

OTTAWA LETTER.

Singular Mistake Made by Mr. McNeill of North Bruce.

The Two Great Big Heads of the Central Experimental Farm

Are Pulling in Opposite Directions in the Matter of Advising the Farmers of Canada How to Get Rich.

OTTAWA, July 26.—Mr. McNeill made a singular mistake yesterday. Having learned from the government that the chief objection to the preferential trade resolution of last week was in the preamble, he moved yesterday a simple proposition, setting forth that it is the duty of the government of Canada, by all means in its power, and as soon as it can possibly do so, to get preferential trade in the markets of Great Britain for the products of Canada. This he proposed as the house was sitting in the afternoon, and there would be no opposition on the part of the government. The reason he gave for this assumption was that he had adopted the identical words of the statement made in the last week's debate by the premier himself. Having quoted carefully he thought that his motion would be acceptable to Sir Wilfrid, and therefore neglected to give notice.

That was Mr. McNeill's mistake. He ought to have recognized the great truth that the premier does not hold himself responsible for his own utterances. He realizes the force of the notice issued by Artamus Ward, "The showman is not responsible for any bills of his own contracting." If Mr. McNeill had proposed the motion without explaining that it was in Sir Wilfrid's own words it might have been accepted. But the very fact that Sir Wilfrid's own statement was taken was enough to excite Sir Wilfrid's suspicion that it was improper. Sir Wilfrid does not usually want to say the same things in two successive weeks.

The agriculture committee have been greatly mystified over the testimony of the two chief farmers of this department of agriculture. This committee sits some twice a week in the tower room, with Mr. Bain of Wentworth as chairman, and takes evidence on matters relating to farming. The committee pays particular attention to the Experimental Farm, and hears testimony from all the managers of that establishment. This evidence is taken down and printed in small pamphlets, which are circulated in enormous quantities. It is a most intelligent committee, composed largely of farmers, and it has always done a great deal towards circulating the best information obtainable.

Professor Saunders is the director of the Experimental Farm. "Prof. Robertson is sometimes called dairy commissioner, but he has also been chief agriculturist on the farm. Lately he has been a sort of agricultural advisor for the whole country, and has paid especial attention to the question of preparing certain products for the English markets, and preparing the English markets for the products. Prof. Robertson, as everybody knows, is a man of great persuasive powers. If he takes a fad, whether it be the export of frozen beef or the export of head-quarters for the direction of the sale of Canadian eggs in England or the promotion of Lady Aberdeen's Victorian Order of Nurses the project is urged upon the public with great impressiveness and usually with success. Prof. Robertson is a great propagandist.

He has a restless mind. Like the Gallic prince of Caesar's Cæsars, he is always "devising new things." A few weeks ago he appeared before the agriculture committee with two new ideas, on ideas that are new to the committee and which he expounded them. One was that manure was not useful for the growing of grain. The other was that nothing was to be gained by the introduction and cultivation of new varieties in seed. In general his idea was that one sort of seed grain was as good as another. The great thing was to collect the best of its kind. His counsel to the committee and through it to the farmers was to pick out the best heads and the best seeds in the best heads, and thus gradually improve the character of the grain. By thus establishing an aristocracy in this particular grain the farmer would get better results than by running after new varieties. It will be seen that Mr. Robertson is a sort of Darwinian in his evolutionary theories. His ideas are of course quite old in their practical application, as all farmers recognize the advantage of "selecting" the best seed. But it is a great innovation for him to scorn the cultivation of new varieties. Moreover, it is a kind of insubordination, because Director Saunders has been devoting a large part of the time and much space on the farm to the production and testing of new varieties. On that sandy knoll one may see all sorts of propagandas going on. There cross fertilization and other hybridization, natural selection and other biological processes are constantly practised under scientific conditions, and the original work of creation is repeated year by year.

Now Mr. Saunders is proud of these performances. His pure breeds and his hybrids, his varieties from Finland, from Siberia and the Caucasus are exhibited with pardonable pride. He makes new wheat, new barley, and even new grasses. He creates new kinds of apples, and does it all with the consciousness that it is for the good of the country. Yet here comes his own comrade to testify that all this is a feeding show for man's illusion given. So Director Saunders came and testified to the contrary what Professor Robertson had said and defended his numerous and his processes and his experiments. The two were the committed men confused and somewhat troubled. They circulated impartially the Robertson story and the Saunders

story, and it is assumed in the tower room that the farmers are in a state of perturbation.

