## TRUTH.

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In his speech in defence of the Government's timber policy, Hon. Mr. Hardy, Commissioner of Crown Lands, gave some figures that are well worthy the careful consideration of Ontario electors, especially of those who desire to have an intelligent idea of this branch of the Province's resources, and of the manner in which the government is discharging its trust in relation thereto. Concerning the timber lands still within the control of the government, that is, unleased, Mr. Hardy makes the following statement :

"West of the Ottawa River and northwest of the limits sold in 1872, between 80 and 85 west and extending north to 48 parallel of latitude there are estimated to be 24,000 square miles; between the Ottawa agency and berths sold in 1881, there are 540 square miles. Averaging timber on this area at 1,000,000 feet to the mile we have, said Mr. Hardy, 24,549,000 feet. Col. Dennis, let Dennis, l Hardy, 24,549,00),000 feet. Col. Dennis, late Deputy Minister of the Interior, estimated the timber in the disputed territory at 25,000,000,000 feet. Here alone was a total of 50,540,000,000 square feet of timber untouched. There is under license in Ontario now 19,000 square miles, and from the last estimates and information procurable on the subject there are in this area, 10,009,000,000 subject there are in this area 10,000,000,000,000 square feet. The two totals represented, asy, in round numbers, 300,000,000 of standard logs of 300 feet each. The output for the year ISSS inclusive of square and loard timber was, asy, 4,000,000 standard logs of 200 feet each. The value of the 50,540,000,000 feet of timber which it was estimated as above stated was still in the possession of the Crown, at the regular bonus of \$1.50 per 1,000 feet was \$75,810,000; add the duty of one dollar per thousand feet, and there was another \$50,540,000, or a total of bonus and dury of \$126,350,000. An additional ten millions for the value of dues on timber on lands now licensed at the rate of \$1.00 per lands now licensed at the rate of \$1.00 per thousand feet would bring the total of the present value of the undeveloped timber resources of the Province up to \$136,350,-

As to the government's policy in dealing with this important source of revenue, this, as is generally known, is to invite competition of lumbermen by putting up at public auction from time to time sections of greater or less magnitude. As a result of this method the price received has varied considerably, showing, however, a steady increase per square mile, with the single exception of the sale of '85, which dropped below that of 'SI by about 40 per cent. But the rise in price for the sale of '87 was very gratifying, being \$2,859 per square mile, or more than nine times that of 35. Altegeththe government has sold during the eighteen years of its administration 3,270 square miles, for which it received the sum of \$2 448,536, or an average of \$658 per square mile.

Exception has been taken to the limber policy by the Opposition, who contend that every proposed sale to the House, to be pronounced upon by the whole body of repre-Mr. Hardy, for the govern sentatives. ment, replies that such a course is unprecentant industrial classes; while for poor Pontiff of the word, in both a spirit, and the codented, not being followed by any of the tired cash girls of fifteen and thereabouts one secular sense. Of course his Holiates, and makes our rope outpress. ernment, whose friends the Ontario Orposi

will satisfy all parties is not to be policy, and which secures to the greatest significant, however, and goes far to vindicate the government's past action in dealing with the country's timber resources, that no specific act or sale of the present ministry has been taken exception to. The only sale (made according to the present policy, it is true) which has been condemned was one not made by the present government, but by the alministration of Mr. Blake, and this sale, it was pointed out, could be defended upon its own merits. Still, the question is one of sufficient gravity to call for the careful and honest consideration of the independent electors of the province, who will at no distant day be asked to give an expression of opinion as to the present method of dealing with this exceedingly valuable source of the provincial revenue.

An experiment which may yet prove to be the precursor of a mighty movement in the in the city of New York. Moved by a spirit of genuine philanthropy, a number of collegebred women whose interest in the work had been stimulated by a study of sanitary, social and political science, have undertaken to practically apply the knowledge which their more favorable opportunities have secured to cherish is one that must commend itself The account of their doings is made public by the Chautauquan which thus desby the daily contact of one human life upon giving to starved and stunted minds. Here where, carry on their professional or domestic work and show by their activity how high Christianity, and that the Church is the Principal of the Cellegiate Institute, Pelhold on their neighbors has been by organizing clubs for the girls and children. Four of of his recent encyclical, this last sentences pensalice part of these clubs are now holding frequent meetin a matter of such vast importance to the ings, the instruction and recreation beign cording to that remarkable document it is wh province the government should first submit graded to suit the ages of the members, evident that the "principles of Christianity" tion; Thus, little children from six to ten years are the principles expounded by the Roman and to make the Catholic Church, which claims supremacy taught to sew, to sing, and to march; the Catholic Church, which claims supremacy in girls from ten to fourteen have in addition over the state, and makes the Pope Surje Trace other provinces, neither by the Dominion Gov, evening a week is made pleasurable with expect Protestants t allow as one of games and healthful nonsense. And so on for Nor are they likely to ac tion profess to be. Moreover, he contends other grades. Though these ladies freely that only the Roman that such a course would be exceedingly un. g. so of their intellectual life, yet all appear. "competent to deal with

