R. L. Borden asked if the govern-ment had received a petition from the residents of Dawson City protesting against any concessions being conresidents of Dawson City protesting against any concessions being conferred on Treadgold or his associates. He read a telegram which had been addressed to Siften, Mulock and Ross, vigorously objecting to any monopole. vigorously objecting to any monopolistic rights being granted to the favored few. The petitioners claim that ruin will follow. A monster petition supporting the objections is being cir-culated and will be forwarded to Ottawa. He asked what was being done

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that he was not prepared to say what action the government would take. There-were two sides to every story. The terms of concession had been amended and the government's desire was to

assist the miners in getting water.

Mr. Belcourt introduced a bill to incorporate the Quebec and New Brunswick Railway. Mr. Blair refused to answer any

questions regarding the trans-Canada line until a more opportune time.

Sin Frederick Borden stated that the
government had no information as to
bad treatment of Canadians in South Africa. He read a long article showing that Canadians are well treated, and that those kicking are victims of boh-tail flushes and canteens.

Littercoloried strike unless they receive \$1.25 per day. Three hundred men disgraced this country and made its name synonymous with election depraying the claim of boh-tail flushes and canteens.

pondence concerning winter navigation in the Straits of Northumberland during 1902-03. He charged that the service was the worst in the history since confederation. Great injury was done to trade, which is increasing. Nothing was being done to remedy defects in the service, and large losses resulted. He referred to a number of pronounced

Mr. Hackett scored the sovernment for its neglect, which was the worst ever known. People were forced to adopt appliances which were antiquat-

ed years ago. He again advocated the Construction of a tunnel,
Mr. Bell supported the previous
speakers and referred to the disadvant-

method for providing relief. Mr. Blair promised to take the grievlief as far as his department was con-

orned.

Mr. Prefontaine pointed out that a hard winter has caused all the trouble.

The service was now satisfactory, He intended to make full enquiry in order to ascertain which is the best route.

Is the only sate, reliable regulator on which women can depend "in the hour and time of need."

Prepared in two degrees of strength. No. 1 and No. 2 ed Pictou to Ge the most advantageous.

Mr. Lennox moved for all papers cencerning the appointment of cattle

guard commissioners. Mr. Charlton's bill to amend the railway bill so as to lower the maximum payments of railway subsidies on progress estimates from \$60,000 to \$30,000, was passed in committee and stands for the third reading.

Mr. Clancy's bill to further prohibit

any statement being made which is calculated to cast doubt on the secrecy of the ballot, was taken up for its and the secrecy of the secr of the ballot, was taken up for its sec-Mr. Fitzpatrick said that the present covered the case under dis

but he would take the matter into conration.-The bill stands. After recess the house went into supply and resumed consideration of the estimates on Ottawa public build-ings. The total vote for the service

was \$594,000. Estimates for Nova Scotia harbors and rivers came next. Attention was called by Mr. Lennox to the number of small works which it is proposed to

carry out.
Mr. Sutherland stated that they were rendered necessary by the demands of the fishing industry. The wharf at Amagandies Pond, Cape Breton, was being built by day's labor.
Mr. Borden asked if there were any

returns showing receipts from whraves. A very lax system has been followed in the past. Amagandles Pond wharf has been in course of construction for the past. Fond whart has been in course of con-struction for three years. This habit of carrying votes over a lorg period caused Mr. Clare to ask if some bet-ter system could not be adopted. Mr. Logan asked if dredging in the Maritime Provinces was to be looked after. Extraordinary efforts should be made to have necessary work done. Mr. Ross, of Victoria, also pressed this point.

Mr. Tarte explained that work on the new dredge for the Maritime Pro-vinces had been delayed, but when it was completed the difficulty would be remedied. The new dredge would have a capacity equal to the combined ca-pacity of all dredges now employed in that next of the country. that part of the country. She will be a large sea-going vessel and will be fitted with a suction plant. He advocated providing all. fitted with a suction plant. He advo-cated providing all implements neces-sary to improve water ways.

