WEEKLY LEADER

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Regina, Wednesday, August 21, 1907

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

Up to the present time dairying has not loomed very largely in connection with western farming. The average farmer is too intent upon his prospective wheat crops to bother himself much with the dairy end of his profession. Yet it would be difficult to overestimate the importance of this important branch of farming. In Ontario the dairy today affords a great part of the farmer's income; the national wealth of Denmark lies chiefly in its dairying industry; the dairy products of New Zealand become year by year a greater factor in the prosperity of the country. Great Britain today is spending millions of dollars a year in buying the dairy produce of Denmark and France, money which might easily be directed to this country.

The Department of Agriculture has not been slow to recognize the necessity of conducting dairy education work in Saskatchewan with a view to encouraging the growth of an industry capable of such vast proportions.

The following circular issued by the Department affords some idea as to the work which is being done in this way:

"Part of the educational campaign conducted by the dairy branch of the Department of Agriculture has been in the form of a travelling dairy which has this season been largely confined to assisting the foreign element. A full and modern dairy equipment was carired by the instructor, who was assisted by an interpreter, and the work was conducted in a large tent, two days being spent at each place. The work at each place consisted of a demonstration covering the work complete, from separating the milk to marketing the butter, with full explanation as the work was done.

"The meetings were held at central farm houses where a supply of milk and good water was available. Such meeting places have the advantage of allowing the lecturer to demonstrate from the herd the proper method of milking, as well as the immediate cooling and the handling of milk. The meetings attracted considerable interest among the people and they were well attended. Many and varied questions were asked at these gatherings which appears to be the best evidence of the interest the audience has in the work. In all thirteen meetings were held, each meeting covering two days. The average attendance was twenty-two and the largest attendance forty-three. Such an audience in a settlement of foreigners reflects considerable credit on the class of people, and demonstrates their willingness to improve.

"Owing to the late spring which has crowded the farmer with his work we are not able to carry out the programme first contemplated, consequently our efforts were confined to a smaller territory in thicker settlements where it was considerad the greatest good could be done. The importance of knowing the value of individual cows was strongly emphasized, and methods whereby the value could be ascertained were explained, thus paving the way for organization in cow testing which must constitute the basis of our dairy industry if it is to produce the revenue it can and should.

BUY YOUR OWN COAL

The Department of Agriculture has issued to the press a statement of the fuel situation, setting forth the arrangements made by the government with the mine owners with a view to inducing dealers and householders to stock up for the coming winter. In view of the serious situation which arose last winter as a result of the fuel famine, we produce the government's circular in full:

"During the last few months the press throughout the West has endeavored to point out that in order to avoid a repetition of the serious conditions that existed last winter the people should lay in ample supplies of coal before the season was so far advanced as to make the transportation of it difficult, if not impossible, as was the case in certain periods during the winter of 1906-07.

"The sales agents of the western mining companies have complained that the retailers on the different lines of railway in the western provinces could not be persuaded to place their orders for winter fuel, almost all of them preferring to wait until their customers were prepared to buy their fall and winter supplies. Some weeks ago publicity was given to a communication addressed by the Commissioner of Agriculture to the wholesale coal dealers who supply the greater portion of the coal used in this province, asking them what special concessions they were prepared to make, so that their agents in Saskatchewan might be induced to lay in stocks early in the season. At that time it was stated that the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co., which sells the well-known Galt coal mined at Lethbridge, had announced, as a result of a conference with the Commissioner of Agriculture, that they were prepared to supply coal to agents on very favorable terms. In fact, they offered to ship the coal freight prepaid and to wait until December for their money.

"The Commissioner of Agriculture has since received replies from a number of other large coal companies, in which they have expressed their willingness to extend to the people practically the same terms, so as to induce them to order coal early.

"The Canadian Coal and Commission Co. of Brandon, who control the sales of Banff hard coal for the Kirkella line of the C.P.R., are asking their agents to place orders for coal on which neither the freight nor the purchase money will be due until October 15th. Whitmore Bros., Regina, who are general agents for Saskatchewan for the Banff hard coal, are giving their customers similar terms.

