubt true, but the issue of the moment is not one as to social duties. Does the British land-owning aristocracy pay its fair share of the taxes, and deal justly with the merchants, and manufacturers, and mining operators, and city dwellers who swell its coffers to repletion, because to all of them land is an essential of existence? Let us see as to that, for we have in this the core of the budget question. The Budget League has issued a remarkable little book much quoted in private and public debate. From it I take the following illustration:

THE FAMOUS GORRINGE CASE.

"The Goringe case has become rather famous. It was first quoted by Lloyd-George. The Times expressed doubt as to the accuracy of the chancellor's figures and a search was made by Mr. Lloyd-George at Somerset House, the official depository of titles which proved that they were absolutely correct. The Goringe stores were built on leased land, the Duke of Westminster being the ground landlord. His grace received £350 a year in ground rent. The business grew and flourished and became great, and like Eaton's or Simpson's on Yonge street, it brought up the value of all the land adjacent to it. When the lease fell in, the duke, who had done nothing at all to make the Goringe business stepped in and demanded and obtained (1) a new ground rent of £4,000 per annum for the site of the old premises, (2) a separate ground rent of £1,200 per annum for an extension of the site, (3) a cash bonus of £50,000 for the privilege of renewal, and (4) an undertaking to remodel part of the premises at a further cost of £50,000.

"A special clause of the budget, under the head of reversion duty, would take for the State 10 per cent. of the toll exacted by the duke from Goringe. The question is, who is the pirate? Lloyd-George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who takes 10 per cent. of this unearned increment to pay for Dreadnoughts and other pensions, or the duke who holds up Goringe's for half a million dollars of ransom and a huge ground rent in perpetuity that he has done nothing to earn.

"As an illustration of how great are the hold-ups of even urban land by individuals, Sir John Bunner is cited as saying that the centre of Widdowes belongs to a family whose fortune is founded upon the purchase of land in Lancashire, which at the time of the death of the grandfather of the present head of that family, was of such little value that his two sons doubted whether it was worth while to prove the will and claim the property. Now that property is worth very decidedly over £3,000,000, and the owners of it have never, from beginning to end, paid a penny in rates."

"ISN'T THAT ENOUGH?"

Here is another illustration of the effect on mining royalties of the levy on unearned increment. Sir John Bunner was speaking against the budget in the High Park by-election. He pictured the purchase by himself of land worth £50,000, upon which he subsequently found iron ore, which raised the value to £500,000. "Before I start getting ore out," he said, imparting a fine tone of indignation to his voice, "the Government will demand £100,000."

"And who gets the other £400,000?" demanded a voice. "Isn't that enough?"

A REASONABLE DUTY.

So sober and conservative a journal as the Saturday Review is quoted as saying: "The accretion of value to the ground landlord during a 99-years' lease has been enormous, especially in London. The rental of the big west-end estates, already enormous, will be multiplied by five in about 20 years, when most of the leases fall in. John Evelyn tells us in his diary that he bought the

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Sayes Court property in Deptford for £3,000, and that he paid £360 for somebody's mill and ground—say £4,000 in all. The capitalized value of the property in Deptford to-day must be something like half a million sterling. On the basis of capitalized ground rents, the Dukes of Bedford and Westminster will, in a few years, be as rich as the Astors and the Vanderbilts. There is, of course, no reason why this should not be; but when a man's estate becomes worth £30,000,000, and when he spends very little of his time or his money in the town on which he lives, we think a 10 per cent. reversion duty is reasonable.

But why multiply instances? These quoted are enough to show why Britain stands at the cross roads.

HOW CANDIDATES PAY.

To a country like Canada, where the member of Parliament is in receipt of an indemnity for his services, the situation of the English candidate looks curious. Instead of receiving money along with his honors, the public man here pays in order to enjoy the smiles of the populace. The candidates are in many cases required to give, in addition to a lump sum to the party association or league, an annual subsidy. Members of Parliament subscribe, according to their means. Some give £3,000 a year to the exchequer of the party to which they belong. This makes the path to eminence hard for the poor man, although it must be said that the contributions of the rich are frequently employed to advance the interests of the less favored.

