FARMERS LISTEN TO SPECIALISTS

Seed Grain Exhibit Closed by Addresses From Hon. Mr. Finlay and Others.

(Saturday's Daily.)

The annual seed fair of the Strathcona branch of the Alberta Farmers' Association was concluded yesterday afternoon by a very successful public meeting held in Mechanics Hall, Third street The large hall was well filled with farmers and others interested in the question of seed grain and the best method of selcting it. Interesting and practical addresses were delivered by F. H. Herbert, president of the Association, Hon. W. T. Finlay, minister of Agriculture, W. C. McKillican of the Dominion Seed Branch at Calgary, and Geo. H. Hutton of the Dominion experimental farm at Lacombe.

F. H. Herbert, president of the Strathcona branch of the Alberta Farmers' Association, who acted as chairman at the meeting, welcomed the large audience who attended to hear the speeches and discussions on farm topics, particularly with reference to seed grain. The Seed Fair this year had been fairly successful and he hoped the exhibitors were well satisfied with the decision of the judges. He invited the farmers present to look into the aims and objects of the Alberta Farmers' Association and he believed it would be to their interests to join this Association.

Minister of Agriculture Speaks.

Hon. W. T. Finlay, Minister of Agriculture, expressed the pleasure he felt at being present at this annual seed fair of the Edmonton farmers. The climatic conditions had been somewhat unfavorable to the farmers during the past year, but it was being counteracted by the fine weather of the present winter.

Mr. Finlay touched the endeavors of the government to provide the farmers with a sufficient quantity of seed grain. They had secured the co-operation of the Dominion government in this work and the latter had arranged to supply the farmers of Alberta with seed. This might be obtained by the farmers applying to the secretary of their local improvement district who would forward the application to the central office at Edmonton. Farmers might also apply for seed grain to their post master, land agent, the mounted police or homestead agents. Each farmer could secure not more than 50 bushels of seed barley and not more than 200 bushels of any other grain.

The minister of Agriculture then made reference to the work done last year by the Stock judging schools. Instead of repeating these this year the Department of Agriculture decided that it would be more beneficial to have grain judging schools. This had proved very successful and had resulted in much practical benefit to the farmers of the province. The school would be in Edmonton next week and he hoped the farmers would take advantage of the opportunities offered to gain information.

The Government Creameries.

He also touched briefly on the work of the government in connection with government creameries. There were now 21 government creameries in Alberta with 1267 patrons. During the year 1907 there had been manufactured 653,208 pounds of butter which were sold for $151,290.28 During the first four months of the year the butter had been sold at 27 cents and 722 mills per pound. The price in the next four months was 21 cents and 911 mills per pound. In the last four months of the year the butter had sold at 24 cents and 889 mills per pound. The average selling price per pound of the butter was 23 cents and 921 mills or nearly 24 cents.

During the next year the Department of Agriculture hoped for a large increase in the number of patrons of these government creameries. They also expected to realize more for their butter. Well equipped cold storage plants had been established in the province so that the butter might be stored when the price was low. During the past year butter had been shipped to Japan, the Yukon, United States and other places. In order to aid the government creameries that were laboring under a load of debts the government had made an appropriation of $20,000.

Enquiring Into Packing Plant.

The Department of Agriculture were also enquiring into the matter of government pork and beef packing plants. This was an important question and one in which it was necessary for them to move carefully. If these plants were installed the best machinery possible would be used and the most competent and experienced men employed in order that the government might successfully compete with other packing plants.

In conclusion Mr. Finlay complimented the Strathcona branch of the A. F. A. in the success of their Seed Fair and wished them all possible success in future efforts along this line.

W. C. McKillican Speaks.

W. C. McKillican of the Dominion Seed Branch at Calgary stated that this was the third occasion that he had been present at a Seed Fair in Edmonton and he congratulated the Association on the uniform excellence of the fairs held here. The fair this year was no exception to that of former years in spite of the unfavorable weather conditions of the past summer. He commended the Strathcona branch of the Alberta Farmers' Association on the energetic and progressive spirit displayed in being the only branch of that organization to hold seed fairs.

One benefit of the seed fairs and one that was being taken advantage of more and more each year was the opportunity given to the farmers to buy and sell seed grain.