"The Canada West Coal and Coke Co., Ltd., of Taber, Alta., and their general sales manager, Mr. D. E. Adams of Winnipeg, are shipping their coal subject to similar terms; while the Reliance Coal Mining Co., Ltd., with mines at Taber, are also stocking up their agents and in some cases are asking payment for neither coal nor freight until the coal has been disposed of.

"The above arrangement, it must be confessed, is in the nature of an encouragement of the credit system, which already has been the bane of the West; but the peculiar conditions existing this year amply justify the steps that have been taken on behalf of the people to obtain the concessions above mentioned from the several coal companies operating in the province. The severe experiences of Western people during last winter have established this fact beyond the probability of question,—that the only reliable safeguard against a probable fuel shortage in the prairie country is that people should lay in their winter ful supplies during the summer and autumn months. Even if the supply of coal obtainable were unlimited, the difficulties attending transportation during severe winter weather are great and at times almost unsurmountable, which renders an absolute reliance upon the prompt delivery of supplies during the winter months exceedingly risky, in fact, such a proceeding would be better described as foolhardy.

"The situation at present is such that if the railway companies supply the required rolling stock, which they have promised to do, every facility is given to the people of Saskatchewan to purchase their winter's supply of fuel. Retailers throughout the province who have not ordered a sufficient supply of coal to meet the requirements of their customers should at once do so; and consumers will greatly assist in the movement if they will buy, if not all, at least a portion of the coal that they are likely to require, and by removing it from the dealers' sheds provide space for further shipments. Moreover, dealers themselves may assist in the movement of coal by promptly unloading cars and thereby keeping them in circulation."

THE STATES AND MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

The United States is sometimes looked upon as the most democratic country in the world, but from time to time incidents occur which go to show that the great republic to the south is not basically as democratic as might generally be supposed.

A committee of twenty experts, chosen by the National Civic Federation to make an exhaustive investigation of municipal ownership in the States recently issued its report. The committee was in every way a representative body, its members ranging from Mr. E. Ingalls, a railroad corporation man, to D. J. Keefe, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, with editors, college professors, lighting experts and others.

The report issued as a result of the investigations is somewhat non-committal in character, but its general trend is that America is unripe for municipal ownership. The committee compares the possibilities of municipal ownership in the States with those existing in Great Britain, greatly in favor of the latter. The report says:

"We wish to bring to your consideration the danger here in the United States of turning over these public utilities to the present government of some of our cities. Some, we know, are well governed and the situation on the whole seems to be improving, but they are not up to the government of British cities. We found in England and Scotland a high type of municipal government which is the result of many years of struggle and improvement. Business men seem to take a pride in serving as city councillors or aldermen, and the government of such cities as Glasgow, Manchester, Birminghan, and others includes many of the best citizens of the city. These conditions are distinctly favorable to municipal operation.

"In the United States, as is well known there are many cities not in such a favorable condition. It is charged that the political activity of public-service corporations has in many instances been responsible for the unwillingness or inability of American cities to secure a higher type of public service. This charge we believe to be true. However, there seems to be an idea with many people that the mere taking by the city of all its public utilities for municipal operation will at once result in ideal municipal government through the very necessity of putting honest and competent citizens in charge. While an increase in the number and importance of municipal functions may have a tendency to induce a higher type of men to become public officials, we do not believe that this of itself will accomplish municipal reform. We are unable to recommend municipal ownership as a political panacea."

There could hardly be a more humiliating confession of the complete failure of democratic ideals than is found in the foregoing paragraphs. An essentially democratic body of men are forced to the conclusion, after a careful and apparently unbiased examination of existing conditions in American municipalities, and obliged to admit that the people of the republic are not ready to assume the responsibilities of public ownership. The democracy is less democratic than the monarchy.

