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 THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited).
 LONDON, ONTARIO.

London, Saturday, April 12.

The Turn of the Tide.

All eyes are turned toward the Northwest. The movement of population from the border States of the Union to the Canadian territories has assumed such proportions as to attract the serious attention of the American press. It is something to make the pulse of the Dominion beat faster, as the sudden fulfillment of a national hope long deferred. Official estimates place the number of Americans who will cross the line this season at 30,000, all of them seeking homes, and the great majority of them practical farmers, owning live stock and implements, and prepared to go on the land at once. This is only the vanguard.

The situation brings forward several new problems. A greater number of people means greater production and greater consumption. It necessitates more extensive transportation facilities, the great need of which is to be seen in the handling of the wheat crop in Manitoba and the Northwest last year. After all attempts were made to dispose of the phenomenal yield by shipping, and storage in elevators, about \$10,000,000 worth of grain still remains in the hands of the producers. The Canadian Pacific Railway has heeded the lesson and will increase its capital stock by \$20,000,000, most of which will be devoted to increasing its western capacity. It is quite clear that the great wheat-growing portion of Canada is the western plains, and that the older settled parts of Ontario must engage more largely in other branches of husbandry, such as stock raising or dairying.

There is also a political problem. An increase in numbers in the west will eventually mean increased representation in the House of Commons. It will mean, too, the organization of the territories into provinces, with greater powers of self-government. The most serious question, however, is the assimilation of the new element of the population. As regards our American cousins, race and language present no difficulties, and it is altogether probable that the newcomers from across the line, trained in similar political ideals, will seek at the earliest moment the privileges of citizenship and a personal share in the government of the country. There is no reason why they should not become loyal Canadians and a testimony to the molding and amalgamating power of British institutions.

Canadian Dairying.

The development of dairying in the Dominion has proceeded with great rapidity since the first cheese factory was built 35 years ago. At present there are over 3,000 cheese factories in Canada, manufacturing over two hundred million pounds of cheese annually. The creamery system is not so old. Thirty years ago there were no co-operative creameries in Canada; twenty years ago there were 46. Ten years ago, that is, in the year 1891, there were 170 creameries, and last year the number was nearly 1,000, with a production of fifty million pounds of butter. And still the butter-making industry is scarcely out of its infancy, when we take into consideration its splendid possibilities. The introduction and improvement of cold storage transportation will bring to the dairymen of Canada a wider market for their produce. Dairying is making satisfactory progress in Manitoba and the Territories as well as in the Maritime Provinces. In the West empane has been laid on the butter-making branch of dairying. The chief market is the Kootenay and the Klondike.

The butter industry is bound to become enlarged, when it is considered that so much is in its favor. It has an advantage over cheese-making, inasmuch as it can be carried on in connection with other industries, such as the bacon hog industry. Already many farmers have their own cream separators, and manufacture butter on a much larger scale than they did at any time before.

The position of Canadian cheese is somewhat different. It must, of necessity, be manufactured in a more complex way than butter, from the farmers' point of view, at least. The fact that special factories must be erected and specially equipped, will deprive the industry of a certain elasticity that is possessed by the butter industry. But setting this aside, the Canadian cheese trade has suffered some reverses during the past year. The value of our exports in cheese for 1900 was something over seventeen million dollars; last year it was a trifle over thirteen million, which is a falling off of four million dollars. This has been accounted for by a falling off in the British demand for Canadian cheese. The demand now is for mild-flavored cheese, with soft, rather than hard body. The problem now confronting Canadian cheesemakers is how to produce an article that will

meet the requisite of the British market. To the cheesemaker comes the task of obtaining improved curing facilities; but the whole matter of producing such an article as will meet the demand does not rest entirely with him. The patron who supplies the milk must co-operate. He must bring to the maker good raw material, otherwise mild-flavored cheese is out of the question. Efforts have already been made to reach the patron, and it is probable that Canada will not only soon regain her former figure in the foreign trade in cheese but greatly surpass it.

A Striking Contrast.

In a recent issue of the London Pall Mall Gazette it is reported that "Some rather startling revelations were made at the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Mr. Helby, the chairman of the finance committee, said that at least £300,000 of the ratepayers' money had been wasted by the dilatoriness of the board in providing increased permanent accommodation for patients. An increased estimate necessitated a rate of 3d in the pound—three farthings more than in the corresponding period of 1901." And we observe in the Montreal (Scotland) Standard that a neighboring parish council has been protesting against having to pay a share in the expenditure of from \$30,000 to \$50,000 for an additional villa for the District Lunatic Asylum, because the municipality already pays a large sum annually (over \$10,000) for the keep of its insane population in the asylum.