Mr. Freser informed the minister that dredging on East River, between Pictou and New Glasgow, was very necessary. He suggested that work should be done in winter as well as

Mr. Tarte held such a scheme would Mr. Parte field such a scheme would be impracticable in exposed harbors. He showed that big dredges saved money. With them work in St. John harbor for which the government was asked one dollar per yard, could be done for six cents.

done for six cents.

The item of \$25,000 for repairs to the breakwater at Cow Bay caused objections to be raised to doing work without tender. If the pier is extended to its original length, it will cost \$250,000. Mr. Kendall described the great development heing made at this point.

The vote of \$10,000 for Glace Bay is the first instalment for harbor improvements to cost \$50,000. The Dominsion Coal Co. may be called upon to contribute its share and unless they do so the work will not be done.

Mr. Tarte suggested that the government should not mix itself up with a private enterprise.

Mr. Borden suggested that the pro-

perty should be retained by the crown and generous treatment be accorded

Mr. Tarte held that there should be no compromise. One thing or the other should be done and no subsidy should Mr. Kendall explained that the har-bor was private property.

Mr. Tarte — That makes matters worse. We have no right to spend

property,
Items amounting to \$117,050 passes Papers in connection with the protest from New Brunswick against the re-duction of parliamentary representation were brought down and the house adjourned.

Commencing from the first of June 1903, the following rule will govern the issue of certificates to officers attending schools of instruction of all arms. whether such schools are permanent or merely provisional: Two lieutenants will be granted subalterns' certificates; lieutenants, captains', and captains, field officers' certicitates. The only exception to the rule will be in the case of officers actually recommended by their commanding officers for adju-tancies.

the Dominion Elections Act of 1900 was approached with a spirit which shows

The Canada-Atlantic railway's trackmen threaten to strike unless they receive \$1.25 per day. Three hundred men disgraced this country and made its

and that those kicking are victims of bob-tail flushes and caateens.

During the year ending June 30, 1902, 1,311 Irish immigrants landed in Canada. The cost of the Irish bure wifer that year was \$14,178.

Mr. Blair stated that Geo, Robertmum wage of \$1.40 a day and the sourced to be the state of the times. His suggestions are almount wage of \$1.40 a day and the source of the times. His suggestions are almount wage of \$1.40 a day and the source of the times. His suggestions are almount wage of \$1.40 a day and the source of the times. His suggestions are almount wage of \$1.40 a day and the source of the times. His suggestions are almount wage of \$1.40 a day and the source of the times. His suggestion are almount wage of \$1.40 a day and the source of the times. His suggestions are almount wage of \$1.40 a day and the source of the times. His suggestions are almount wage of \$1.40 a day and the source of the times. His suggestions are almount wage of \$1.40 a day and the source of the times. His suggestions are almount wage of \$1.40 a day and the source of the times. His suggestions are almount wage of \$1.40 a day and the source of the times. His suggestions are almount wage of \$1.40 a day and the source of the times. His suggestions are almount wage of \$1.40 a day and the source of the times. His suggestions are almount wage of \$1.40 a day and the source of the times. His suggestions are almount wage of \$1.40 a day and the source of the times. Mr. Blair stated that Geo. Robertson's retirement as cattle guard inspector was purely voluntary. He desired to take part in the provincial elections. The commission had cost 63,824 up to date.

The commission had cost bureau. It is in this connection that he will run for a seat in the English he will run for a seat in the English House under the patronage of Eighty Club, which supports Lord Rosebery, Canada Atlantic trackmen are out

on strike. They received within five cents per day of the amount demanded. The ten per cent, men on one sec-tion, the fifteen per cent, on the second and fifty per cent. on the third have stayed with the management. John R. Booth says he will have 150 cases of injustice done to residents of John R. Booth says he will have 150 P. E. Island. He asked that special additional men at work to-morrow and P. E. Island. He asked that special trains meet all steamers and that the mail service be improved from the island. Nova Scotla was also seriously handicapped by her service.

additional men at work to morrow and a full completement with a few days.

