## Get Rid of it.

If you have catarrh, why don't you try to get rid of it? The first thing you know it will go down into your lungs or stomach and cause serious trouble. You use Vapo-Cresolene at once. e is so easy and so pleasant. some Cresolene in the vaporth the lamp beneath and in the vapor while sleeping, The healing, soothing vapor, up through the nose, quieting ation and restoring the parts to a condition. Doctors prescribe it. ins' testimonials free upon request. VAPO-

RMS THE ANCIENT CERE-MONY AT ST. JAMES. race Archbishop Bruchesi ashes Feet of Canons of

the Cathedral.

Montreal Gazette, 28th.) remony of the Washing of the as performed yesterday, Holy y, at St. James cathedral, by e Archbishop Bruchesi, who the feet of the canons of the al, this being in commemorathe example of Jesus Christ shed the feet of His apostles. onies at the cathedral were ed with all the impressiveness toman ritual, and at their conthe altar candles were extinand the tabernacle was open. A procession being the Blessed Eucharist was reto the repository. This cereas performed in all the other and such altars were most ely decorated with flowers and contrast to the other altars in the trappings of mourning. atical of the season of pen-

cathedral the following muogramme was given: Cor Jesu ad chorus), Perosi, Ed. Lebel; rum (solo and chorus), Th. A. Destroimaisons; O Cor (chorus), Riga.

Thursday, also called Maunday y, from Mandatum, the first one of the church services of in the Roman Catholic church. ially designed as a commemof the Last Supper, and of the on of the Eucharist. There eral other services annexed to as the solemn consecration il or chrism used in baptism, tion, orders and extreme unce washing of pilgrims' feet, tenebrae.

oly Saturday takes place the olessing of fire, and of the the baptismal font. In early is day was set apart for the of catechumens, and for the on of candidates for the eccleministry. From the fire blessed tomorrow is lighted chal Light, which is regarded mbol of Christ risen from the his symbolical light is kept during the reading of the at mass throughout the inter-Easter and Pente

MORE LITTLE FOLKS.

ry Folks, 1140 Bowen street, gave riplets last Sunday, and the in-doing well. Two are boys and Mrs. Folks is 31 years old and birth to twins twice and has in

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D., Ltd.,

## OTTAWA LETTER

OTTAWA, March 21.-The budget debate has continued during the greater part of four days, and has not been without interest. The attitude of the members on the government side, the ministers included, is something like that of Maude Mueller.

And a nameless longing filled her breast, And a wish that she scarcely dares to own. For something better than she had known. Sir Richard Cartwright dwells in the past mostly, but he takes occasion to ensure the new protectionists and gives Mr. Tarte a sardonic notice to quit. Mr. Fielding apologizes for the present tariff to those whom Mr. Tarte has led to expect better protection against the United States, and vaguely promises to make it all right after the imperial conference. Mr. Heyd commends the tariff but demands a larger protection for Canadian industries in Ontario. Mr. Morrison also condemns the tariff, but demands a renewal of what he calls the absurd and ridiculous feature in the duties on British Columbia products Mr. Edwards does not commend the tariff but endures it, and violently asserts that if it is made in the least more protective, he will withdraw his confidence from the government. Mr. Charlton condemns the tariff altogether, demanding a strenu-ous range of duties against the Ameri-can product, opposes the one sided preference, reminds the ministers of the fate of the Mackenzie government, and warns the generation of vipers on the treasury benches to flee from the wrath

Sir Richard Cartwright's speech, con sidered coolly after reflection, must strike that old gentleman himself as a curious production. He began by suggesting that Mr. Borden's speech recalled the old days when Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper were demanding protection during the Mackenzie regime. It appears after-wards that the venerable dreamer did not need these days to be recalled. He lives in them still. His speech ignores most things that have happened since. If the minister of trade and commerc had dwelt in a cave far from the haunts of men, only receiving an an nual message in the shape of an \$8,000 cheque, he could not be more oblivious to recent history. It is ten to one that Sir Richard does not know of the Pier pont Morgan trust, or the war in Africa or the expansion of the United States or any event in the world that To hear him discussing the census of To near film discussing the state of the sta able, was a refreshing spectacle. If a reply had come from Sir E. Tache, or Papineau or Baldwin, one would not be surprised. The Cartwright speech prepares the mind for the appearance of crusader or an ancient character and shuts out the whole of the modern at-

