FOSTER AND FOWLER THE OPPONENTS OF LAND BILL

These Speculative Members of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition Offered Objection to Minister of Interior's Bill—The Burden of Fowler's Remarks Are That the Farmers of the West Are Being Made Too Rich—Restricted Pre-Emption or None at all.

By a Staff Correspondent.

Ottawa, July 8—The land bill received the third reading and was finally passed tonight. It comes into effect on September first. The more important provisions have already been reviewed. Generally, the bill bears close analogy to the measure introduced last session but is revised in the pre-emption feature.

Last year the pre-emption privileges were applied to the entire western country. This aroused apprehensions on the part of some Manitoba members that settlement in that province would be disturbed by people flocking to the newer provinces. On these apprehensions Mr. Foster seized as a means of effectually attacking the bill. He denounced it as a measure for the enrichment of the western farmers and led his associates into a persistent effort to prevent its passage. His western friends indeed shirked the responsibility of openly opposing the pre-emption privilege, but they lent their voices and votes to the business of delay discussed details at inconsiderable length; imported irrelevant questions and founded on them pretexts for holding up clauses; and owing to the enforced absence of the premier while attending the colonial conference in England and the consequent necessity of an early close of the session succeeded in making it absolutely impossible to get the bill through.

With a view to reducing possible opposition of the same kind this year the bill was recast and the principle made to apply only to an area in which 160 acres had been found too small a farm to attract settlers. During the debate, the minister took occasion to say that if sound to work satisfactorily in respect to this tract the provisions of the bill could be given broader scope in future and made to apply to other areas. For the time being however it had to be pre-emption limited or no pre-emption at all.

Foster and Fowler's Opposition.

In this modified form the bill was not openly attacked by the opposition. Generally they contented themselves with exhaustive disquisitions on the 102 clauses but without directly attempting to head off the measures. This, of course, with the exception of Mr. Foster's attempt to introduce the slander campaign which Mr. Borden squelched, and Mr. Fowler's outspoken protest against allowing the western farmers to become "landed proprietors," though differing in method both gentlemen had the same purpose. Could Mr. Foster have succeeded in projecting a slang-whanging competition in the closing days of an eight-month session the bill stood excellent chances of being lost in the scrimmage. Could Mr. Fowler have raised a debate on the principle of the pre-emption in the same time period the bill would in all likelihood have been again headed off. That in its modified form the bill got through therefore was not the fault of these speculative individuals whose interests in keeping the farmer from getting cheap land requires no explanation.

When the third reading was proposed on Friday last further delays were secured by four amendments moved by western opposition members.

Mr. Schaffner, of Souris, Manitoba, moved that the bill be sent to the committee and a clause included to turn the school lands over to the management of the provincial governments. He did not aver that the lands were improperly or inadvisedly administered by the Federal government. Indeed, he specifically declared the contrary. Neither did he suggest that either the provinces or the schools would be bettered in any way if the change were made. Reasons for the change he offered none; but simply demanded that the change be made. More, his resolution was so worded that a vote for it meant a declaration that eventually all crown land in the western provinces should be turned over to the local authorities. By this the mover forced the western Liberals to oppose his amendment and secured to himself whatever cheap distinction he may be able to extract from the manoeuvre.

Tried to Delay Passage.

Mr. McCarthy, of Calgary, delayed matters further by proposing a commission to inspect the western country and determine to what portions the pre-emption clauses should apply. This on the face of it meant a year's delay. But it had the further objection that it asked for investigation of what does not need investigating. The best judge of farm land is the farmer. The next best judge is the man who selects land to sell to the farmer. Both the farmer and the railway companies who received land grants have designated very clearly the area in which they did not want land—designated it by going elsewhere. This is the area to which the pre-emption clauses apply. Yet Mr. McCarthy thought a commission in a six-month tour could pass better judgment on the relative qualities of the various sections than the men who have been farming in the country for twenty years and the railway companies who have been studying the results of their farming as a guide in selecting their land grants.