It was brought up in the house yesterday, and Mr. Fisher was asked why the department of agriculture had been allowed to get into this state of civil war. He was reminded that an experimental farm divided against itself could not stand, and if the director of the farm and the commissioner of agriculture would not believe each other the farmers would take the liberty of disbelieving them both. Mr. Fisher could not say much, or at least the great volume of his sayings did not arrive at much. He could not deny that Mr. Robertson had testified in effect against the large part of the work of the farm, but he explained that neither of the two disputants had told him beforehand what they were going to say. It was suggested that the department of agriculture should establish in its mind which of the two was the authority on the subject, discussed officially and should restrain the other. If Mr. Saunders is to be the authority on seed Mr. Robertson might be the authority on butter and cheese and bacon commercially considered.

There were other complaints of Mr. Fisher's farm. Mr. McMillan of Huron, whose Scotch is as broad as his acres, is not satisfied. He says the word "farm" with two syllables, and declared that the arrangements are not nearly so good as they are in many private farms in Ontario. Mr. McMillan is a good supporter of the government and quite submissive to party rule, except on farm matters. He considers himself a better authority on these matters than any minister, but he has the practical farmer now at the head of the department who practically is occasionally questioned by the agricultural members.

As was remarked, Mr. Robertson is a man of theories. He has been so successful in his efforts to encourage the export of cheese, the export of butter, poultry and eggs, and generally in the most highly finished products of the farm, that his usefulness has been abundantly vindicated. No public officer in Canada has given better value for his salary than this same Mr. Robertson. Therefore, when he propounds a new idea it has a great impetus. But the fact that he has theories of the uselessness of manure in the growing of grain, and they do not appear to take much stock in his scheme of illustrative stations. It captured Mr. Fisher, and Mr. Fisher addressed several long expositions to the farmers in the house who refused to take stock in it. The agriculture committee had previously refused to endorse the proposal, and it has hung fire for a year or two. But this year Mr. Fisher asked the house for \$20,000 to carry out the programme. He intends to establish 33 stations throughout the country. The plan is this.

He will find a farmer who knows his business. He will arrange with him to set aside from 10 to 20 acres of land near the roadside where everybody can see it. Signboards will be placed near to tell the passer-by what is going on. On this land the farmer will carry out certain experiments, dividing the land into small sections, where different varieties of seed and different methods of cultivation will be used. The wayfaring man, though a fool, will see the results and learn to follow the good and avoid the evil. Mr. Fisher hopes to get farmers to give the use of so much land and their own time for about \$250 a year, making \$8,000 for this part of the business. He expects to pay three inspectors to go all over the country, and to spend \$5,000 at headquarters for the direction of these experiments. His scheme provides also for two stations for tobacco cultivation, at a cost of \$1,000 each.

Mr. McMillan utterly refused to support his leaders through this programme. He declared that no farmer who valued his time or his land would fool with these experiments for any such money. He stated that these stations must be a long way apart, one for every four or five counties, and that within a few miles of any spot there were to be found farmers who were at the time doing the same work that would be accomplished in this way. Practically the whole of the money would be wasted on officials, and the whole thing was too utterly frivolous to be considered for a moment.

On the opposition side of the house Mr. Clancy, who farms down in Kent, added his disapproval. He would not even favor the tobacco stations, though he lives in the midst of a tobacco country. Mr. Clancy has eight acres of tobacco on his own farm and proposes to do his own experimenting. On the other hand Mr. McGregor and Mr. McGowan, both from Essex, are in favor of the tobacco stations. Mr. McGregor says that half a million dollars' worth of tobacco will be grown this year in Kent and Essex counties, and that the people do not know how to grow it properly. Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Clancy and Mr. McMillan and the other dissenters recommend the government to send to Virginia and secure instructors in tobacco curing. If they are necessary, but disapprove of the farm station scheme. The scheme, the details of which were discussed yesterday, was taken up with the discussion, and finally Mr. Fisher broke down under the consensus of condemnation and concluded to take back the item for further consideration.