Yet there was a moral to it. In the end he sacrificed the protectionist of the present day over the shoulders of his prototype of twenty years ago. He expounded the doctrine of balance of ment made only two years ago, that trade, unloaded on the house a volume of Cobden Club literature and wound up with a long quotation from Sir that he points to the wilfrid Laurier. This quotation de-knowledged last year. clared that protection is robbery and went on into particulars. It was a fine statement but could not come from the Breton, has grown up with the counernment. Sir Wilfrid was in opposi tion when he made this speech, the only one of Laurier's that Sir Richard has ever been known to quote. The purpose of the reproduction is to admonish Sir Wilfrid against the present tendencies, and to hold up before Mr. Tarte the authorized doctrine. Wilfrid will never repeat the words which he uttered at the Ottawa convention, so Sir Richard recalls them.

Twice in his speech, Sir Richard declared that the Mackenzie government was the best that Canada ever had. This remark was not applauded by his coneagues, with the exception of one who is not a colleague now, but was in the Mackenzie government, Mr. Ross of Nova Scotia cheered the statement. Mr. Tarte cheered nothing that Sir Richard said, though he sat immediately behind him and was within the sweep of his arm as Sir Richard, according to his habit, turned his back on the speaker and addressed the ministerial benches. There is no doubt that Sir Richard believes the Mackenzie government is better than this one. Mr. Tarte, Mr. Blair and Mr. Sifton were not in the Mackenzie government. Sir Richard was finance minister in that cabinet and in this one he is nothing worth mentioning. But where was the need of his making invidious distinctions between the cabinet in which the minister of public works stood guard over the treasury, rifle in hand, with a ministry in which the minister of public works conducts himself towards the treasury in the very opposite manner. It is undoubt-

Following Sir Richard came Mr. Osler, one of the Toronto members, leading financier and broker in that city, who exposed in clear business language the extravagance and waste a little fun with the minister, who, he said, had been more or less vaccinated with the protectionist virus. Some have resisted the microbe, some are far gone with the disease, on some it is just beginning to take, and all with the exception of Sir Richard are more or less affected.

Mr. Heyd comes from Brantford, a great manufacturing centre, and while he disclaims the title of protectionist, he talks just the same as those who profess to be protectionists. He is a liberal and supports the government, but will like it better when it keeps out Michigan carriages and other United States goods which com-per with Brantford industries. When this prohibition is tariff will still, according to Mr. Heyd, be a revenue tariff with incidental protection. But it is evident that the incidental feature is the most import-

ant for him. presented by a tall and sturdy far- which he would so depict, but the mer, Mr. Bain. They made him souls of politicians who are satisfied speaker of the last parliament after with our present trade relations. That

well informed and almost the ideal the other dozen ministers and their person to persuade a country constituency that the country was not as well governed as it ought to be. At the close of the last parliamentary term, Mr. Bain's occupation as a reformer was gone. The constituency which he had persuaded to condemn extravagance and high tariff continued to condemn them. That is how wight is pathetic. Sir Charles Tuput he managed that Mr. Smith who is per has often described the time when it happened that Mr. Smith, who is also a very clever and well informed speaker representing Wentworth, sits on the opposition side. Mr. Smith discussed the tariff from a farmer's standpoint reviewing incisively, and in a practical manner, the shortcomings of the government from a farmer's point of view. Mr. Ralph Eaton, from Nova Scotia, happened to meet Mr. Smith, and naturally they fell into conversation over matters of fruit exportation, since Wentworth like Cornwallis is a great fruit country. A few hours later Mr. Smith was inding the government of the enormous loss occasioned through the failure to provide transportation for fruit in proper vessels. He had the whole records of the losses occasioned by want of ventilation on subsidized ships. Then he reminded the government of the decline in butter ship-ments this year, and of the humbug involved in Mr. Fisher's claim that he had provided a chain of cold storage ouses for dairy products clear across the country. This chain is not visible to the farmer's naked eye.