Mr. Lake, of Qu'Appelle, proposed to hold up the bill and incorporate in it a demand that land be set aside for assistance to universities. The governor-in-council already has this power under another section of the bill. Whether he should exercise the power is a question for argument. Mr. Lake wanted him bound down to do so. It is doubtful if he will find any remarkable endorsation of his views in the country affected. The opinion of westerners generally is that reserved land is an unmitigated curse. That opinion has been ground into them by twenty years of the bitterest kind of experience. That they would grow enthusiastic over the proposal to tie up another million acres or so requires to be proven. However this may be, it would seem a reasonable conclusion that if anybody wants to aid a university they can do it much more effectively by handing over the cash than by donating a block of townships which must be sold to get the cash. If any responsibility rests on the Dominion to aid higher education in the new provinces, that responsibility can be discharged by a cash contribution as well as by tying up from settlement land that is of no value to the provinces until it is settled, and which the interests of the provinces demand should be settled as quickly as possible.

Herron's Unique Proposal.

Mr. Herron, of Alberta, capped the climax with a proposal that a homesteader might fulfil his duties by having his family live on the land while he lived elsewhere. A homestead which is not a home is surely an anomaly which it is not desirable to make the rule instead of the exception. The anomaly is equalled only by the inconsistency of one of the men who daily denounce the government for over-leniency toward the homesteader, has standing up to pose as the advocate of leniency for the homesteader.

During the debate it was made clear that while the pre-emption clauses are to provide a source of revenue to reimburse the Dominion for the cost of the Hudson Bay railway, the construction of the railway is not to be delayed until the land is sold. The road will be built in the expectation of the sales making good the cost. If they fail to do so the opposition will have themselves to blame. Last year's bill would have provided funds ample beyond a doubt. If the sales in the restricted area fail to do so the blame lies on the gentlemen who refused to let the bill pass unless the area was restricted.

CAMROSE LEADS CANADA.

3rd Turned for First Canadian Club Building in Dominion.

Camrose, July 18—Camrose was en fete on Thursday, July 16th. The occasion being the turning of the first sod for the new Canadian Club building.

This interesting little piece of history-making in the town was performed by the Hon. W. T. Findlay, Minister of Agriculture, in the presence of a large and enthusiastic audience.

In the course of his remarks the Minister, having turned the soil, congratulated Camrose as the centre of one of the most fertile and prosperous areas in Alberta, as one of the most beautiful and progressive towns in the West, and the Club as an institution doing much to foster patriotism and healthy social life.

Mr. Duncan Marshall of the Edmonton Bulletin followed with a brief pithy address in which he eulogized the club as the first in the West to have a building of its own in which to entertain members and guests in social unity while fostering the national spirit.

The Hon. C. R. Cross, having missed the train at Strathcona, was unfortunately unable to be present.

Short speeches were made by the mayor and others welcoming the visitors and explaining the purpose and aims of the club and expressing the general wish that in the near future we might be honored with addresses from these and other visitors in the new club building.

The Camrose fire brigade band was present, and after furnishing fitting selections on the ground led the way to the station where the visitors departed for the East.

CANADA'S OARSMEN CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

The Eight, Four and Pair Are Getting Used to Their Boats.—Scholes Will Row in Boat in Which He Won Diamond Sculls.—Has Made a Good Trial.

Henley, July 20.—The Canadian oarsmen are all on the river this morning, and the eight, four and pair are getting more used to their boats. Lou Scholes has decided to row his old boat. The new Clasper boat is a beauty, but he thought he could not get used to it. Boulder and Scholes have both been over the course in time as good as any of the international competitors. All the Canadian boys are in good spirits and are ready to give a good account of themselves.

Funeral of Mrs. Sheppard.

Calgary, July 19.—The funeral of the late Mrs. A. S. Steppard, drowned at Vancouver, took place here this afternoon at two o'clock from the Central Methodist Church to the Union Cemetery. The body was removed from the home of the deceased's mother to the church, where the services, which were largely attended, were conducted by Revs. Clark and Carter.