Referring to the seed grain judging Mr. McKillican gave reasons why the judges had arrived at the decisions announced. In the wheat, the grain in some cases was slightly smutty and contained some weed seed. In long oats there were some very good exhibits. Some exhibits were barred on account of their being mixed with wild oats. Barley and mustard seed was also mixed with some of the oats. In barley there were some very good samples. The 1907 exhibits bore evidences of having been more or less frosted as was expected. Some of the grain that took first prize was very good, however. The large proportion of all the samples shown would grow. A number of exhibits in the 1907 crop were also disqualified on account of the wild oats present in them. There was no first prize awarded to Two Rowed barley as all the exhibits contained mustard seed. One of the greatest objections to many of the exhibits was the presence of wild oats. Once wild oats got into a crop it was very difficult to get rid of it. The judges had been very strict in this respect scoring those exhibits hard and giving them no prizes. When other weed seeds were found this fact was noted by the judges and the grain scored more heavily on this account.

Mr. McKillican dealt at some length with the bad effects of having wild oats mixed with the crop and strongly advised the farmers to be very careful to eliminate them if possible. He suggested sowing timothy on fields where the wild oats were very thick as in this way they could prevent them from multiplying.

Quality The Essential.

Mr. McKillican emphasized the necessity of growing crops of high quality. It did not cost any more and the results made it very well worth while. This was true of both wheat and oats. Both hard and soft wheat was grown in this country and hard wheat had proved more profitable in Western Canada. Hard wheat had less starch in it than soft wheat but more gluten. Hard wheat was better for breadmaking. In very few countries could hard wheat be grown so successfully as in western Canada. Hard wheat grown in this country could be mixed with other kinds of wheat and raise their standard and value.

In Northern Alberta there was a little more moisture than was good for growing hard wheat and great care had therefore to be exercised in growing it.

In the different varieties of wheat Mr. McKillican advocated growing Red Fife wheat. It did not ripen quite so early but this could be remedied by sowing it earlier. As more land came under cultivation there would also be less danger of early frosts in the fall.

White Fife wheat was also another hard wheat that was satisfactory for growing. It had no particular advantage over Red Fife and resembled it very closely except in color.

Among the earlier varieties of wheat were four cross bred wheats: the Preston, Huron, Stanley and Percy. They were good looking wheat but did not have the strength nor quality of the Red Fife wheat.

Other varieties of wheat were the Lodoga, not a desirable variety and the Club wheat which was not a good milling wheat either. It was weak in quality and not desirable.

Another kind of wheat was the Durham, grown extensively in European countries. It required special milling facilities and the price was not sufficiently high to make it pay.

Another kind of wheat was the corn or Egyptian wheat which had been highly boomed by grain men. It had no value from a milling standpoint and was therefore not desirable.

Purity Necessary in Wheat.

Whatever kind of wheat was grown by the farmers it should be pure. Mixed wheat was never productive of good results and was very difficult to mill.

Coming to the question of oats Mr. McKillican stated that the general principles that he had laid down for wheat applied to oats also Millers liked a long oat for milling but preferred a pure short oats to a mixture of long and short oats. For this reason it paid to have the variety pure whatever kind it was.

Another point to be considered in oats was the thickness of the hull. Oats with thin hulls were preferable for either feeding or milling.

"Of the varieties of oats there is no end," said the speaker.

A few of the outstanding classes were the white and black oats. Black oats were undesirable for milling. In white oats there was the long, short and medium varieties. In long oats the Banner had proved very satisfactory. In the intermediate the Sensation oats was satisfactory, while in the short oat Tartar King was a good variety.

An Undesirable Mixture.

A mixture of barley and oats was a very undesirable feature from a miller's standpoint. Many of the hulls found in oatmeal were barley hulls. The regular process of removing the hull of an oat did not remove the barley hull, hence the undesirability of this mixture.

To avoid this mixture it was advisable to sow an oat crop on a grass field. Tame grass was a very desirable thing to grow. He also advocated the summer fallow. This would eliminate volunteer crops and keep the land clean. Growing grass would also restore the fibre in the land and a better quality of wheat would follow a grass crop than at any other time.

Referring to the question of improving the quality of the grain the speaker advocated a firm base and a loose top on the land. Prompt sowing was another way to improve the quality.

Great attention should also be paid to the selection of seed. This might be done by the use of fanning mills to pick out the largest seeds and remove noxious weed seeds. Another method was to select seed by hand for a small crop to be used the succeeding year as seed for the farm. Selecting seeds for early maturity was also advisable.

Large Seeds Give Best Results.