Ex-Aftorney General McKinnon of Prince Edward Island steered clear of the tariff but commended the minister of agriculture for the development of of agriculture for the development of the butter and cheese industry, especi-ally in Prince Edward Island. Mr. Mc-Kinnon might have explained who began this regeneration of his pro-vince. But that was not his job. However, he was modest and not too aggressive in style and got through ac-

Mr. Blain is another new member. He represents the fine farming county of Peel, and expounds the budget from the farmer's standpoint. It is his honest boast that Brampton, in his riding, grows the finest roses in Canada, and has one florist who sells more cut flowers than anyone else in America with one exception. For proof of the merits of Peel as a home for roses, Mr. Blain distributed a large consignment among the members and officers of the house and members of the gallery. This would have disarmed criticism if any had been called for, but in in manner and matter. He protests against further increase in the debt which now calls for \$1,000 an hour interest. He objects to our relations with the United States, under which our wheat pays 25 cents duty and theirs only 12, our oats 20 cents, and theirs ten, our hay \$4 and theirs \$2, our potatoes 25 cents and theirs 15, our butter 6 cents and theirs 4, our corn 15 cents and theirs nothing. He reminds the Intercolonial deficits were passed and surpluses were coming. Against that he points to the \$500,000 deficit ac-

Mr. Morrison of New Westminster, who formerly lived in Cow Bay, Cape try. He has the western discontent and while in general terms he commends the tariff he only makes that a preliminary to a detailed condemna tion. Mr. Morrison wanted to know why American lumber should come free or at low duties into the Northwest when British Columbia is a great lumber country and cannot sell a board to California or Washington state without paying heavy duties. He wants to know why Canada imports white lead with very low duties when it might be made from the products of the Kootenay. He demands redres against a tariff which makes it easier for Canadians to buy white lead and lead paints from the United States than to buy at home, at a time when United States refiners will not use Can-

adian lead. Then came Mr. Charlton, who made speech which seemed to be intended to place the member for North Norfolk at the head of the advanced protectionists. Mr. Charlton was once at the head of the free traders of Ontario, and later the advance guard of the commercial unionists, but now nothing will suit him but retaliation and protection up to the point of prohibition. Mr. Charlton never does things by half. Whether he is discussing Sunday laws, or age of consent bills, or advocating free trade with the United States, or prohibition against the United States, he goes, as the school boys used to say,

When Mr. Dillon told Mr. Chamber lain the other day that he was "a damned liar." he expressed in unpar liamentary terms the same sentiment that Mr. Charlton set forth in other language concerning Sir Richard Cart-wright. Sir Richard took occasion to say that Mr. Charlton had often claimed in the house to be a devout man. of this administration. Mr. Osler had Mr. Charlton says he never did. He went so far yesterday as to confess that he was a great sinner, though he admitted that he had done something to promote moral legislation. He did not do it to make himself popular, for he knew the member who tried to enact laws about Sunday and seduction was making himself unpopular among his fellow members, but he had been strengthened in the inner man sufficiently to carry through one bill and had prosecuted the other as far as he could before he gave it up for a bad job. The reference to moral legislation, as Mr. Charlton made it, appeared to be a valedictory. I judge that he has renounced that policy or at least abandoned all further efforts in that direction.

He admits that he told the story one day in Cartwright's presence about the souls of protectionist farmers hanging suspended in Hades, like sides of bacon to dry, because they were too green to burn, but now says that if he had to For many years Wentworth was re- tell it again it would not be these souls good service to the party as chairman is to say Charlton's infernal gallery work was done, and when the time that the United States sales to Can-

of the agricultural committee. Mr. will contain pictures of the souls of Bain was somewhat unctuous in his Mr. Fielding, Sir Richard Cartwright, manner, but he was persuasive and Sir Wiffrid Laurier, Mr. Sifton and

per has often described the time when Sir Richard, in 1876, having concluded to raise the duties from 17 1-2 to 20 per cent, was terrorized by a Nova Scotia delegation, headed by the present esteemed governor of the prov-ince, who told the premier that if they made the tariff higher the whole gri membership from the maritime provinces would go against them. Mr. Charlton says this is the solemn truth, and he confesses that he was the man who persuaded Mackenzie to make the advance. Mr. Charlton had gone among the people. He saw the rising tide. He wanted to escape and to save the government. The handwriting on the wall was discerned by him when Mackenzie was scared by Mr. Jones to scare him and the conservatives, courageously took up the protectionis

It was rather a singular confession that Mr. Charlton made, when he said that though he was persuaded that the tariff ought to be raised and though he saw that the people demanded it, he begged Mr. Mackenzie to send out through the country a number of trained speakers to persuade the people that the tariff was high enough, and to postpone the election until the conversion was complete. Mr. Charlton should not have required the pre mier to persuade the people that right was wrong. However, he was in a panic and this temporary immorality may be forgiven.