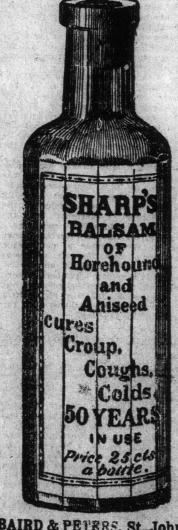
Mr. Bell is moving for a return showing all persons to whom passes were issued by the Intercolonial during the past six years.

Bicyclists and all athletes depend on BENTLEY'S Liniment to keep their joints limber and muscles in trim.

Mr. Bell supported the previous speakers and referred to the disadvantages under which Nova Sctia labored. He advocated the Pictou-Georgetown route as the best available in winter.

Mr. Emmerson urged upon the government the necessity of devising some method for providing relief.





BAIRD & PETERS, St. John SELLING AGENTS.



## OTTAWA LETTER.

Parliament May Do Something to End Carnival of Corruption

Which Prevails Throughout Canada From the Atlantic Seaboard to the Pacific Coast.

Imperiant Suggestion From th Leader of the Opposition as to How the Evils Might Best Be Ramedled-Hon. Mr. Fielding Made a Significant Announcement in This

OTTAWA, April 4.-It looks as if

parliament will really do something to end the carnival of corruption, which prevails from the Atlantic to the Pa-cific. John Charlton's bill to amend

the election act as it now stands, but the reading of his bill had the good effect of calling forth opinions, which, if the government is in earnest, will enable them to deal with election crimes in a most drastic manner.

The debate, with a single exception, teemed with harmony. The one dissenting voice was that of M. K. Cowan, the liberal member for South Essex. For a number of years, Mr. Cowan has made it part of his political stock in trade to state on all pos-sible occasions that Pritchett, the man who stole the seats in West Huron and Brockville for the liberal party, owed his escape from the clutches of the law to Samuel Barker, conservative M. P. for Hamilton. Yesterday was the first opportunity Mr. Barker had of meeting his traducer face to face. When Mr. Cowan repeated the slander, the member for Hamilton replied that the man with whom the story originated and the whom the story originated and the man who repeated it indulged in de-liberate falsehood. Some pretty sharp things were said before the incident closed, but on the whole recrimination was avoided by both parties. The leader of the opposition regretted that Mr. Cowan should approach such an important question in the way he did. Hon, W. S. Fielding, too, did not take sindly to the attitude assumed by his supporter, and suggested that it would be better for all concerned to discuss such a question from the standpoint of the best interest of the country rather than in the interests of party.

The first important suggestion as to The first important suggestion as to how the evils might he best remedied came from Mr. Borden. His proposal is that a Crown prosecuting officer should be appointed to deal with all violations of the act. He would clothe this official with all the powers of an auditor general, and make him absolutely independent of paritament. Such a man would of necessity be of sterling character and beyond the influence of any of the baneful cliques which have cursed party politics. He which have cursed party politics. He would have his own staff of officials, and if he were to exercise the same vigilance displayed by J. L. McDougall in keeping track of the Canadian public accounts, Vance, Pritchett, Lewis, Cap. Sullivan, Brunet and the other cut-throats who have infested the polling booths of the country, would quickly find themselves behind

It is through such men as Mr. Borden that the desired reforms can be accomplished; and no member of the House of Commons doubts the sincerity of the opposition leader, when he says that corruption of the electors is hateful to him. He has pledged his support to any reforms that may be broached by the government; and if broached by the government, and if the Justice Department takes upon it-self the framing of an act to meet the cases constantly cropping up, the op-position will be found as a unit in sup-