Thrown Over Bow of Boat.

Temagami, Ont., July 24.—Miss Mary Barrett, adopted daughter of Mr. Daniel O'Connor, was drowned on Wednesday night. She was one of a merry party returning late in the evening on a small steamer when she vessel gave a sudden lurch, throwing Miss Barrett over the bow, followed by a camp stool on which she was sitting.

Oppose Cattle Embargo.

London, July 23—(C. A. P. Cable)—The president of the National Federation of Meat Traders declared that the board of agriculture was the only government department which had not felt the effect of the force of public opinion on the question of the embargo on Canadian cattle. The federation unanimously passed a resolution urging on the premier its removal.

24 YEARS AGO TODAY

Taken from the files of the Edmonton Bulletin, Saturday, July 26, 1884.

Wordy war at Big Lake Wednesday last.

"Exhilarator" galore in our town this week.

River rising rapidly yesterday morning and very muddy.

Picnic and outdoor speeches at Big Lake Wednesday last.

Evidence in 120 cases was heard before Mr. Pearce up to yesterday.

Name wanted for the new beverage—a mixture of turpentine and whiskey. (?)

W. P. Bredin and M. McKinnon left for the rocky fastnesses of the Columbia Monday last.

Messrs. Wright and McKenzie left this week to join the telegraph line repair party of excursionists.

C. W. Sutter left Wednesday to bring in furs, traded for by his firm in the vicinity of Athabasca Landing.

Highland fling and quick step were brilliantly executed at the time of the recent sitting of court.

It is fashionable now to have a chunk of quartz in your pocket—recent discovery you know—"millions in it."

Again to the front. Nearly a slugging match Thursday evening, only one was scared and the other didn't want to.

Messrs. Pearce and Macaulay left yesterday for Fort Saskatchewan to enlighten the land claimants in that vicinity.

H. S. Young, H. B. officer at Lac la Biche, arrived in town this week with his outfit of furs.

Constable Maitland left Thursday for Calgary, with a supposed stolen horse, and witnesses to attend trial at next sitting of the court.

Alex. McKinley arrived from Calgary Monday last, loaded with the staple articles of this year—agricultural machinery. More and mower on the road.

The police detachment stationed here left for the barracks Thursday last, and the boys keep dolefully twittering, "Who will care for mother now?"

Mr. Simpson, who recently arrived from Kingston, spent yesterday in viewing the coal seams on his property which he proposes working during the coming months.

Messrs. Craig and Hutton arrived from Calgary last week with their families. Mr. Hutton brought in some pure bred shorthorn cattle, also Berkshire pigs and poultry.

The strongest evidence yet produced in the disputed claims court was that of a man from Big Lake, who brought in a tac simile of the surveyors' posts that were on his claim.

The three police deserters from Fort Saskatchewan were sentenced at Battleford to twelve months' imprisonment each at the end of which time they will be tried for stealing government property. They will wile away the time at Regina.

Rev. A. B. Baird, Isaac Simpson, of Kingston, Ont., and A. S. Ashdown, arrived from Calgary per McCauley's team Wednesday morning. They report another flood at Calgary, the water being higher than ever was known before. The bridge went on the 16th inst.

J. A. Youman's the Methodist mission teacher at Whitefish Lake, arrived in town yesterday for supplies. The new Methodist mission was finished last week and five infants were baptized, all of whom were born while the missionary was attending conference.

Alex. Cameron arrived from Calgary last week bringing in a selfbinder. Magnus Brown, of Red Deer, accompanied him from that point. Mr. Brown returned yesterday to bring in his cattle and effects from Red Deer, having decided that this is a much better district for farming.

Rev. A. B. Baird will (D.V.) conduct divine service in the Presbyterian church tomorrow. In the evening Mr. Baird will deliver a descriptive address of the proceedings of the Presbyterian general assembly lately held in Toronto.