OTTAWA, July 26.—There was one spot in yesterday's speech of clarity over the Pacific cable. Mr. Mulock, the minister in charge, set out to be complimentary, and acknowledged the interest taken by the opposition leader and the imperialists generally in this question when he briefly outlined the scheme, the details of which are already well known. The cable will cost about \$8,500,000, of which Canada is to contribute five-eighths, or some two and a quarter million dollars. It is assumed by Lord Kelvin that the enterprise will pay after three years, but the Canadian government expects to pay interest on the cost from the beginning. Mr. Mulock refers to the great commercial advantages which would be gained through a cable system which would greatly reduce the extent expense and

break up the present monopoly. This view Sir Charles Tupper shares. In fact, he took action in the matter long before Mr. Mulock was thought of as a cabinet minister. The government of G. Jones replaced Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the proceedings were brought to an issue. The company which now has the monopoly of cable communication with Australia has put up a tremendous fight, under the able leadership of its president, Lord Tweedmouth, a brother of Lady Aberdeen. But imperial sentiment has in the end been too much for the monopolists, and now the scheme is in a fair way to an issue.

Mr. E. B. Oaker, who some years ago assisted in the conference of the Boards of Trade of the empire, took occasion to comment upon the course of the postmaster general. On the government side of the house Mr. Bostwick, Mr. Casey and other members joined in the chorus of approval. Of course Mr. McNeill, who has been a supporter of the scheme, is satisfied, and Col. Prior spoke for the Pacific Coast in the same sense. Mr. Craig also spoke in favor of the measure.

But the curse which falls upon anything of which all men speak well was not incurred by the postmaster general. Mr. Charlton put in a word of dissent. He would not say that there was no merit in the scheme, but he thought there were other things which demanded the previous attention of the government. It would be better for them to spend the money in building another railroad to the Yukon or open up Hudson Bay as a transportation route or pushing through the McLeod Stewart's Georgian Bay canal. In fact there were many other things which Mr. Charlton preferred to the Pacific cable. The rebuke to Mr. Casey suggested that the cable scheme was not so favorably regarded in the United States as in Canada. It was a patriotic Canadian and imperial project for the benefit of Canada and the unity of the empire. Mr. Casey bluntly stated that this was the case of Mr. Charlton's objection to it. It was a rebuke not only of Mr. Charlton but of the government which appointed him a member of the international commission to negotiate with the United States. The member for the United States in Canada, it was pointed out, is not a Canadian but an additional United States representative on the commission.

An interesting discussion took place in supply on the operation of the preference clause in the tariff. It appears that there are many frauds in connection with this feature of the law. Dishonest importers bring in foreign goods, disguised as British, and all manner of ingenious devices are found to circumvent the authority and evade the law. Mr. Peterson was questioned sharply as to the methods adopted by him to make certain that goods are British, which were mentioned. His explanations were not considered satisfactory by Mr. Wallace and Mr. Foster. Moreover, there are certain cases in which importers have been charged with fraud, and the Toronto board of trade alleges that the perpetrators of these frauds have been let off very easily.

Another question discussed was the regulation which allows the British preference on goods imported from Britain, provided 25 per cent of the labor on them has been performed in Great Britain. The regulation is hardly yet understood by Canadian manufacturers, whom it places at a great disadvantage. It works out this way: A British manufacturer imports from Germany the goods three-quarters one-quarter of which importers have exports the articles to this country. If a Canadian manufacturer imports from Germany the goods in the same form as the British manufacturer, one-quarter of the full duty is levied on the valuation, while the British manufacturer gets the goods free from Germany. Suppose the duty on the finished article to be 35 per cent, the goods coming from Great Britain get one-quarter of that, and the goods from Germany three-quarters finished the value would be three-quarters as high as now, but he would pay 35 per cent, so that the amount of duty he pays on the article is the same as the importer of the goods finished in Britain, who brings in the article ready made at a higher valuation.

This is a discrimination against the Canadian manufacturer. Also the present system, while professing to give Great Britain a preference of 25 per cent, gives three-quarters of that preference to the German producer for the partly finished article, and only one-quarter to the British producer. Mr. Fielding replies to this criticism that it sells the British manufacturer, and if he does not object why should the object in Canada. Mr. Henderson as a National Policy man protests on behalf of the Canadian producer, who, though he might be willing to allow British labor some advantage, objects altogether to allow it to Germany. Moreover, Mr. Henderson is sufficiently stalwart to say that he does not favor even the British preference to the manufacturer unless some return is made to Canada in the way of a preference to Canadian products in the British market. On the whole, it appears that under the 25 per cent regulation the advantage of the preference goes first to the German producer, and secondly to the English middle-man, while English labor gets very little good of it and Canadian labor is injured.