Mr. Borden has also hit the nall on the head in regard to the men who abstain from exercising their franchise. It is a remarkable fact, that although thousands of men have died to secure a share in the government of the country, there are thousands of Canadians who consider it too much trouble to say their say as to the personnel of parliament. They refuse absolutely to discharge the duty they owe to themselves and their brother men, and year after year neglect to record their voits. Others falling to appreciate the value of the franchise, accept a paltry bribe to remain at home, thus affording endless temptation to the gentlemen whe dispense the "long green." This evil was most propounced during the recent contest in North Ontarlo. All the energies of the liberal organizers were directed to inducing the electorate to abstain from voiting, and although "the campaign was of the hottest possible character, the vote recorded was unusually small. Mr. Borden thinks that the man who does not value his franchise should at least be prevented from realizing upon it. It is a logical conclusion, that if a man does not poil his vote, he does not value his franchise should at least to refrain from voiting, and although "the campaign was of the hottest possible character, the vote recorded was unusually small. Mr. Borden thinks that the man who does not value his franchise should at least be prevented from realizing upon it. It is a logical conclusion, that if a man does not poil his vote, he does not value his franchise should at least to everloaded with the names of such persons. The leader of the opposition suggests that in the future of electors should be visited with disfination of the control of oribery which is so evident today.

Hon. W. S. Fielding was quite in accord with what Mr. Borden had to say in regard to the disfranchisement of

electors who remain at home. How-ever he urged that instead of a pub-lic prosecutor, the judges of the Su-perior Courts should be made respon-sible for the political cleanliness of their respective circuits. While some judges have always a sufficient amount of work on hand, the finance minister contends that the majority could readily find time to take over the new duties. When an election takes place it would be the duty of the judges, should Mr. Fielding's proposals be accepted, to make prompt and searching english as to how the election in his nquiry as to how the election in his phere or jurisdiction had been conducted. There would be no waiting for an election petition and the facts could be brought to light while they were still fresh in the memory of witnesses. Thirty days from the date of the election would be the time limit that Mr. Fielding would allow the justices to commence their enquiries. There would be no waiting for elec-There would be no waiting for elec-tion protests. The very fact that a man before protesting an election must pay a fine of \$1,000 by putting up must pay a fine of \$1,000 by putting up hardship on him who is expected to expose the crimes of his opponent. The judges would remove this responsibility from the shoulders of the can-didates and treat violations of the election law in the same manner as

other offences. As one of the greatest impediments to the enforcement of the election law is the enormous cost which is imposed upon candidates, one of the greatest objections to the present law would thus be removed. It is all very well for people to criticize the candidate who fails to bring his dishonest op-ponent to justice, but it must be remembered that the process involves an expenditure of thousands of dollars. For example, if the candidate supects that he has been robbed of votes which should be properly credited to him, a scrutiny may be necessary, and this, in the province of Ontario, costs \$20,000. A scrutiny therefore is a luxury which few private citizens can afford to indulge in. They may feel morally certain that they have a right to sit in parliament and that another person occupies their seat, but unless they are wealthy it, is impossible for them to secure justice and substan-tiate what they may be excused for saying while smarting under a sense of wrong done them.

Mr. Fielding made a most important announcement when he stated the the government had given consideration to the proposals made by him, and that they intended to invite the opposition to appoint representatives to a joint committee, which will take into consideration the best remedies to be applied to the rapidly growing system of corruption. The leader of the opposition expressed his willingness to assist the government in any way, and it is probable that before the house prorogues, an ordinance will be framed under which the days of the political thug will be numbered Such a committee could accomplish much. It could agree upon a measure, which, if thrown into the arena of general debate, would cause charges and counter-charges to be made by he two parties, and in the end little would be brought to pass.

That better times are dawning in respect to political propriety will be learned with general satisfaction Leith grain via: learned with general satisfaction throughout Canada. If we secure just and practical laws to govern political contests, there is no doubt that the standard of parliamentary life can be raised. The average member of parliament is representative of the best elements in business and professional circles. But there are men entering public iffe, and the number is not diminishing, who will not stop at anything to secure their election. Such a man was Joseph Brunet, the late member of St. James division, Montreal. Parliament is well rid of him, and if it is possible for the liberals and conservatives to join forces and ostracize such material, then, and not till then, will the people learn that honest government is money in their pockets, and that the bribes they retributed by the taxes they are called upon to pay, in order to provide particular throughout Canada. If we secure just and practical laws to govern political throughout Canada. If we secure just and practical laws to govern political throughout Canada. If we secure just and practical laws to govern political contests, there is no doubt that the standard of parliaments is the best of parliaments of wheat amounted to 1,028,401 ments of wheat amounted to 1,028,4 tributed by the taxes they are called upon to pay, in order to provide ne cessary rakeoffs. J. D. McKENNA.