But Mr. Mackenzie was in no panic He wrote to Mr. Charlton three months before the election giving him a list of the seats that he was dead sure to carry. There is no doubt that Mr. Mackenzie was sure of his election There is no doubt that Mr. That is historic. He made no preparation for defeat and was altogether Mr. dumbfounded with the result. Charlton was prepared for defeat, but when the thunder bolt fell it was mor deadly than he thought. He did no expect a defeat by 60 majority.

Mr. Charlton passed lightly over his own subsequent career as a commer-cial unionist, but calmly admitted that he was inconsistent. In fact he praised his own inconsistency, though others might give it another name. It is not inconsistency alone when a man who believes in protection asks his leader to persuade the people that protection wrong and when still believing it he condemns a protective policy which he admits to be a moderate one. However, we cannot expect a member of parliament to confess to the offence of hypocrisy. He must draw the line

But the point is that Mr. Charlton sees the same danger now that he saw 25 years ago. He utters the same warning that he did then. He tells the members of government that if they feel safe, so did Mr. Mackenzie. It is the old story, and if Mr. Charlton, who sometimes preaches, should go out and make a political passage that tells how the antediluvians went about buying and selling and marrying and planting and building down to the very day that Noah entered the ark. If this government is swept away in the deluge that Mr. Charlton sees sweeping down he at least will not be to blame. He has lifted up his voice and testified. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, March 22.- Mr. Edward cuts some 200,000,000 feet of lumber on the Ottawa river and its tributaries. As remarked in a previous letter, he takes no stock in protection, and continually warns the ministers that he will not support them if they do not mitigate the present tariff. The ministers are not thrown into a panic by these an nouncements, and Mr. Edwards continues to support them without the nitigation. In this debate he followed Charlton, who sits at his right, while another free trader, Mr. Ross of Victoria, occupies Mr. Charlton's other flank. Mr. Edwards pours much earnest rebuke upon the member for North Norfolk, who does not seem to mind and is perfectly willing that the lumberman should have his full share of enjoyment. Mr. Charlton is a pretty big lumberman himself, but he has ome knowledge of other things.

A quarter of a century ago one of

the young and rising men in the house was Mr. Casey of West Elgin. He appeared in the early 70's, was once se lected to move the reply to the address, and seemed to have a fair chance for the front benches. A graduate in honors of Toronto University a man of good appearance, having abundant means, and a charming wife owning a beautiful home and farm in his riding, everything appeared to be in his favor. Moreover, he had talen and fluency. Perhaps he talked a little too much. If his mouth was open much of the time, his hand was always open and his habits were perhaps a little too generous and free for a man who is making his way in the political world. When the change of government came, after his long eighteen years of vigorous opposition his chance was gone. Other men wen into the ministry and though Mr. Casey sat in the eighth parliament, he was chairman of no committee, and could not be called one of the leading men. Unfortunate investments left him no longer opulent, and his party had more use for other people.

West Elgin had been made a gri hive and the grit machine in that neighborhood sought for a new candilate. But West Elgin for provincia elections is not so much of a hive, and it was there that Mr. Preston and his friends carried through that brillian ocal campaign which terminated with the famous "hug the machine" de-spatch. In this election outside scalawags were employed to stuff the ballot box after they had been appointed under assumed local names to hold the polls. It was a misfortune of the machine that it did not know when its

was discovered that the number in the hat was much larger than the number of delegates, so when the machine candidate took the field, Mr. Casey did also. Then it occurred to the conservatives that they might take a hand that Prince Edward Island, which

This accounts for the appearance of Jabel Robinson, who was a patron and had the support of the conservative party in the campaign. He slipped in hrough the three-cornered fight, and is a fairly good supporter of the conservative policy, though he will not vote for Mr. Borden's amendment because he wants lower duties on farm nachinery and coal oil. Mr. Robinson is not so gloomy as Mr. Rogers, who held down the patron cause in the last parliament, but is replaced by a conservative. On the contrary, he is cheerful. Mr. Rogers deplored the condition of the farmers. Mr. Rogers has a considerable importation of copper coin on which the profit was relatively less because the farmers. Mr. Rogers has a cent.