It may be contended, and the report as above quoted, almost invites the contention, that the United States as a comparatively new country is at a disadvantage as compared with Great Britain. The contention can hardly be looked upon as a good or fair one. The newer the country the easier it should be to put democratic prinicples into operation. Western Canada is a new country, yet municip ownership has been tried with the most successful results. In many respects, however, the success of municipal ownerhip in Western Canada is due to the object lesson afforded by so many of the cities of our neighbor to the south. The people of the West have seen the baneful influence of corporation rule in American municipalities and have determined to keep clear of the rocks on which such cities as Chicago have come to grief. Once let a corporation get its fangs into a municipality and only with much labor and at great cost can municipal freedom be regained. The people of the West will do well to keep this fact ever before them. For a man to sell his birthright for a mess of pottage is a folly; for a city to do so is a crime.

Municipal ownership in Edmonton, judging from recently published figures, appears to be not merely successful but highly profitable. The power and electric light plant has a surplus of $19,000, additional to $10,000 applied to construction account. The municipal telephone system, which already has 727 installations in operation, shows a surplus of $7,495, while the deficit in the waterworks department is only $573. Such figures as these constitute the best possible answer to the warning of Eastern capitalists that Western towns should not meddle with municipal ownership.

JUSTICE AND THE WINNIPEG PRESS.

The Chinaman, Mack Sing, was yesterday committed to stand his trial on the charge of murder, arising out of the death of John Fortune, one of the victims of the restaurant poisoning case.

Meanwhile a certain section of the Winnipeg press shows every disposition to prejudice the case and to anticipate the outcome of the trial. The Winnipeg Telegram, in its report of the evidence given by Mack Sing at the inquest, does not hesitate to suggest that the prisoner did not confine himself to the truth, while The Tribune, under the heading of "Press Comment," reprints from a contemporary an editorial in which it is unequivocably stated that the prisoner is guilty of the crime he is charged with.

Both of these papers have in the past had considerable to say as to the administration of Canadian justice, not hesitating to charge the judiciary with improperly discharging its responsibilities, but if their conduct in the present instance may be taken as showing their ideas of justice, the majority of fair-minded people will be inclined to doubt their right to pose as critics.

A more scandalous instance of prejudicing a case in which a man's life hangs in the balance it would be impossible to imagine.

The Canadian newspapers as a rule are alive to their responsibilities and are careful to abstain from publishing anything which might injuriously effect the course of justice. That a certain small section of the press should now see fit to run counter to the best traditions of journalism, is very greatly to be regretted.

A MODEL PRIZE LIST

The exhibition prize list issued by the average agricultural society is not as a rule conspicuous for its originality, being modeled after a more or less stereotyped pattern. Provided that the prizes are duly set forth and that sufficient advertising matter is displayed to pay for the cost of producing the book, the secretaries of most societies feel that they have fully discharged their duties in connection with that part of their work.

The prize list issued by the Grenfell Agricultural Society, however, is an exception to the rule and well deserves study on the part of the officials of similar organizations. The list starts with a sort of "foreword" in which the agricultural prospects of the Grenfell district are briefly dealt with and its advantages dwelt upon. This is followed by a series of pictures, accompanied by short descriptions, of some of the best known farms in the neighborhood. At the end of the book appear cuts of Grenfell's principal buildings, including the row of elevators which so clearly demonstrate the district's resources as a wheat-growing country. Advantage is thus taken of the booklet to advertise to the world the town and surrounding country.

The list of prizes is also not without points deserving attention. The directors appear to appreciate a fact too generally ignored by agricultural societies, viz., that wheat is the mainstay of the country and the chief source of the country's wealth. They accordingly offer the largest prizes in the whole prize list in connection with the grain exhibits, no less than $150 being set aside for special prizes for Red Fife wheat, the first prize being $50. Whether the prizes offered for seed grain should actually be larger than those offered for horses and cattle is perhaps open to argument, but that prizes of sufficient value to excite competition should be given for seed grain will hardly be disputed. Too often the exhibits in this particula. class are the poorest of the whole exhibition and directors would do well to emulate Grenfell's example and offer prizes of such value as would necessarily invite entries.

It is perhaps early to talk of next year's exhibitions, but certainly societies would do well to obtain now a copy of this year's Grenfell prize list and have it by them when preparing their lists for 1908.

PORK AND BEANS

The most timely dish for this weather. Get only the best; Clark's.