These are interesting chronicles, because they go to show that in Great Britain it is the municipalities and not the central Government—as in this Province—which provide the funds for the maintenance of the insane and other dependent population.

If our Provincial Government were to refuse to provide for the cost of these institutions out of the resources of the Province, we should have the taxes greatly increased in every city, town, village and township. It is true that we have politicians—opponents of the present Administration—who adversely criticize the system by which, through the sale of lands, timber and minerals, the Provincial Government provides for the maintenance of the asylums and other charitable institutions, and gives generous aid to the hospitals, orphanages, and refugees. But it will take a long time to convince the electors of Ontario that the system now carried out can be improved upon. Without the payment of a cent of taxation by the public this work is carried on efficiently and economically by the Provincial Government, side by side with the maintenance of the other Provincial institutions, which are also kept up without the imposition of taxes on the public. And it is highly to the credit of the Government and the officials in charge that on every occasion that these institutions have been examined by disinterested outsiders, they have been found to be conducted on model lines and to equal, if not excel, similar institutions in any part of the world. A striking testimony from a famous American writer is published in today's edition of The Advertiser.

In the management of our public institutions, it certainly is not time for a change.

The Worst Kind.

[Pittsburg Dispatch.]
 "Those and Mabel have never spoken since they took part in the private theatricals."
 "Professional jealousy?"
 "Worse than that—amateur jealousy."

Science.

[Pittsburg Dispatch.]
 "What's the purpose of bacteriology, anyway?"
 "Well, it reduces worrying to a positive science for one thing."

Crosscut Saws.

[Montreal Star.]
 A fool and his money are hard to find.
 Never put off till tomorrow what some one will do for you today.
 A rolling stone gathers no joy from the scenery.

It's an ill wind that dies before it gets up.
 A miss is as good as a mystery.
 One swallow doesn't make a spring hat.
 A heavy lies the head that needs no hair cut.
 The longest way round is the most saving on the garden gate.
 Enough is as good as a controlling interest in a trust.

The Business Woman.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]
 "She expects to marry in June."
 "Who is the man?"
 "She'll select the man after she has made all the other arrangements."

Who?

[Chicago Tribune.]
 "Who befriended Uncle Sam?"
 "I," said John Bull.
 "I used my pull."
 "Who befriended Uncle Sam?"
 "Who helped him lick Spain?"
 "I," said the Kaiser.
 "I stood right by, saw."
 "Who befriended Uncle Sam?"
 "Who stood off the Powers?"
 "I," said the Czar.
 "I stood off the Powers."
 "Who's his friend now?"
 "I," said they all.
 "With unanimous bawl."
 "I'm his real friend now!"

Like Cromwell's Wart.

[Chicago News.]
 "Can you make a water color portrait of me?" asked Col. Boozey.
 "I can, colonel," replied the artist.
 "But I'm afraid it would prove unsatisfactory. In order to do you justice it will be necessary to use alcohol instead of water."

WORKING ON THE BUDGET

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach at the Cabinet Meeting.

Bank of England Representatives Confer With the Chancellor.

Triple Alliance Renewed for a Term of Years—Another British Steamer Scandal.

London, April 12.—Both the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and the colonel secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, attended the cabinet council held at the foreign office at noon today. Prior to the meeting of the ministers, representatives of the Bank of England had a conference with the chancellor of the exchequer, indicating that the budget was a prominent subject of discussion by the ministers, especially as to the best means of issuing a war loan.

Last night Mr. Balfour announced in the course of business that there was a "very remote" chance of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the chancellor of the exchequer, being sufficiently recovered to deal with the budget.

STEAMER STRANDED.
 London, April 12.—The British steamer Kinkas Castle, homeward bound from the Cape of Good Hope, with 350 passengers on board, stranded off Brighton, Isle of Wight, at 10 o'clock this morning. The sea is calm, but the vessels position is somewhat dangerous. The passengers and mails are being landed by tug.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.
 The conferences held in Vienna, by Count von Buelow, the German imperial chancellor, have resulted in a decision that the triple alliance shall be renewed for another term of years. This news reached Berlin from Vienna last night.