S. D. S of the farmers. Mr. Rogers has a strain of melancholy; Mr. Robinson is mirthful. Mr. Rogers made a virtue of his alleged but disputed and doubtful refusal of the trunk from the coningencies. Mr. Robinson does not seek popularity by self-denying ordinances. The former patron member scorned the delights of Rideau Hall and deemed it due to the farmers to renounce dress suits. Mr. Robinson thinks nothing is too good for a farmer's representative, and took occasion in his budget speech to state what he said when he was dining recently with the governor of Ohio. It was not the same remark that the governor of North Carolina made to the governor of South Carolina, but referred to the price of mowing machines.

Mr. Robinson several years ago had a debate with Mr. Charlton, somewhere down at a farmers' meeting in western Ontario. He made one short speech and Mr. Charlton two long ones. He was in favor of the English markets and against commercial union, while Mr. Charlton was in favor of the continent to which he then belonged, and was an ardent foe of protection. Jabel says that the time he heard Mr. Charlton's late speech was proud moment for him. He feels that the conversion of the North Norfolk patriarch began with that debate in the Grange. After many days he discovered the bread which he then east upon the waters.

About ten years ago a Northumbrian coal miner came to this country and proceeded to Vancouver Island, where Mr. Dunsmuir, father of the present premier, was operating mines. The young man went to work, but having a mind for other things, he followed the example of several other talented miners, and gave himself to the work of the ministry in the Methodist church. It is stated that for a year or two he preached as a minister on trial, when he came into hostile contact with the discipline which requires a probationer to remain unmarried. This separated him from work of the ninistry, and he became an officer of labor associations at Nanaimo. The ultimate result of it all is that Ralph for the west and special representative of commons as one of the members of commons as one of the m gested that he would be made a federal minister, but Mr. Templeman, a newspaper man, was preferred before him, while horny-handed Mr. Mulock still speaks for the department of labor.

For nearly two hours yesterday Ralph Smith preached from the text claimed by Mr. William Nye when the cards went against him. Mr. Smith says that British Columbia is ruined by Chinese cheap labor, and he goe for the heathen Chinee. It was a pretty good exposition, well reasoned, well expressed, and fortified with abundant illustration from history. Mr. Smith, it may be said, is a liberal of the somewhat dissatis fied type, and is not exact-ly pleased with the roundabout way in which this government has dealt with the Chinese question. Six years ago Sir Wilfrid Laurier telegraphed Rev. Mr. Maxwell, his candidate in Vancouver, that the liberal party would be guided entirely by the wish of its supporters in British Columbla in dealing with the Chinese. In the last parliament the four government supporters were unanimous in demanding the exclusion of the Orientals. In this parliament the five government supporters are of the same frame of mind. Sir Wilfrld has not done anything except to appoint a ission, which has reported a state of facts that Mr. Smith says was well known to everybody before. Sir Wilfrid's sins of commission are greater according to Mr. Smith than his sins of omission.

Mr. E. F. Clarke of Toronto takes the same view. But he is a conservative, and nothing better is expected of him. Some day when the conservatives come to their own again, Mr. Clarke will be a cabinet minister. In the meantime he is an excellent member of parliament and one of the best debaters in the house. Mr. Clarke does not think much of the preferential tariff as now operated. He has a pretty good store of facts corroborated by his comrade from another Toronto riding, the dry goods importer. Mr. Brock, proving that a large part of the goods imported as English and getting the benefit of the preference are "made in Germany." The law only requires that one-quarter of the work done on preferred goods should be done in England and the testimony goes to show that this 25 per cent is largely made up of a little lishing, a little packing and the rest in handling. Often the real amount of artisan labor is not five per cent of the whole, so that Germany and the British middle man get the whole benefit of the rreference. Now Mr. Clarke maintains that these are the very goods which compete most with Canadian products.