SASKATCHEWAN MAY HAVE NEW DIOCESE

(Continued from Page 3.)

ment of a committee of the house of delegates to confer with the house of bishops in preparing some such scheme for application to the whole province. If there was ever a time in the history of the development of the West when churchmen wanted to leave their record, and get in first instead of last, that time was the present. Everyone knew that the progress of the next three years would beggar anything that had ever happened in the way of development and if the synod at the present session could devise some scheme on broad, generous lines which would help them to cope with the enormous work that lay before them, it would have done the finest thing it could do, its one piece of forward work dealing with a matter of life and growth. He moved: "That this House respectfully invite a conference with the house of bishops in committee of the whole with a view to the reorganization of the boundaries of the several dioceses named according to (a subjoined or) some amended plan."

Archdeacon Scott seconded the motion. After a long discussion the house decided to request the bishops to take up the question of the reorganization of dioceses.

Thanks having been accorded the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge for its constant grants of money and books, the session closed.

New Secretary.

Among those present yesterday whose names did not appear in our published list are: Rev. D. T. Davies, synodical secretary treasurer for the diocese of Saskatchewan, Messrs Turner and Traill, also of this province, and Mr. Melrose, from Athabasca.

Rev. S. G. Chambers of Winnipeg, has been appointed secretary of the synod, to act until its next meeting.

(Fom Saturday's Morning Leader.)

Eyeing doubtfully the synod agendum, business men with pressing work at home prayed on Thursday evening to be excused further attendance. They had no objection, as they explained, to spend another day in the councils of the church, but there must be enough matter of weight remaining to justify the sacrifice of their time. The prolocutor tried to show delegates why departure at that time should not be thought of, but perhaps an idea that, after all, something important might turn up outweighed any considerations of formal business. The synod met in strength yesterday at nine. They agreed that Prince Albert would be a fitting place for the next session. "When three years have run their course," said the prolocutor, benignly hopeful. "Prince Albert may be quite a city." "It is now," chorussed the Saskatchewan delegates when they had recovered from the shock, and the president atoned for his blunder with a graceful compliment. Anxious to show concern for Indian missions speaker after speaker dilated upon the opportunities open to the M.S.C.C. to be just and generous in this matter. Archdeacon MacKay, in an appeal weighted with his long and unique experience struck the note of sympathy which rang in all the morning's discussion and eventually a motion intended for the Canadian Missionary society, and bearing the usual request for funds, passed without a dissentient.

When the morning session had been almost spent over these affairs, the house of bishops produced an important motion on the subject of the metropolitical see. Some supporters of the memorial, not including—it is right to say—Canon Murray, their leader, took the technical point that the matter having been decided by the house the previous day could not be reopened at the same session. The meeting brushed aside their objection, and Mr. Conybeare, one of the leaders of the reform party, hastened to move assent to their lordship's suggestion of a joint assembly in the afternoon. The gathering duly took place and the house of delegates, whether because of episcopal influence or the absence of most of the Manitoba opposition, decided almost with unanimity to reject the much-talked of memorial.

Saskatoon put in its plea for a bishopric in central Saskatchewan too late to receive attention, so the plea has time to mature in the next three years. The detailed motion of Archdeacon Lloyd for the reorganization of western dioceses never came formally before the synod for approval or disapproval, but the subject of it was relegated to a committee. One delegate at least thought this cavalier treatment a scheme so carefully elaborated. But time and the bishops favored the speedier course and the old frontiers remain.

Next Session at Prince Albert

Mr. T. J. Agnew submitted a proposal that the archbishop should be requested to hold the next synod at Prince Albert. It was pointed out by Rev. T. J. Davies in the discussion that the movement of emigrants today was steady in a northwesterly direction. Therefore it was the duty of the delegates, who had to take an interest in the province and not merely in the diocese to which they belonged, to gain all the information they could of local conditions in every diocese, so that they could take an active interest in diocesan as well as provincial questions when they came before the house.

The prolocutor said there had been a vast emigration to Saskatchewan, and he dared say, when three years had run their course, Prince Albert would be quite a city. (Laughter, and "It is now.") "You see how rapidly things move," said the prolocutor. "I thought it was just in process of evolution. But if it is a big city now, what will it be then?" (Hear, hear, and laughter).