In reply to questions by farmers in the audience, Mr. McKillican stated that he believed large seeds would give better results than small oats. He strongly condemned rolling a field immediately after sowing as it kept the moisture from entering the ground.

Superintendent Hutton Speaks.

Geo. H. Hutton, of the experimental farm at Lacombe, expressed the pleasure he felt at the large attendance at every agricultural meeting in Edmonton. He believed that there was a greater interest manifested by the farmers in this province in agricultural questions than in the older parts of the Dominion and he believed that this augured well for the success of this province. He complimented the Department of Agriculture of Alberta in the progressiveness shown during the past year.

The speaker then referred to the best methods of increasing the quantity of the crops grown in Alberta. The cost of an increased crop was very little more and the results were very satisfactory. The speaker thought the farmer should not be content with the large yields but should take steps to preserve the fertility of the soil and thus avoid the pitfall into which the farmers in the older provinces had fallen.

Conservation of Moisture.

Cultivation of the soil should aim to bring plant food to the surface and to conserve the moisture. If soil moisture were conserved to the best advantage the plant food would be in the best condition. Air should always be present to make the plant food satisfactory. The formation of a crust on the surface of the soil prevented the air getting to the plant food and prevented moisture from entering the soil. The speaker emphasized the great necessity of plenty of moisture to stimulate the life and growth of plants. Upon this water depended the food of the plant for every pound of dry matter produced there must be several hundred pounds of moisture in the soil.

Coming to the question of how best to conserve soil moisture Mr. Hutton strongly favored the use of the soil packer immediately after breaking the land or fall ploughing. By the use of drag harrows moisture could be conserved. After sowing the seed the ground should be packed and then harrowed. The grain should also be harrowed after it had grown 3 or 4 inches. Light discing of the land immediately after harvest also did much to retain the moisture in the earth.

Mr. Hutton touched briefly on the question of the variety of grain sown. He advocated the farmers in one district sowing the same variety of grain The average price realized would, he believed, be greater.

Another point to be considered by the farmers was the time of maturity of the grain. This had been particularly well illustrated last year as some varieties of grain matured earlier and had thus escaped the early frosts.

The speaker touched briefly on the advisability of sowing clean seed, and advocated fanning and hand selection. If the farmers made a point of sowing seed as early as possible the yield would be much larger than otherwise. The spring was a busy time but the farmers should get their seed implements and horses ready during the winter months.

Harvesting of Grain.

Coming to the question of harvesting grain the speaker advocated leaving that part of the field to be used for seed until the grain is fully matured. Other grain might, if necessity demanded, be cut when slightly green.

If the amount of grain grown was increased the farmers would make more money and if greater care and more time were devoted to the study of grain and the best way of growing it the farmer would not only receive material benefit but would develop higher ideals and greater interest in his work.

Asked regarding the amount of oats to be sown to the acre, Mr. Hutton advised sowing bushels of oats to the acre, 1 bushel and 1 peck of wheat and 4 or 5 pounds of timothy.

The speaker also expressed the belief that time would come when clover and alfalfa might be successfully grown here and this would be a great improvement to the fodder crop and would also aid in maintaining the fertility of the soil.

Some discussion arose as to the advisability of the government paying the expense of these seed fairs. W. C. McKillican explained that they already bore a share of the expense. The provincial government paid half the cost of the prizes given and the Dominion government supplied the judges and speakers and paid for the printing.

At the conclusion of the speaking a hearty vote of thanks was extended to the speakers. The people of Edmonton and Strathcona were also thanked for the liberal way in which they had contributed money to assist the association in making the fair a success. The farmers present were cordially invited to become members of the Strathcona branch of the A.F.A. The meeting then adjourned.

STRATHCONA NEWS

ELOQUENT ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT TORY.

The People of Strathcona Last Night Heard the Eminent Educationalist Speak on Primary and Secondary Education.

(Friday's Daily.)

The spacious auditorium of the Oddfellows' Temple was well filled last night by ladies and gentlemen of Strathcona, assembled to hear Dr. Tory speak on "Secondary and Higher Education" in connection with the newly organized university of Alberta. The chair was occupied by Mayor Mills, and with him on the platform were the speaker of the evening, Hon. Dr. Rutherford and Principal R. S. Jenkins, M.A., of the High School.