Latest arrivals from Calgary report another flood beginning Wednesday, 6th ult. The C. P. R. new temporary wooden bridge across the Elbow had the underworks swept out, leaving it swinging by each end. On Thursday general Superintendent Egan came up from Winnipeg and had to stop east at the Elbow. While waiting a culvert about a mile back, was swept out, thereby hemming him in on a mile of track. He thought some naughty cuss words. The island in the Bow at the mouth of the Elbow was submerged. Some calves pasturing there went down to help fill the Indian contract. The police had two sick horses on the island which were drowned while trying to swim ashore. The ferry river ferryman had to take to the hills for safety. The H. B. potato patch was under water and the gardener actually wished the river damned. Severe washouts have occurred along the line to the westward. Logs, cordwood, timber and debris came down the river at lightning speed. The police were busily employed hauling their cordwood to a place of safety. The ferry scow had to be taken ashore and travellers were ferried in a skiff whenever there was a lull in the running of the floatwood.

John Smith and B. O'Reilly returned from the line repairing until last Saturday. The party was working about ten miles from Grizzly Bear coulee going east. A few poles have been put up all along and a good substantial job done. Mr. Gisborne, the superintendent, met the party at Rocky Hills and expressed satisfaction at the work performed. B. Denison, a file party, is now stationed at Grizzly Bear as line repairer. A building will be erected, hay put up and four horses kept at that station.

Poisoned Drinking Butter Milk.

Tilsonburg, Ont., July 20.—Mrs. Emma Kyle and two children were poisoned drinking butter milk. The doctors worked over them for hours, and they are now expected to recover.

Average Crop in New Brunswick.

St. John, July 20.—Hon. L. P. Farris says of the New Brunswick crops. "There will be an average crop this year. The conditions are not as favorable as might be. The drouths have been too long for a bumper crop."

14,000 PAGES OF HANSARD FILLED

Immense Volume of Talk Marked Record Session of Parliament Which Closed Today.

Ottawa, July 20—In at least one thing the fourth session of the tenth parliament of Canada has established a record. It has been the longest session since confederation, having lasted 284 days or nearly three-quarters of a year, thus beating the previous record of 1883 by seven days. The number of columns of Hansard turned out also breaks the record, the total running over 14,000 pages. It may be a debatable point as to whether in return for this immense volume of talk the country has had adequate return in the shape of practical legislation. Much of the speechifying was of course due to the fact that for practically three months of the session there was almost continuous obstruction of the real business of parliament by the opposition.

The fact that it was widely believed that this was to be the last session of the present parliament was also responsible for the pouring of an immense stream of campaign literature into Hansard, the time consumed in the process aggregating probably at least one-third of the whole session. The actual business transacted was in a large measure compressed into the final six weeks when parliament worked hard and steadily, morning, afternoon and night, on an average of from ten to twelve hours per day.

Mass of Important Legislation.

In the matter of the amount and importance of the legislation actually passed the session just closed must rank as one of the most important of the Laurier regime. Over a score of government measures of large importance to the whole country were put through and the private bill legislation, especially in regard to railways, was unusually heavy. Practically every member of the government introduced two or three large items for the consideration of parliament. Sir Wilfrid Laurier throughout was in charge of the daily proceedings in the House and his physical endurance in withstanding so well the tremendous strain of a trying and arduous session without being compelled to be absent for a single day through illness, was one of the remarkable features of the whole session. He personally introduced two of the most important resolutions which came up for the consideration of the members, namely, those providing for the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec and empowering the government to enter into negotiations with the government of Australia and New Zealand with a view to bringing about a speedy consummation of the all red route project, both of which carried and promise results of far-reaching importance to the future of the Dominion. In practically every other bill of important legislation which came before the House the premier also interested himself.

Mr. Fielding's Hard Work.