The difference between the English and the Canadian party attitude towards candidates suggests another point in respect of which the practices of the two countries are not identical. In Canada the elections take place on one day. In the United Kingdom the elections are spread over a week. Thus, in the present fight, it will no doubt be announced that certain borough elections will take place first, and that the county elections will follow several days later. The situation of the United Kingdom is almost fatal to the latitude allowed to returning officers in the selection of the days for the nomination of candidates and for polling.

NO SINGLE DAY ELECTION.

When the writs are issued the returning officers receive them on a given date. In a borough the official must publicly proclaim the election on the following day. On the second or third day after that he must hold the nomination, and the polling must take place not less than five days later. Suppose the writ is received on the first of the month, the election must be over by the ninth. More time is allowed in the counties, owing, no doubt, to the larger area under the jurisdiction of the returning officers there. In the county constituencies, if the writ is received on the first of the month, the nomination can be held between the fifth and the tenth, and the election between the eighth and the seventeenth.

The returning officers choose the date to suit their particular circumstances, and, as a consequence, the cities and towns vote first in a general election, and on different days, while the counties follow from a day to a week later. The total of the votes cast all over the United Kingdom and Ireland is calculated to be over 6,000,000. For the House now passing away the popular vote for each party in the United Kingdom was, until the Bermondsey election upset everything, as follows:

Unionists 2,385,318 139

Liberals 2,580,166 374

Labour & Socialist 524,151 54

It will be noticed that each Liberal has received 6,000 votes and each Unionist 17,000. It is apparent from these figures that the electoral divisions are not fairly mapped out, and that Liberalism is stronger in Parliament than in the country.

THE BUDGET.

The fundamental fact to be borne in mind is that for the year 1909-10 owing to the main to the cost of the old-age pensions scheme and the increased expenditure on the navy made necessary by German competition, there is a deficiency of some £70,000,000 which must be, and can only be, made good by new taxation. Mr. Lloyd-George proposes to meet this deficiency in the following manner:—Firstly, he largely extends the system of graduation in the income tax. For the future the rate on earned income comes above \$10,000, and on all unearned income, is to be raised from five to six cents on the dollar; while in the case of incomes above \$25,000 there will be a super-tax of two and one-half cents on the dollar on such portion of the income as exceeds \$15,000. Secondly, Mr. Lloyd-George establishes a scale of license duties, which, for the first time, will make the liquor trade pay in proportion to the real value of the monopoly granted to it by the state. Thirdly, he raises the death duties. In future, an estate of over \$20,000 will pay four per cent.; of over \$50,000 five per cent.; of over \$100,000 six per cent.; and so on, till estates of over \$5,000,000 pay fifteen per cent. Fourthly, Mr. Lloyd-George imposes an extra 94 cents per gallon on spirits and an extra sixteen cents per pound on unmanufactured tobacco. Fifthly, he increases the settlement, legacy, and succession duties. Sixthly, he hopes to raise over \$3,000,000 by adding to the stamp duties on transfer or sale of property, on bonds to bearer, and on transactions in shares. Seventhly, he taxes motor-cars at rates varying from \$10.50 on a car under six horse-power to \$30 on cars above sixty horse-power, and imposes a duty of six cents a gallon on petrol. The proceeds of these two taxes, however, are to be devoted, under national authority, to repairing, extending, and improving the road system of the country. Eighthly, Mr. Lloyd-George reduces by \$15,000,000 a year the fixed sum set apart for meet-

ing the interest on the national debt.

Ninthly, he claps a tax of twenty per cent. on the unearned increment of land, a tax of one-fifth of a cent on the dollar on the capital value of undeveloped land, and a tax of ten per cent. reversion duty on any benefit accruing to a lessor on the termination of a lease.

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