One more instance of broken pledges was brought to light yesterday. Dr. McCormack was a customs official in Essex. He heard that he was likely to be dismissed. His son thereupon wrote to the premier claiming for his father a right to be heard and a trial if any charges were made against him. Sir Wilfrid immediately replied informing Mr. McCormack junior that his father would not be dismissed without a chance to be heard, and stating that he had sent a communi-

cation to the minister of customs to that effect. A few days later Mr. McCormack was dismissed, and to this day he has never had a hearing nor a trial of any kind, and has not been able even to get an explanation from the premier.

Speaking of the minister of customs, Mr. Peterson is now in a happy frame of mind. Notice has been given of a resolution that his salary is to be brought up to the level of other ministers. It would be remembered that the premier and most of his colleagues when they were in opposition protested that there were too many ministers. Sir Richard Cartwright was particularly bitter in his reflections. It was therefore some surprise at the time of the change of government when Sir Wilfrid increased the number of ministers over that of the cabinet which he had declared to be too large. The late government had reorganized the departments of customs and excise by placing them under the minister of trade and commerce and appointing controllers of customs and of excise. The minister got a full salary of \$7,000, and each of the controllers \$5,000. Sir Wilfrid when he called Mr. Peterson to the controllership told him that he would make him a minister as soon as he could make reductions in the cabinet. The country was informed that the controllerships would be abolished and that the number of ministers would be reduced in due season. Mr. Peterson and Sir Henri Joly were made ministers of customs and inland revenue. But as Sir Wilfrid had not been able to abolish any other minister he left their salaries at \$5,000. This was naturally open to objection, and Mr. Peterson and Sir Henri Joly have been laboring under a grievance. Now it is proposed to give them full salaries, and date the change back thirteen months.

But it is not proposed to abolish any other department. We are to have 14 ministers at \$7,000 each, besides those without office, while the premier gets an additional \$1,000 as prime minister. Sir Richard Cartwright is in a peculiar position. He was placed at the head of the trade and commerce department when the customs and excise were subordinate to that office. These two departments have now been taken from him and he is practically left without any functions of importance. Still he draws his salary, remains in the cabinet, takes life easy and has no fault to find with the payment of \$9,000 a year in ministerial salaries, though he formerly protested with vigorous invective against the much smaller payment.

It is understood that Mr. Guite, M. P. for Bonaventure, has been asked to be the country to spend \$70,000 in building him a private wharf where there is no water to speak of, left the caucus yesterday because the item is likely to be withdrawn. Mayor Fontaine and one other French Canadian member are also among the kickers. Mr. Savard and Mr. Angers performed a number of journeys between the bolt and the canister in the endeavor to effect a reconciliation, but the project can only be effected by an expansion of the estimates and the subsidy bill. Perhaps it may even require an additional sessional indemnity.

The minister of justice has come to the rescue of the ballot fraud perpetrators in West Huron. The other day Mr. Fielding told the house that he could not find the inventor and operator of the machine whose work was so ably illustrated in West Elgin. Mr. Fielding could perhaps not say anything else, seeing that Mr. Preston had been indicted with and the estimates reduced by the amount of his salary. Very good reasons are shown why this should happen. Mr. Preston's record was pretty thoroughly overhauled. Members after member testified as to his appearance in their constituencies just before an election, accompanied by a band of desperadoes, perambulators, pluggers, bribers, and bullies, who spread themselves over the country on polling day. It was a regular organized hoodlum band, arriving usually on the same train as Mr. Preston, wearing horseshoe emblems by which the scrutineers should recognize them, thus acquiring the name of the horseshoe brigade. "Cap" Sullivan, one of the most daring of this gang, had been reported by an election judge to the criminal authorities. Others had been put in jail and released by writ officers on the appeal of able things. Mr. Preston had been indicted and fled to the States. Another defied the order of the court after he had sat in a poll all day under a false name as a deputy returning officer. The whole of them constituted the organization which Mr. Preston commanded, and which he directed the people of West Elgin to hug.