Mr. Clarke shows that under the pre sent tariff, with the so-called preference, United States sales to Britain gain more than ours; that Australian sales to England gain more than ours;

Sir Richard Cartwright concerning the gained 200 population in the decade

OTTAWA, March 24.-Those who have read Pope's Life of Sir John A. Macdonald may remember a letter written by the late Hon. George written by the late Hon. George Brown, shortly before confederation was accomplished, in which he spoke of the parliament and departmental buildings then approaching completion Mr. Brown said that the buildings. tion. Mr. Brown said that the buildings would be more than sufficient for the Dominion of Canada, for fifty or one hundred years to come. He seemed to be quite scandalized at the extravagance of building so extensively, but said that he would now go in for completing the buildings in good style, on the ground that the government might as well be hanged for an old sheep as a lamb. It did not occur to Mr. Brown then

that before a dozen years his friend, Mr. Mackenzie, would be obliged to add to the western building a wing much larger than the building itself, or that in another dozen years the Wellington street, an immense structure of Miramichi stone ,would be required. Since that house was built a large and ugly brick structure at Nepean Point has been erected for the Printing Bureau, and Mr. Tarte has added a new interior wing to the par-liament building. Moreover, the department of the interior is renting a large building on Metcalfe street, the department of agriculture a part of another on Sparks street, and still another building on Queen street. Then there is the Fishery Exhibit and Art Gallery in a shabby old building on O'Connor street. The Geological Survey is located on Sussex street, well out of the way of visitors, but very convenient for fire. This is the building which most ought to be fire-proof, seeing that it contains a collection of great value of minerals and other objects, some of which could not be replaced at any cost of money and labor. The geological building is ridiculously small for the purpose. A large part of the alleged exhibit is stored away where nobody can see it. It is the worst kind of an Irish bull to call that ultimate result of it all is that Ralph an exhibit which is concealed from Smith, after a session in the British public view, and it is the worst kind Columbia legislature, sits in the house of economy to keep a collection worth

> This goes to show that the country will soon have to pay for some more buildings at Ottawa. No doubt the work of building would be now in progress if there were no difficulty about the site. The available space on Parliament Hill is occupied, and it would cost probably a million dollars to procure even a part of the necessary land across Wellington street adjoining the Langevin block. Half a dozen or more banks, all occupying stone buildings of a substantial and expensive character, stand on this spot. There is no other place in Ottawa so suitable for banking establishments and if Judge Burbidge were compelled to fix values he could not find a price that the people would be likely to pay Directly west of the hill, Wellington street approaches so near the river that there is no room on the north side for more buildings, and on the south side nearest the dominion property there are other expensive structures. East of Parliament Hill the Rideau canal enters the Ottawa in a deep gulch, which might be bridged. Opposite is Major Hill Park, which is tept up by the dominion government, but is used by the citizens as a public park. Between it and the river is Nepean Point, formed by a considerable northern sweep of the Ottawa. The new railway and passenger bridge crosses the river here, but the road to it follows along the gulch and would not much interfere with building oper-

> The Ottawa people would not like to lose their park, and it would indeed be a pity to cover it up with stone But that is the natural position for the next group of buildings. It is unfortunate that the Printing Bureau which can never be an ornament, but s rather an offense to the eye, stands between Nepean Point and the Park It is suitable for its purpose but ought to be in a more secluded place. The museun and geological survey building, which should also contain the fishery exhibit, and perhaps the art gallery, should be itself a work of art. Whatever of architectural effect can be attached to a building ought to go into this one, and it should be placed where it will be conspicu building should be erected without delay, no matter what it costs. Mr. Fielding has already proposed to take a vote for a mint, which is not needed at all, and this building is expected to cost a quarter of a million dollars, while the museum, which is urgently required, is expected to wait for son indefinite time.

There is something queer about this mint idea. Mr. Fielding passed a bill last year under which power is given to expend \$75,000 a year in operating the mint when it shall be established. The argument which the finance minister offered in support of this appropriation, in addition to the quarter of private information to promoters. But a million required for construction, is up to this time we such scandals have absurdly fallacious. He took the total amount of silver coinage during the survey that no member of the staff

came to call the party convention to nominate a government candidate for Ottawa in 1900, the ballot box stuffers were in evidence. Mr. Casey did not get the majority of the ballots, but it Again Mr. Clarke does not agree with by coining the silver ourselves. He Sir Richard Cartwright concerning the computed that after paying the amcensus. Hhe shows that the municipal ount he called for there would still be returns in Ontario give as large an in- a considerable profit in the transac