The speaker of the evening was happily introduced by Mayor Mills in a brief speech. After referring to the high reputation that had preceded Dr. Tory in his coming to the west, he pointed out that Strathcona had not been idle in preparation for the university. It had accumulated parks and drives and the citizens were endeavoring to make Strathcona the most pleasant place in Alberta in which to live.

Dr. Tory, in opening, referred to his pleasure at meeting a Strathcona audience for the first time. While his residence in Strathcona was something of an accident he hoped during his stay here to do nothing that would make unpleasant his relations with the people of the city.

Dealing with the general question of education, he pointed out that on a trained boy and a trained mind rested the hope of the body politic. In the solution of the great question of educational development lay the solutions of all the great problems of the community. The difference between an educated and an uneducated community was the difference between progressiveness and unprogressiveness. It was the difference between the living and the dying nation. And in the decision to educate or not to educate lay the destiny of our nation.

Our public education had been directed in the past along four different lines. First, there was the industrial or reformatory education which was necessary for the degenerate youth of the country. And as we lifted the general education we lessen the necessity of exhaustive effort in reformatory training. There was also the general public school education, the high school education and, fourthly, the university education.

The attitude of the state had changed wonderfully towards public education in the last two hundred years. To-day the men who had made wealth were foremost in their efforts to disseminate public school education, and the state itself said that its first duty was to see that the citizen was educated. Another factor in educational development was the enormous amount of money that the state was pouring out lavishly to secure the right kind of citizen. In 1906 the people of the state of Massachusetts paid at the rate of $37.50 for every child in the state, and for high school education it paid $37 per head, while for university education it paid at the rate of $150 per head for every person in the state. And as a result it had been pointed out that the earning capacity of the people of Massachusetts was over 50 per cent. greater than any other state in the union. The same was true of the states of New York and Ohio, where enormous sums had been paid out for the education of their boys and girls.

In Ontario large sums were spent for education, but they were far smaller than in Massachusetts, New York or Ohio, the difference being largely in the payment of the teachers, whose salaries were much smaller in the eastern provinces than in these states. In Alberta, the people had been grappling with the problem with all seriousness, and were paying far more to teachers than the eastern provinces, and this favorable feature would to a large extent form the basis for the judgment of the people of other places.

Why was it that the people emptied their treasuries for the educational development of the country? It was because the democracy realized that its social standing rested on its public school and the university were the Alpha and the Omega.

Dealing with the question of primary education, the speaker pointed out that it embodied the minimum of education which every child of the state should receive for its own benefit, as well as that of the country in which it lives.

Touching on the problem of the secondary or high school, Dr. Tory pointed out that it was the oldest of all educational institutions. It belonged to the middle ages and had come down with changes to the present time. In the earlier centuries the public school education was given in the home, and it required a large sum to enter upon the second stage.

"No Anglo-Saxon school can be satisfied with the minimum of education," Dr. Tory said, "for if it does the minimum will sink lower and lower. At the time the child leaves the public school his character is just being formed, and at that time he is just entering upon the time when the history and traditions of our country are dawning upon him. The public schools rest upon the secondary schools, and if the former are to be kept up to an efficient standard the latter must be maintained. From the high school comes the spread of general culture as inculcated from a general contemplation of the magnificent traditions of our nation."

The next point of the address was with reference to the university. This feature of our educational development had been recognized as that which no country could do without. Immense sums were being spent by all nations, and in Canada alone last year one and a half million dollars were spent in higher education.

Only a small part of the community could take advantage of the university as only a few had the ability to partake of its benefits. University training was not alone for those who entered the professions, but also for those who were to enter the business of life. Last year seventy-five per cent. of the graduates of Yale entered business life, and this would be one of the mainstays of American commercial life. And Canada could not afford to be behind in the commercial race.

In the second place, the university was needed for the secondary schools as the secondary school was needed for the university.

Then, too, the university was needed for the professions. The great medical profession was solving the problem of our physical life and giving more meaning to our physical existence. And then there was the legal profession. There never was a time when eminent jurists were needed more than at the present time. The engineering schools and technical schools were absorbing hundreds and hundreds of our young men. Today the engineer had more than any other individual made our modern life. These were the men who were solving the problems of the future and were bringing the east and the west together. Then there were the schools of commerce, where men were being trained in political economy and business methods. The time would soon be here when in the legislative halls every man would need to have a university training and he was glad to say that the premier of this great province was a graduate of the university of which he had been connected.