In reward for previous services Mr. Preston had been made librarian at Toronto. He resigned that office to run in an election. He was re-appointed after his defeat. When despatched work was required to be done in a number of by-elections, he resigned again and appeared at each place at the head of his gang. The testimony of Mr. McNeill showed that he was in full control in West Elgin. The confession of Mr. McNeill showed the character of his operations. Mr. Preston's letter contains his own admission. And just one day after he wrote the letter he was appointed by Mr. Sifton to go to Europe and inspect the immigration agencies at a salary of \$3,000 a year. He knew nothing about immigration except the immigration of the machine from country to country, yet was made a supervisor of old and experienced officers. He can speak no language but his own, and yet is sent to supervise agencies in foreign countries. It is also seen, so the conservative members say, to enable Mr. Preston to get out of this country away from election trials.

Of course the government backed up the appointment, and of course their supporters stood by the minister. Mr. Sifton declared that if Mr. Preston were proved guilty he would be removed. But it is difficult to say what he would accept as proof. A jury of his own countrymen refused to support him in an action for libel not long ago, and on that occasion his own

The right thing for him to do is to get Mr. McNeill to let the country know what he has been doing. The opinion of those who are interested in the affair is that Sir Wilfrid's friends have invested some money in Mr. Farr, not to bring him here, but to transport him to a foreign land. Possibly he is already in the employ of the immigration department like Mr. Preston.

Meanwhile the whole machinery of the government, all the ministers and their supporters on the committee, are laying themselves out to head off evidence and to delay proceedings and burke the enquiry by every possible means.

OTTAWA, July 27.—The machine at Ottawa intervened again yesterday to head off the enquiry into the operations of the machine at West Huron. It will be remembered that when Mr. Borden commenced to ask his witnesses whose votes were not counted how they marked their ballots, Sir Louis Davies and Dr. Russell were suddenly seized with a desire to preserve the sanctity of the ballot. They carried a motion that before witnesses were examined as to how they voted the officers who seemed to be implicated should first testify. This proposition was adopted in spite of Mr. Borden's protest, and continued until the returning officer gave the fatal testimony about the fourteen thick ballots which differed from their stubs. When Mr. Borden was allowed to call his voters, and he proceeded to examine some 16 of them. Meanwhile the government had brought another batch of officers and scrutineers who had not been subpoenaed, but were gathered up by a glib organizer from Toronto. Yesterday when Mr. Borden was going on with his examination Sir Louis Davies insisted that he should stop and examine the new witnesses. The chair decided that the committee was bound by the previous resolution from which it departed two days ago, and on a vote of 19 to 11 carried the point.

After all the government did not gain much except delay by this interference with the regular work of the examination. Witnesses testified that there were four liberal scrutineers where the law only allows two, that one of the scrutineers were sworn, that the other clerk was not sworn, that the deputy returning officer had certified to swearing all these men except Dancy, that one of the unworn liberal scrutineers acted as poll clerk and recorded 13 votes. The government scrutineers testified that they had not expected a majority larger than 8 at this poll. It usually gave about that majority and had done so at a recent local election. They were very much surprised to find the vote stand 38 liberal to 30 conservative.

Nobody seems to know why the returning officer put the counterfolts in his pocket. There are several other things which nobody knows. Nobody understands how it happened that in a Goderich poll a ballot marked for the conservative candidate and initiated by the returning officer should be picked up on the floor, and why the returning officer should have torn it to pieces when it was shown to him. But they do understand why this returning officer has been hustled to the States. It is not known whether he has yet been appointed by Mr. Sifton to a position in the immigration department.

Mr. Preston is there, and his case was discussed in supply from early in the evening until three o'clock this morning. It was moved that in view of Mr. Preston's record as the manipulator of the machine his services should be dispensed with and the estimates reduced by the amount of his salary. Very good reasons are shown why this should happen. Mr. Preston's record was pretty thoroughly overhauled. Members after member testified as to his appearance in their constituencies just before an election, accompanied by a band of desperadoes, perambulators, pluggers, bribers, and bullies, who spread themselves over the country on polling day. It was a regular organized hoodlum band, arriving usually on the same train as Mr. Preston, wearing horseshoe emblems by which the scrutineers should recognize them, thus acquiring the name of the horseshoe brigade. "Cap" Sullivan, one of the most daring of this gang, had been reported by an election judge to the criminal authorities. Others had been put in jail and released by writ officers on the appeal of able things. Mr. Preston had been indicted and fled to the States. Another defied the order of the court after he had sat in a poll all day under a false name as a deputy returning officer. The whole of them constituted the organization which Mr. Preston commanded, and which he directed the people of West Elgin to hug.