Hon. Mr. Fielding, as the premier's first lieutenant in the House, also assumed a large share of the ministerial responsibility and burdens. He piloted the Franco-Canadian treaty through the Commons and the proof of his argument that Canada was getting in the new convention a splendid bargain is evidenced in the fact that the French senate is now withholding ratification on the grounds that Canada is getting an undue advantage. Mr. Fielding was also sponsor for the new insurance bill, the final passage of which is left over till next session pending the working out of certain amendments which the evidence taken before the special committee showed to be necessary. Other bills which are to be placed to his credit are the amendments to the Bank act providing for the expansion of the note circulation during the crop movement period, the bill providing for government old age annuities and the bill extending and increasing the lead bounties for a term of five years. Hon. Mr. Fielding's piece de resistance was the new civil service bill, taking the service out of politics, placing it under the supervision of an independent commission of two, providing for appointments and promotions on merit by competitive examinations and reorganizing the service generally. The bill affects the inside servcie will come into effect on September 1 and the outside service will be brought under its provisions by proclamation at some later date.

The minister of agriculture also put through the House some important amendments designed to improve the working of the pure food inspection act of last session.

Father of Election Bill.

Hon. A. B. Aylesworth bore the brunt of the debate on the now famous election bill and added materially to his reputation as the House as one of the most cogent and lucid debaters in Canada. Of the story of the election bill and its stormy three months' passage through the Commons, little need here be said. One of the chief results of the two months' deadlock arising over the bill and the consequent stoppage of supplies, to the embarrassment of the whole civil service and the machinery of government throughout Canada was the agitation for the adoption of some form of closure. It is generally admitted that the moral of the present session will be applied in the near future in an amendment to the rules of procedure, so as to prevent a recurrence of the spectacle presented during the session just closed. Among the other items on Mr. Aylesworth's agenda were the bills prohibiting the use of cigarets and tobacco by boys under sixteen, amending the criminal code so as to do away with the double liability of railway employees for prosecution under both the Railway act and the criminal code in connection with railway accidents and bills affecting the Judicature act with respect to the Exchequer court and the provincial courts in Manitoba, British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec.

Graham Made Good.

Hon. George P. Graham, the new minister of railways and canals achieved a splendid reputation for himself on both sides of the House during the course of the session. That he "made good" is the unanimous verdict of every member. Two of the most important bills of the session were entrusted to him, namely the bill reorganizing and enlarging the scope of the railway commission by adding three commissioners to the board and placing telephone and telegraph lines under its jurisdiction, and the bill providing for the reconstruction of the Quebec bridge under the supervision of the National Transcontinental Railway commission.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley also came through the session with flying colors. The report of the Georgian bay canal survey which he brought down, showing that the canal is feasible and can be constructed for a cost of about $100,000,000, provides one of the most important subjects for legislation for an ensuing session. Dr. Pugsley had charge of several hundreds of items in estimates and piloted them through the House in a way which reflected great credit upon the thorough manner in which he has mastered the workings of his department during his short tenure of office.

Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, who has earned the name of "the man who is settling the west," was responsible for the introduction of the land bill, a measure which is of more interest to Western people than any other before parliament. Mr. Oliver demonstrated beyond peradventure his intimate grasp of every detail and every possible effect of the legislation. That the bill went through with perhaps less opposition than any other measure shows that it has been framed to benefit the people of the west.

25,000 VISITORS ARE IN ANCIENT CAPITAL

Immense Crowds Are Gathering For Tercentenary Celebrations—British Veterans' Association From Boston Arrive—Visitors' Day Aboard Warships—London Comment.

Quebec, 20.—A special train last evening brought 300 Bostonians, one hundred and fifty members of the British Veterans' Association and other tercentenary visitors. The veterans are under command of Lieut.-Col. McNamara, late 18th Royal Irish regiment, the oldest veteran being Manner Power, who served in the Crimea. They play an important part in the parades. Yesterday was visitors' day aboard the warships, and it was taken advantage of by the great crowds who visited the British and French battleships.

Twenty-Five Thousand Visitors.

Troops and visitors continue to pour in, and the railways now estimate there are 25,000 visitors in town. A noteworthy point is the large number of old Quebecers and people with local connections who are among the influx.