We could not neglect the bright intellects of the young in Alberta. He was surprised in going abroad in Alberta to find so many in the high schools that were looking forward to a course in the university. In Red Deer alone were fourteen boys and girls who contemplated attending Alberta university within the next two years. The university would be the recruiting ground of education in the province.

Another great object of the university would be to gather together a great library—a feature that was greatly lacking in Canadian universities. One of the first things we must do here would be to build up a great library.

Another problem for the university was in extending the bounds of knowledge. People had said of Newton that he had discovered everything and there was nothing more for them to do, but he himself had said that he was standing on the boundless ocean of knowledge and was picking a pebble only here and there on the shore. Great investigations were in progress today in the great universities that when solved would immensely increase the world's wealth.

The course of training which the secondary schools and the university would offer would add from ten to fifteen years to the intellectual life of the people of Alberta and would give greatly increased earning power to the community.

In proportion as men were trained their earning capacity continued for a longer time. The primary school graduate's earning capacity increased till he was twenty-five years old, the secoondary school graduate till he was thirty-five years, while the earning capacity of the university graduate continued to increase yearly while he lived and had working capacity.

The university was divided into three great classes, the state university, the ecclesiastical university and the private university. In McGill we had the first, in Kings and Acadia in Nova Scotia, the second, and in Alberta we had the third.

In closing, Dr. Tory made an eloquent plea for a great university on the banks of the Saskatchewan, which would stand out as an example to the rest of Canada, where sectarianism and bigotry would be forgotten and all would work for the common good.

Premier Rutherford followed in a short speech on the university. He little thought when he introduced the University act, two years ago, that the university itself would now be so far advanced. A magnificent site, the best in Canada, had been secured, and a very capable man had been obtained as president. About the middle of March the senate would be chosen and shortly afterwards they would meet and decide whether classes would be started this coming fall. While the university was being given considerable attention the primary and secondary schools were not being neglected, however, for from them would come the material for the future university.

D. H. McKinnon, in moving a vote of thanks, referred with pleasure to the fact that Dr. Tory was a fellow countryman of his own of Nova Scotia and that a number of the presidents on Canadian colleges and men on the staffs of every Canadian university were from the Atlantic coast. And when he remembered the lack of advantages that the people of that district had had in the past he thought the children of Strathcona and this district had all the more reason to be proud. There was a great responsibility on the people of Alberta and it rested upon them to give the province the best educational system in the world.

Dr. McDonald, in seconding the vote of thanks, mentioned some of the eminent university men from the Atlantic coast, the late Dr. Dawson, principal of McGill, the late Dr. Grant of Queens, Dr. Falconer of Toronto and now we had Dr. Tory, another distinguished educationalist from Eastern Canada. There was a grand future before the University of Alberta and the people would do all they could to assist Dr. Tory in raising up a university that should be a great power in the land.

After the vote had been tendered and the recipient had spoken briefly the gathering broke up by singing the National anthem.

MONTHLY RETURNS OF STRATHCONA SCHOOLS.

The Pupils Who Have Gained Distinction in Their Different Classes During the Month of January.

(Friday's Daily.)

The following are the returns of the Strathcona public schools as prepared by the prineipal, R. S. Jenkins, M.A.:

Fourth Street East.			
Standard.	Enrolment.	Av. attend.	Pct.
IA	50	36.70	73.40
IB	44	39.18	89.04
IC	47	38.93	82.83
II	44	37.57	85.38
III	53	45.72	86.26
V	29	26.87	92.65
Second Street West.			
IA	45	34.82	77.38
IB	51	43.95	86.17
IC	50	44.60	89.20
II	49	44.20	90.20
III	51	46.50	91.18
IV	59	50.05	84.83
V	40	36.70	91.75
High School.			
VI-VIII	63	57.12	90.67
	675		

SUSPECTED CASE OF SMALLPOX.

The Commercial hotel in Strathcona, was placed in quarantine last night by the medical health officer, Dr. Archibald, and today the doors are placarded and Officer Harris is on guard. A child of the proprietor of the hotel, Mr. McGinnis, was covered with a rash and as it had some appearance of smallpox in the early stages it was thought best to place a rigid quarantine on the building. The smallpox theory is doubted by many as it does not seem probable that the child was exposed to any contagion of this kind.

DISTRICT CUP CONTEST.