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MAKES WHITE GOODS WHITER. Surprise Soap. Has remarkable and peculiar qualities for washing clothes. Good for all uses. SURPRISE is the name. 5 cents a cake.

uncle testified that he would not believe him on oath. While some members refused to connect Mr. Preston with the horseshoe gang, Mr. Gibbon the member for Lincoln, a thick and thin supporter of the government, was a great deal more logical. He proposed a great deal more logical. He proposed against the reflection on "Cap" Sullivan, whose offences he said were only political. Another government supporter has not yet been able to say anything wrong in the conduct of Mr. Duncan. But he came all the way from the Soo to persuade the Elgin returning officer, and was one of those who, according to Mr. McNish's confession, manipulated the votes so that the will of the voters was frustrated. Yesterday when the appointment of Mr. Preston was reasonably concluded that the jail birds and desperadoes of the horseshoe brigade will in course of time be provided with government offices.

A more dignified discussion took place on the general immigration policy of the government. A considerable doubt is felt as to the wisdom of bringing in so many Galicians and Doukhobors in proportion to the total immigration. We seem to be getting them by thousands and herding them in great communities in the west. Mr. Oliver of Alberta, made a notable speech on this subject. He takes the strong ground that what the country wants is not simply growers of grain but people. It is important in his estimation that the standard of intelligence and civilization should not be lowered, and he distinctly affirms that the Galician immigration lowers the standard in the west. He says there are already more Galicians in Alberta than the country can properly absorb. He knows that the native Canadians do not like to live near them, and that their occupation of the country has a tendency to keep away native Canadians and even to cause those who were there before the Galicians to move away. He is very impressive in his advice to the government to consider the quality of immigration before quantity, and to try to get good people rather than many people. He is especially anxious that efforts should be made to keep in the country those eastern Canadians who otherwise would go to the United States, declaring that one of these settlers was worth a score of Galicians or Russians.

What gives him alarm is the fact that there are millions of Galicians yet in Austria who want to get away because they are not allowed to home, and there are millions of Little Russians who are emigrating from their native country. He cannot see why the government should spend money to bring them here when they will come only if they are given a chance to take up land in the west as the ignorant and dirty Galicians. Mr. Oliver is rather sarcastic in his reference to Mr. Ellis, Mr. Davis, Mr. Fraser and other members who praise the new emigrants. He asks them to take up land in the west as the ignorant and dirty Galicians. Mr. Oliver is rather sarcastic in his reference to Mr. Ellis, Mr. Davis, Mr. Fraser and other members who praise the new emigrants. He asks them to take up land in the west as the ignorant and dirty Galicians. Mr. Oliver is rather sarcastic in his reference to Mr. Ellis, Mr. Davis, Mr. Fraser and other members who praise the new emigrants. He asks them to take up land in the west as the ignorant and dirty Galicians.

To the contrary, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Davis and other members were heard. Mr. Fraser of Guyabour said remarkable things. He does not believe that men who are brought up on the Nova Scotia coast as fishermen and who do not know how to farm will be useful on the land in the west, or as good as the Galicians. Mr. Fraser says down the doctrine of "cheap farming" should be sent west to farm, and that people from the towns and the fishing districts have no business there. As if the Northwest were not half peopled with excellent farmers who learned to farm since they went west. As if an intelligent Guyabour fisherman could not learn to cultivate the land in this country as quickly as some villager from Western Austria who has been accustomed to farm with a spade or to do his ploughing with a team composed of the women of the family.

And then Mr. Davis teaches a doctrine which seems to be vicious in its extreme. There is room for a million in his constituency he says, and the great duty of the government is to fill the country up. No matter if they are not very good people. We must not be too particular, he says. The great thing is to get people in. Mr. Fraser thinks our civilization is not worth anything unless we can restrain all the various tribes of people who may be herded in this country. One would think the business of our civilization was not to struggle with an unnecessary difficulty but to meet such difficulties as we have. Probably if all the penitentiaries and almshouses of the old world were emptied into Canada our civilization would make some kind of a struggle with the difficulty, but it would be at the expense of our civilization, and though we might survive we would undoubtedly suffer.

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