The motion was unanimously carried.

Clerical Purist and Memorial Motion

With reference to the death of the primate, the following motion was submitted:

"The members of the Provincial Synod of Rupert's Land assembled in session in the city of Regina desire to place on record their deep appreciation of the life and labors of the distinguished prelate, the Most Rev. the Bishop of Montreal and Primate of all Canada, who so recently entered into rest after a long and brilliant career in the Canadian church. His advancement in the church was phenomenal. Beginning life as a lay reader in Newfoundland, he rose step by step to the highest dignity in the gift of the church, and in every position he adorned the Gospel, of which he was so faithful a minister. He has left an imprint upon his generation which will long be seen and felt. His deep devotion to duty, his loyalty to principle, the breadth and generosity of his administration, his deep insight to character, his ability to deal with difficult and complex matters, not only eminently qualified him to be an able leader, but made him beloved by all those with whom he came in contact. He has left a noble example, a precious heritage to the church. 'Though dead, he yet speaketh.'"

Rev. S. N. Doble seconded the resolution.

A delegate remarked that he was not surprised the late primate's advance was phenomenal if he began life as a lay reader. (Laughter).

The words "ministerial career" were substituted for "life," and with this amendment the resolution was carried.

Congratulations Re St. Chad's

Canon Haghen moved that the synod should congratulate the diocese of Qu'Appelle on the establishment of St. Chad's Hostel, Regina, and express its earnest hope and conviction that the work of the institution will be for the service of God and His church in this western province. (Hear, hear).

The resolution was carried.

"Lo, the Poor Indian."

Archdeacon MacKay moved:

"Whereas the Church Missionary Society is conpelled to withdraw its support from our Indian mission work and whereas the M.S.C.C. has not yet taken the position vacated by the C.M.S., and whereas the dioceses affected are as yet too heavily pressed to undertake this steadily increasing burden, it is hereby resolved that the M.S.C.C. be urged to take up the work of Indian missions more heartily, as the present crisis is a very grave one."

The Use of Indian Missions

Moving the resolution, Archdeacon Mackay put before the synod a plea for Indian boarding schools. He regarded them as a very important factor in the church's work. The Roman Catholics had established 23 schools in the Province; the Church of England had 13. He did not think that, strictly speaking, M. S. C. C. money was being used in school work. In some cases the principal of a school received a salary from school funds, not because he was a principal but because he was a missionary to the Indians around him. The archdeacon enforced the precept of aiding the Indians in industrial development by his own example. He had built a saw mill and had sawed lumber for a month because he realized the value of the work. When applying for help at Ottawa he had been met with the statement that the Church of England did not give so much support to the Indian schools as other denominations gave. But it should be remembered that the Roman Catholic church had sisterhoods of charity to draw upon. The workers in this field did not expect large salaries—they only asked for the means of living in order that they might be enabled to carry on the work. It was the more necessary to continue their labors inasmuch as whereas white settlers who left the Church of England joined for the most part, other Protestant denominations. Indians who were neglected by the Anglican church were handed over to the Roman Catholics. They did not ask for an expansion of the work; they only required enough help to support that in which they were at present engaged. Would it not be a humiliating spectacle for their great historic church if they had to withdraw from the Indian field?

Rev. T. J. Davies seconded the resolution. He remarked that the diocese of Saskatchewan had to face a very serious financial position with regard to the Indian missions. They were inundated with English settlers, and the M. S. C. C. felt it must strain every nerve to provide for them. At the present time the diocese contained only four self-supporting parishes, and if the M. S. C. C. did not come to their assistance in respect of Indian work how would deficiencies and the immediate future be met? They did not plead for some body to do work the diocese could do for itself; they only asked that the burden should be borne by the Society until the diocese was strong enough to take it up.

The resolution was supported by Canon Hogben, who stated that Calgary was face to face with the same problem as that referred to Mr. Davles. The M. S. C. C., he belived, was dominated by the influence of a gentleman whose sarcasm was powerful enough to overcome any resistance which western delegates might offer. He was afraid the Indian question was going to be acute. When a member of a missionary society could sow broadcast a statement which practically meant, how much does it cost to save an Indian soul? It was time the Church of England was ashamed of having such men to direct her affairs. (Hear hear).