remove the responsibility from the Govern-motives is carefully withheld, and friendship, ment and place it on the House, giving the companionship with its as yet untried possigovernment an opportunity of acreening "it- bilities of uplifting and enlarging the lives principles of the gospel furnishes the self behind the sanction of the House and so of their neighbors, is the recognized source defend itself from responsibility for any of inspiration." This last sentence hints action it was guilty of." That this defence at a most important truth, a truth which has been too frequently overlocked by supposed. There will, no doubt, be a differ- those whose hearts have prompted them to ence of opinion as to which is the better engage in philanthropic and benevolent work, viz., that the majority of poor people degree the interest of the citizens. It is have still sufficient sense of independence to resent any sign of patronizing Indeed it is only the comparatively few, who are in a sense the least worth saving, that can tolerate any display of the philanthropic motive on the part of their benefactors. The kindhearted ladies who conduct this unique en terprise have correctly interpreted the actions of the human spirit and in so far forth are they the more likely to succeed. It is too early to attempt to tabulate results, for the experiment is still in its beginnings. It is, moreover, one of those undertakings whose effects cannot be expressed in the cold and formal language of arithmetic. It is also impossible to say whereunto this thing will grow. No doubt it will involve sacrifice and will call for much patience and courage. It may be presumed, however, that the promoters have counted the cost, and have undertaken the work with a clear understanding of what was to be expected. The way of social reform is at present being tried eyes of all interested in the solution of the social problem will be upon this "College Settlement," while many fervent "God speeds" will be spoken by those who long for the ultimate deliverance of the race from poverty, wretchedness and woe.

The ambition which his Holiness is said to every lover of his kind. The cable that nations must adopt the principles of himself in favor of College real acc. industrial movement." Read in the light fit. In fact, I c will not be received without question. Ac possible do say

WHAT TRUTH SAYS, wise. It ould be unwise in that it would ance of instruction or even philanthropic issues involved in the social and industrial movement," though many are fully persuaded that the application only solution of the present difficulties, especially that rule which by common conseat men have designated "golden," "Whatsoever therefore ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them. Still, even Protestants can well afford to sympathise with the object his Holmess has set before him, and wish him "God speed" in his undertaking, seeing that if successful it would remove a stigma now attaching to Christianity, which proclaims "Peace on earth, good will toward men.'

> The proposition of Mr. Balfour, who gave notice of motion in the Ontario Assembly, one day last week, for the abolition of residences at the College has not met with the approval of the authorities and alumni of that in dution, who with one consent oppose the measure as one that would abridge the benefits afforded by the institution and impair its usefulness. At meetings of the faculties of the College and University, held the next day after Mr. Balfour's intentions were made public, resolutions were passed strongly condemning the change. A memmorial to the government, bearing the signatures of Sir Daniel Wilson, and of all the professors and lecturers is as follows:

> As members of the faculties of the Univer-As members of the faculties of the University of Toronto and University College, we unite in expressing our extreme regret at learning that a proposal has been made to aboush the College residence. We believe that the residence is an important adjunct to the University, and that it should not only be maintained, but that it would be in the interest of the students. would be in the interest of the students if it could be greatly extended.

In the same vem the Board of Trustees. announces that he is anxious to bring about alumni, and subscribers to the restoration cribes the new reform. "Believing that only a general disarmament of the European fund express their disapproval and condemnations. The reasons he assums are, the nation of the measure. In this view they nother can permanent and satisfactory in anti-Christian condition of things in which are supported by some of the leading educafluences be exerted, the alumna have rented immense armies are draining the health of tionists in this country and the mother land. a house in the most densely populated quar. Europe and inflicting g eat suffering upon. It will be remembered that about three years ter of the city, and seven of their number the toiling masses; and the imp a bility of ago the question was mooted, when Sir have gone there to make such a home as settling the labor problems of Europe so Daniel sought an expression of opinion from seven refined and and active women, instinct long as these immense military establish- those who were qualified to speak upon the with sympathy and kindness, can create. In- ments are kept up. It is claimed for him subject. Among others, Sir William Muir, to the circle of their family life are invited that he is now in a position to negotiate the Principal of the University of Edinburgh, their neighbors as friends, budden in to enjoy between the nations for a general disar, who says of his own institution "it is imposwhat years of opportunities for study and ment. He seems to see in the present "a sible to speak too strongly of the Lant felt culture have made these women capable of great opportunity for the church to put it. of suitable places of residence here for the giving to starved and stanted minds. Here self at the head of the world-wide reform students." Sir William Dawson, Principal iving to starved and stunted minds. Here self at the head of the world-wide reform assured to live their life as else, der inded by organized labour. He holds of McGill University, Mont, al. expressed hey are expected to live their life as else, der inded by organized labour. He holds of himself in favor of College read accept the principles accept the principles of himself in favor of College read accept the principles accept the princ