> Now all this profit we get already. gained 200 population in the decade We are not such fools as to pay the ending ten years ago has lost 5,000 English coiner, public or private, the in the last ten years; that the whole face value of all the new coin he maritime provinces, outside of Cape makes for us. We buy the silver and Breton county, have gained less in the other metal, pay the coiner for his last ten years than in the previous ten.
>
> He calls attention to the fact that Mr.
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> Cote's circular in respect to French
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> Counts for 1300 that roughly speaking Canadians living abroad, showed that a half a million dollars' worth of silver 1.421 people left 65 parishes in the year coin was brought that year into the ending March, 1901. The United States census shows that the number of Canadians living in that country in 1890 it all. We paid the manufacturer \$15,was 980,000, and in 1900, 1,181,000. In 000 for his work and whatever profit 1900, 18 per cent of native born Canhe got was his saving out of that \$15,portion. Leaving that out of the con-sideration, we find that Mr. Fielding would have calculated on a profit of \$275,000 on silver coinage for that year, which would allow him \$75,000 for work

There is no profit in minting gold, for gold coin is worth no more than gold bars. Mr. Fielding admits that the total profit is to be made out of silver. Now silver is not coined every year so extensively as in the year men-tioned, and I think it will be found that we are only paying on an average six or seven thousand dollars a year for doing that work. Probably two or three men in a year would do the whole of it. This is not a very large job for a \$250,000 building, and if we add copper cotnage, which can at the most yield a manufacturer's return of \$20,000 expenses to be paid out of that, we do not have very much out of our Langevin block on the other side of \$75,000 a year. Wherefore it appears to be much better policy to build a museum now and allow the mint to remain until we need it-if ever we do.

This leads up to a mention of the agitation in favor of the establishment of a mining bureau for all Canada, with the geological survey as a branch thereof. While this project has some adherents, it hardly commends itself to the judgment of reasonable people who understand the workings of the geological survey. No doubt the survey has its shortcomings, and under Dr. Selwyn its practical value was not as large as it should have been. But of late years it has been in pretty close touch with the practical work of mining and prospecting, and its economic value has been much increased without sacrifice of its scientific work. While the survey is essentially scientific, it is far from being merely academic, and every mining man knows that he can obtain valuable information from the work of the geologists and other explorers. Wherever there is mineral wealth, discovered or hidden, the explorers of the survey are found. They have been pioneer surveyors and prospectors. They were first in the Yukon, early with the Lake of the Woods and the Lake Superior region. They have been all around Hudson Bay and have crossed and re-crossed the Labrador country. The work that they have done has prepared the way for the mining prospector or else warned him against useless expeditions. It is true that there has been too much delay sometimes in the pupblication of maps, and that this delay has occasionally been due to uncertainties or differences of scientific opinion. But under the present acting director this evil has been abated, and information is now available as soon as it can be expected.

The provinces which have mineral vealth have their own departments or oureaus of mines. It is not the business of the dominion to interfere with with provincial affairs to the extent of establishing a rival department. If we had a department and minister of mines or a mining bureau, it would have very little power of administration. It could not impose or suggest mining regulations, it could not issue licenses except for dominion unorganized territory, it could not collect royaltes, and would probably be found in continuous strained relations with local authorities. The work that the dominion can do is to continue general explorations and research on a scientific and economic basis, placing at the disposal of the provinces and the country at large the results of its observaions, gathering and maintaining here collections of educational value, showing to the world outside what the mineral wealth of Canada is like in extent and character, and keeping in line with other countries in the purely scientific aspects of its work.

It is fair to say that the staff of the geological survey comprises as fine a body of men as an be found any-where. Some of them have a continental reputation, some are young and will yet obtain recognition. All are honest, active and energetic workers, receiving moderate incomes in propor-tion to their attaments and devoting to the public service their talents, energies and enthusiasm more from the love of their profession and the desire for knowledge than from the financial reward. Several of them have refused much higher salaries in private em-ployment which would have limited their activities. So far as can be learned, no cases have occurred where geologists and other members of the geological survey staff have made use of their knowledge for personal gain. If they discover a mine they do not get anything out of it. The information is given to the public and every man have on every abspace in exploiting. man has an equal chance in exploiti the newly discovered wealth. No doubt there are men in the survey earning less than \$2,000 a year who could have received many thousands by giving