Fresh terms of alliance will be drawn up, embracing some of the concessions that Germany makes to Austria and Italy. These concessions will probably relate to the utterances of her ministers last January.

MOUNT STEPHEN'S GIFT.
 Lord Mount Stephen (the former president of the Canadian Pacific railway) has given \$150,000 to the Royal Infirmary at Aberdeen. He had previously paid off a debt of \$125,000 on that institution.

The colonial office has appointed Mr. Henry Moore Jackson, now governor of the Leeward Islands, to be governor of Fiji, in succession Sir George T. M. O'Brien, Sir Gerald Stirling, chief secretary to the governor of Malta, has been appointed governor of the Leeward Islands.

QUEEN'S DAUGHTER ILL.
 Princess Henry of Battenberg, youngest daughter of the late Queen Victoria, is indisposed.

THE DUKE'S DEBTS.
 In the bankruptcy court, the registrar decided, in spite of "rash speculation and extravagance in living," that he would annul the bankruptcy of the Duke of Manchester, an arrangement having been reached by which the sum of £11,576 is provided, giving the creditors 12s 6d in the pound sterling.

BELGIAN DEPUTIES EXCHANGE BLOWS.
 Brussels, April 12.—The Belgian Government has decided to proclaim martial law on Monday, unless order is previously restored.

The sitting of the Chamber of Deputies today was characterized by violent scenes. The premier, Count De Keyser, referring to the deplorable events of yesterday, said: "The appeal of the Socialists to the population proves that it is their avowed plan to continue the struggle even after parliament has pronounced on the revision bill. Their aim is the dethronement of power and the triumph of revolution. The government is determined to continue the struggle until the revision bill shall occur in spite of the assertions of the Monteur Socialiste as to the contrary."

At this point the premier's speech was interrupted by a violent outburst of the opposition parties. Liberals and Socialists engaged in a sharp discussion concerning the agreement concluded between them for the defense of universal suffrage, and M. Dehon, a Socialist, shouted, "We are betrayed."

At the close of the sitting, Socialist deputies shouting "Jesus Christ," stormed the president's tribune. Ush were then summoned to preserve order, and a violent scene ensued, in which blows were freely exchanged.

BLOODSHED.
 Demonstrations and encounters occurred at Liege, Ghent and elsewhere, the most serious being at Houdeng. Georgrins in the coal district. During the collision between the police and strikers at that place the latter used bricks and firearms. The police fired upon the rioters, killing seven persons and a young girl. Seven persons were wounded, including two policemen.

Dr. Humphreys' "77" breaks up Grip and Colds that hang on—handy to carry—25 cts.—

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SENDING OUT MORE TROOPS

Regardless of Negotiations Fighting Goes On.

Preparing to Dispatch 20,000 Men to the Front.

The Fourth Contingent of Canadians May Go to South Africa in Any Event—The Peace Parleys.

London, Saturday, April 12.—That the fighting continues in South Africa is shown by a casualty list given out yesterday, which contains the names of a few of the killed and wounded in engagements which occurred at three separate points as late as the 8th and 9th of April.

Preparations here continue for the dispatch of 20,000 additional troops for the winter campaign. Lord Roberts yesterday inspected the first draft of the Guards, which will sail for South Africa next week.

THE FOURTH CANADIAN CORPS.
 Ottawa, April 11.—The rumors of peace in South Africa have not affected the plans of the militia department for raising and equipping the fourth contingent. Preparations for the mobilization of the force proceed with unabated vigor. Indeed, the impression in official circles is that even should peace be proclaimed, the contingent will be dispatched to South Africa as originally intended. It is believed that a fresh draft of 2,000 well appointed and well-mounted men will be welcomed as substitutes for an equal number of the war-worn veterans.

Should the Boers taking part in the peace negotiations, they will submit their proposals to Lord Kitchener, who has been instructed to forward them immediately to the government. The deliberations were confined to the delegates, and communication with outsiders was allowed.

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The Junians Carson McKee & Co.

BARGAIN DAYS.

The fame of this store rests not alone on the excellence of individual departments, important though that may be, but largely upon the fact that what we advertise we make real to all who apply the test. Of course occasionally disappointment ensues when—as in the case of special bargains where the quantity is limited—shoppers procrastinate, forgetting the old proverb, "The early bird catches the worm."

STAPLES.