Canon Murray also protested against the tendency to drop Indian evangelization in Canada.

A succeeding speaker said the Indians were worse off in temporal matters than they were before the advent of white men and civilization. Nevertheless the converts contributed more in proportion than those of most peoples among whom missions were maintained.

Mr. W. E. Traill, speaking from a long experience of the Western territories, declared that the man who said missionary work among Indians had been a failure, did not know what he talked about. He did not object to an Indian churchman becoming, say, a Methodist, but he was no great believer in the good effects of Roman Catholicism on the native. Mr. Traill was giving his views on this point with a good deal of caloeur, when the prolocutor, interposing between his speech and interruptions from a number of indignant delegates, announced that the time for midday prayer had come.

Rev. de Pencier remarked that M. S. C. C. donated yearly from $12,000 to $15,000 for work among Indians in the West. He did not think the Society should be held accountable for the opinion of one of its representatives.

Archdeacon Lloyd said he would protest strongly against the lapse of Church of England missions so that they fell under Roman Catholic control. They would do the Indians no good so far as the Anglican conception of the standard of Christian character went. Workers in the West objected to statements which conveyed to the uninformed public the impression that Indian mission work was a failure, but where there were defects they were willing to remedy them. One of them, in his regard, concerned the diocesan arrangements for Northern Athabasca and Mackenzie River. As to the critic to whom reference had been made, he believed there was no man in Canada who had put so many hundred dollars behind the very work he criticized as that gentleman had done. The Archdeacon could stand a lot of "tongue-crushing" from a man like that. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. R. D. Richardson denied that the gentleman in question had declared that Indian missions had been a failure, nor had the M. S. C. C. any idea that such was the case.

Canon Hinchcliffe and others supported the resolution. It was caried.

Division is Strength

In a lengthy resolution of one sentence the synod was invited to record its opinion, in view of the recent suggestion that the dioceses of Caledonia and Selkirk should not be united under one bishop. That such a course would be injurious to the work of the Church of England in the far west, and that on account of the vast extent of territory, the scattered character of the population, the conditions of missionary work and the sole responsibility for the Indians in the Yukon, which rested with the Church of England in that diocese, the M.S.C.C. would make adequate preparation for carrying on the work of the church there. On behalf of the motion, which was carried, it was urged that the workers in the diocese of Yukon viewed with alarm the proposal to unite the two territories. The clergy of Yukon needed all the efforts of their bishop to supervise affairs and excite them to greater zeal in their work.

Mr. Mytton claimed to know a little of Western conditions, having lived for several years on the Pacific coast, and questioned whether there was need at the present time for one bishop in California and another in the Yukon. He and one or two others dissented from the resolution.

Bishop Needed for Athabasca

Archdeacon Tims proposed, Archdeacon Scott seconded, and it was agreed that, the endowment for Athabasca having been completed by the efforts of Bishop Reeve, and for other reasons, including the northward tide of emigration, it was highly desirable that a bishop for the diocese should be at once appointed by the house of bishops. The mover of the resolution remarked that until a diocesan was appointed the endowment lay idle, because it could not be applied to any other purpose.

Rupert's Land Memorial Rejected

Something of the nature of a sensation was created by the receipt of the following communication from the house of bishops:

"This house holds decidedly the conviction that in the best interests of the church it is of the greatest importance that the synod should not prorogue without some steps being taken towards settling the question of the metropolitical see, and is decidedly of opinion that the evidence of the past shows this cannot be satisfactorily done so long as we give the diocese of Rupert's Land a voice in the election of its own bishop and also a special part in the election of its metropolitan. The house of bishops is willing to meet the house of delegates in joint session on the matter."

Motion of assent to the proposition was made by Mr. Conybeare, seconded by Mr. Dagg and carried unanimously.

The joint discussion in the afternoon was held in camera, and the two bodies separated to take action, no resolutions having been passed previously. In the result the following important motion was adopted by the bishops, with unanimity and by the house of delegates with two or three dissentients.