The principal features Sunday were church parades of military and of the Catholic sailors of the British and French warships attending mass in the Basilica, some 3,000 British tars attending other churches. The Canadian troops divided their attendance between the other churches and returning met on St. Louis street, where three bands played different airs which did not harmonize.

Earl Grey attended service on the battleship Albemarle, while the Countess Grey and Lady Bruce, with Earl Roberts and Capt. Pickering attended the cathedral. The Duke of Norfolk and Lord Lovat, went to the Basilica.

Wreaths Laid On Monument.

The opening gun of the celebration was a procession of l'Association Catholique de la Jeunesse Canadienne-Française to Champlain's monument, where wreaths were laid and speeches made, 4,000 men and seven bands being in line.

Bright weather succeeded the dismal weather of Saturday and throngs were out to see the military parades and visit the tented city. Following the request of citizens many of the performers in the pageants are wearing their quaint costumes about the city, with the soldiery and sailors making a gay scene.

The U.S.S. "New Hampshire" is off the Saguenay river, and will arrive here to-day. Among the arrivals of note as the Marquis de Levis, his son and Count Montcalm.

The decorations, which are a costly feature, will cost a million for electric lights alone at a conservative estimate. Much is being done by private enterprise and the outlining of the Chateau Frontenac in lights alone will cost $3,500.

Lord and Lady Grey, Earl Roberts and a distinguished party Sunday afternoon visited the Ursuline convent, where the body of Montcalm was laid to rest.

No Longer Wards But Equals.

London, July 20.—All the papers here contain glowing references to the tercentenary. The Pall Mall Gazette says our future relations with Canada must not be those of guardian and ward, but equals actuated by ties of mutual respect and affection.

Irish Opposed to Removal.

London, July 19.—The Irish party will unanimously oppose all efforts to remove the cattle embargo against Canada on the ground that it would involve Ireland in bankruptcy. The Weekly Dispatch puts the questions before the people as "Cheap meat or dear?"

Get my "Book No. 4 For Women." It will give weak women many valuable suggestions of relief and with strictly confidential medical advice is entirely free. Simply write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. The book No. 4 tells all about Dr. Shoop's Night Cure and how these soothing, healing, antiseptic suppositories can be successfully applied to correct these weaknesses. Write for the book. The Night Cure is sold by all dealers.

DR. M'INTYRE HEADS OFF AN ATTACK ON THE WEST

Demands Elimination of Unjust Strictures Passed by Professor Robertson on Western Canada—Objectionable Remarks Crit Out of Address.

By a Staff Correspondent.

Ottawa, July 17.—At the meeting of the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture yesterday, Dr. McIntyre (Strathcona) moved that before the adoption of the final report by this committee that they reconsider the printing of the address of Professor Robertson. While the speaker recognized the worth of the learned professor, he wished to draw the attention of the committee to the fact that the report would contain unjust strictures on the West. He believed that when this committee ordered the printing of any address they set their seal of commendation on that address, and he, as a member, would oppose as vigorously as he could the printing of this report while it contained statements to the effect that the West was only a temporary asset, and that later those who relied on its permanency must suffer. This was a theory of the professor contradicted by evidence given on various occasions before the committee, but of which refutation the reader of this address might be unaware. Dr. McIntyre also pointed to the statement that "the predominant personality of the people of "Canada could not be produced west of the Great Lakes." Dr. McIntyre then asked that the address be printed with the damaging remarks concerning the West eliminated.

Mr. W. P. Telford, of North Grey, contended that Dr. McIntyre was taking the professor's words too literally, and that he would like to see Dr. Robertson amend his speech. Dr. McIntyre retorted that the reader of the printed report must be expected to interpret the words literally and extract their literal meaning, and that he would rather see the report left unprinted than printed in its present form.

Mr. Owen (Conservative, East Northumberland) agreed that no remarks detrimental to the West should go out, as the government was spending millions to develop that country, and if this committee sanctioned any such remarks they would be censuring the government.

Mr. M. S. Schell (South Oxford) asked that a committee be appointed to have the objectional remarks removed. This was moved and carried. The report will therefore go out with the strictures on the West eliminated.