The Piccadilly cup presented to the Strathcona Curling club by Messrs. H. E. Bond & Co., of Toronto, through their agent, Mr. J. F. Weir, is to be played for on Strathcona ice on Friday evening, between rinks representing Edmonton, Wetaskiwin and Strathcona. Two rinks will play for each club, the aggregate score to count. With this cup will go four medals to be handed to the players on the rink making the highest score of the winning two rinks. The Strathcona rinks will be skipped by Downes and Kitchen. This cup was played for last year between six rinks from Edmonton and six rinks from Strathcona, and won by Strathcona on the highest aggregate scores

LOCALS.

There was a large attendance of skaters and onlookers at the Strathcona rink last night. A new band, with an increased number of instruments, has been secured, and its playing last night received much favorable comment. This band will play two evenings each week for the remainder of the winter.

The Strathcona hockey team will go to Edmonton to-night to play the seniors in the first of the Brackman-Ker cup series. It is reported that Strathcona has a surprise in store for the Edmonton people.

Hon. C. W. Cross and W. C. Simmons, M.P.P., Lethbridge, speak at the Young Liberal Club meeting this evening.

Ex-Alderman Crawford is receiving the congratulations of his friends on his marriage, which took place at the Bruderheim parsonage yesterday, to Miss Emilie M. Kroh, daughter of Mrs. A. Boecking of Strathcona.

The case against Wasef Habeb, charged with making wrong entries in the books of A. M. Terrabain, comes on again next Saturday before Magistrates Connelly and Tipton. Since the refusal of Magistrate Connelly to allow D. H. McKinnon to appear before him in defense of Habeb the case has been taken by J. R. Lavell.

The Strathconas hockey team of Winnipeg have written the rink management asking for dates for games here. The Winnipeg players expect to come to Edmonton and Strathcona the first week in March.

The old C. P. R. railway station has been severed from the adjoining old baggage rooms and is now out on Whyte avenue en route to its new destination.

Mr. and Mrs. Ewen McDougall, who have been spending the winter at the coast, returned to Strathcona yesterday afternoon.

The funeral of the late Mrs. W. M. Hill took place yesterday forenoon and was one of the most impressive ever seen in Strathcona. The service at the church was conducted by Archdeacon Gray, Edmonton, and Rev. W. R. George in the presence of an audience that completely filled the building. The pall bearers were Messrs. A. McLean, J. J. McFarland, H. F. Sandeman, J. J. Dougan, A. T. Spohn and J. J. Dougan.

At the semi-monthly meeting of the Young Liberal club Friday night addresses will be given by Hon. C. W. Cross, attorney general and W. C. Simmons, M.P.P. for Lethbridge. The chair will be taken at half-past eight. The following have been elected officers of the Strathcona Caledonian club: Hon. president, Dr. A. C. Rutherford, LL.D.; hon. vice-president, Dr. Wilbert McIntyre, M.P.; secretary-treasurer, Mr. Erie McLean; club piper, Mr. J. McIntosh; committee of management, Messrs. Macpherson, Cousins and McKay. It has been decided to hold monthly meetings on the first Wednesday of each month. The next meeting has been fixed for Wednesday, March 4th.

Prominent Railway Man Dead.

Philadelphia, Feb. 13—Richard Tull, treasurer of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway company, the Reading Coal and Iron company, and the Philadelphia Belt Line railroad, died at his home yesterday, aged 56 years.

HOLLER IS GUILTY OF SHOOTING WITH INTENT

Homesteader Near Innisfree Convicted of Shooting Another Homesteader With Intent to do Bodily Harm—His Victim, Richard Hopper, is Now Totally Blind.

Isaac J. Holler was found guilty at the Supreme court yesterday by Mr. Justice Harvey, of shooting Richard Hopper with intent to do bodily harm. Both men are homesteaders, who reside near Innisfree. On October 28th, 1907, Hopper went over to the home of the accused to make him retract some statements which he is alleged to have made. A quarrel ensued which resulted in Hopper rushing into the house and seizing the gun. He discharged the contents full in the face of the complainant. About 45 shot lodged in Hopper's head and he has been rendered totally blind as a result of the shot. Sentence has been reserved by the judge until the conclusion of the hearing of the criminal cases that come up for trial at the present assizes.

To Place Booms in Streams.

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—According to returns brought down in commons, the daily cost of maintenance at Royal Military College, Kingston, is 50 cents a day, of permanent corps at Halifax 21 1-2 cents, and of permanent corps at Quebec 21 9-10 cents a day. Dr. Pugsley gives notice of bill to regulate placing and maintaining booms in international streams.

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