"This synod, the house of bishops concurring cannnot endorse the scheme suggested in the memorial of the diocese of Rupert's Land, and is of the opinion that no settlement of this much vexed question is possible without the diocese of Rupert's Land relinquishing either the right of electing its own bishop or the right of remaining the metropolitical see, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the secretary of the diocese of Rupert's Land."

Diocesan Boundaries

The first episcopal message with reference to diocesan boundaries was as follows:—

"That in the opinion of this house the time is not yet ripe for a subdivision or readjustment of any dioceses in the ecclesiastical province. At the same time the bishops are fully conscious that this question may soon call for serious consideration of the church."

With the intention of preparing for necessary changes and upon representations from the house of delegates the following resolution was agreed

"That a committee composed of the members of the house of bishops and eight members to be elected by the house of delegates be appointed to take into consideration the question of the organization of the boundaries of the dioceses of the province and to report fully at the next synod, it being understood that no recommendation be brought in by a committee which has not received the consent of the bishops of the diocese concerned.'

Both messages were accepted and the following were appointed the delegates representative on the committee: Rev. de Pencier, Canon Webb, Rev. S. N. Dobie; Archdeacon Lloyd; Messrs J. H. Agnew, C. F. P. Conybeare, C. T. Falkner, Rev. A. M. Banting.

New Saskatchewan Diocese Proposed

Mr. C. T. Falkner, of Saskatoon, moved, Mr. A. Turner, of the same city seconded, and the house of delegates agreed that a new diocese should be formed in the centre of the province of Saskatchewan and a bishop appointed as soon as the endowment could be raised.

The house of bishops, however, declined to accept the proposition on the ground that at that late period of the session they had no time to adequately consider it.

Acknowledgements

The great missionary and pastoral work at the late bishop of Selkirk, was acknowledged by the delegates with a vote of condolence on the motion of Dean Cowley, seconded by Archdeacon McDonald. Another expression of condolence had reference to the late Archdeacon Vincent of Mosonee.

Thanks were tendered the Rev. S. N. Doble and Mr. R. S. Lake, M. P., for their secretarial services.

At six o'clock last evening the provincial synod of Rupert's Land terminated its session, which had lasted three days. The general thanksgiving having been recited, the Archbishop pronounced the benediction. Probably the synod will not meet again until 1910.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Eczema is Baby's Enemy

CAUSING KEEN DISTRESS FROM THE DREADFUL ITCHING SOMETIMES LASTS FOR YEARS—CURE EFFECTED BY

Dr. Chase's Ointment

The first indication of eczema is a red pimple, or blister-like eruption. The points run together, making a moistened patch, which "weeps" at first, and then dries into a crust.

The intense itching of eczema of the face and scalp is very hard for the little one to bear, and the result is scratching until free bleeding takes place, and recovery is further retarded. Besides the suffering from the distressing itching, the child is restless and sleepless.

When left to itself, eczema runs on indefinitely, covering the body with sores, but fortunately there is positive cure in the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment, a preparation, which, by its marvellous soothing and healing powers, brings quick relief from itching and heals up the sores.

Mr. Wm. Craft, Jr., Burk's Falls, Ont., writes:—"Our little boy, aged three years, broke out with eczema all over his face, hands and back, and we had a terrible time trying to relieve his suffering. It was so bad that when he scratched it would almost make the blood flow. The use of Dr. Chase's Ointment quickly brought relief and made a thorough cure, as there has never been any return of this disagreeable ailment. We always keep Dr. Chase's medicines in the house and find them very useful."

Mrs. M. McCann, 4 Short street, St. John, N. B., writes:—"My little girl, three years old, had her face covered with eczema, and it was spreading over her body. I tried many different ointments, and the doctor could not do her any good. A friend of mine advised me to try Dr. Chase's Ointment, and she was completely cured by one box. I cannot praise Dr. Chase's Ointment enough for the good it has done her."

Dr Chase's Ointment has proven especially successful in the cure of baby eczema, as well as in the prevention of this torturing disease, when used for chafing and skin irritation, in which eczema finds its beginnings. 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.