TO PREVENT WHOLESALE DISPENSING OF POISONS.

Senator Roy Tacks Amendment to Patent Medicines Bill Forbidding Sale of Medicines Containing Opium or Morphine Except on Prescription of a Doctor.

By a Staff Correspondent.

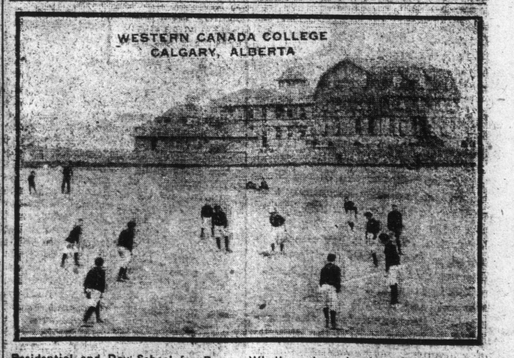
Ottawa, July 17.—The new Patent Medicines Bill comes back from the Senate with an amendment tacked on at the suggestion of Senator Roy, which forbids sale of medicines containing opium or morphine except on prescription of a doctor. The amendment reads:

"No proprietary or patent medicine containing opium or any preparation or derivative thereof, or morphine or any preparation thereof shall be sold by any retail dealer or by any druggist except on the prescription of a lawfully qualified physician, nor unless the exact proportion of opium or any proportionn thereof is specified on the label."

Giving notice of moving the amendment, Senator Roy spoke as follows:

Hon. Mr. Roy—This proposed law is a step in the right direction, and the government is to be congratulated for introducing this bill. I do not believe that a more important question could be dealt with than the manufacture and sale of patent medicines. The use of patent medicines in many cases is a question of life and death for the people of Canada. We cannot, I suppose, discuss and amend this bill considerably at this stage of the session, but I cannot allow it to become law without offering an amendment when we are in committee. I propose to move that clause 7 be amended by inserting after paragraph (c) of subclause 1 a clause providing that no proprietary or patent medicine containing opium or morphine or any of the ingredients thereof, shall be sold by any druggist without a prescription from a lawfully qualified physician. I feel in offering this amendment that I am fulfilling an important duty. For the last few years, from my experience as a physician, I have contended that patent medicines containing opium should not be allowed to be sold carelessly and blindly throughout Canada. I have no hesitation in declaring that patent medicines containing drugs are killing more of our children than any one of the known diseases. It is a pity to see mothers feeding their little babies with drugs which will eventually have the effect of making the man or woman become addicted to the worst habit possible. I can in all sincerity draw a sad picture of the lives of those who have been ruined and made objectionable to their families, to their country and to themselves, by the use of patent medicines containing opium. I observe that the government has on the order paper for today an act to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of opium for other than medicinal purposes. You propose to pass a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of opium, and at the same time you pass another law authorizing druggists to sell opium and morphine as a patent medicine. You know very well that without a prescription from a doctor or physician, anybody can go to a drug store and buy two or three quart bottles of a patent medicine containing morphine and opium. If that individual is addicted to the opium habit, he will continue all his life buying patent medicines containing opium, and the object of the law prohibiting the manufacture of opium is defeated. By my amendment, a great deal of good will be done to the people of Canada. A few days ago the senate was very much concerned about young men at the age of 16 using tobacco. What about infants being given opium and morphine in food? I think it is a good deal more serious with infants who cannot defend themselves against their parents, and their parents should not be in a position to give them morphine and opium and ruin them forever. I know from my experience that hundreds of thousands of people have been ruined by morphine and opium contained in patent medicines.

AN AD. IN THE BULLETIN BRINGS GOOD RESULTS



Residential and Day School for Boys. Wholly undenominational. Autumn term begins Thursday, Sept. 13. Courses for Universities and Business. Modern equipment. 28 acres of grounds in the best residential part of the city. School building accommodates 150 boys. Residence 75 boys. Five master with additional special instructors. Apply to Dr. A. O. MacRae, Principal.