Chronic Constipation surely cured or money back, LAXA-CARA TABLETS never fail. Small, chocolate coated, easy to take. Price, 35 cents, At druggists.

MAINE'S CROPS THIS YEAR. State Commissioner of Agriculture

Gives out Forecast of Acreage and Quotes Some Prices. (Special Despatch to the Boston

Herald.)



## A RECORD SEASON

Winter Port Trade, Up to the End of March

ed the Total for any Previous

(Star.)

The present winter port season has, up till the end of March, exceeded in total tonnage any previous one, beating even the banner year of 1539-1900. And there are still sixteen more sailings to be made in what remains of the season, which will be sufficient to place this year far and away beyond any oth-er in both import and expert tonnage. Until the end of February there was some doubt as to whether this season's work would equal that of the record year, but during the month of March business has been beeming, and with three weeks still to be heard from the old record is knocked higher than a

The total of both import and export tonnage in 1899-1900, the best year St. John has ever known, was 215,981 tons, while to the end of March in this year it has been 227,336 tons, or an increase of 11,355 tons.

The number of bushels of grain delivered from the Sand Point elevator has almost equalled the amount sent during the whole of the best previous year, and when the am the elevator at the end of March is taken into consideration the total handlings exceed those of 1899-1990. From the C. P. R. freight office the following comparative statements have been received, showing the total business done during the seasons of 1899-1900, 1900-1901 and 1901-1902 as com-

	1000 1000		
	1899-1900.		1
inward ton	s, Outward tons	Grain Bus.	
22,535	193,446	4,396,689	
*本组。数27年之	1900-1901	2000 (1000 E)	
11,730	108,641	2,795,488	
	1901-1902	A STATE OF THE STA	
35,694	173,705	2,144,987	
1902-	1903 (to March	31st.)	
45,151	183,185	4,035,529	
Grain now	in elevator, 54	5.000	
	in handled, 4,5		
	wing summary		
	different steam	ar engywork	

were in tons: Line. 8,418 15,862 St. Andrews . . .... 4,656

Totals . . . . . . . . 45.151 182.185 The grain export by lines was as fol-Line Illan . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,242,570 83,766

		Outward.
lan		18,298
onaldson		10,292
-D		11,942
irness		3,034
anchester		4,399
ead		1,661
ecial grain	****	4,656
Total tonnage	15,855	54,282
Note.—This is ex		of deals

67,530 tons.

The number of satlings were; Allan, 6; Donaldson, 5; Elder-Dempster, 5; Furness, 4; Manchester, 2; Head, 1; and special, 1; total, 24.

Live stock also made a good showing, and the shipments during the earlier part of the season and in March To February 28th.

Cattle, Sheep, Horse E.-D. , . . . . . . . 7,836 Manchester . . 2,495 3,342 Totals . . .....18,712 9,191 In March. Totals . . ..... 23,528 11,051 A comparison of the live stock shipped during 1900-1901, 1901-1902, and to March \$1st of the present season, is

To March 31st, 1900-1901, 1901-1902, 1902-1903. Totals . .23,582 18,719 84,676 This shows that the present year's hipments have far exceeded those of

any previous year.

The sailings during the present sea-The sallings during the present sea-son have been; Alian, 21; Eider-Dempster, 18; Donaldson, 14; Furness, 18; Manchester, 7; Head, 4; and the two grain boats Pharsalla and St. An-drews, one trip each, making a total of 78. The sallings to complete the sea-son from April lat are; Alian, 4; Eld-er-Dempster, 4; Donaldson, 2; Man-chester, 2; Furnace, 1; Head, 1; and a boat to Africa; total 18, or 25 for the entire season. entire season.









A FAMOUS SHIP IS SOLD CHEAP.

The Arctic Exploration Ship Discovery Goes Under the Hammer at Sheerness—Her Story and Commander.

LONDON, March 14.—The most famous of the early Arctic exploration ships passed under the hammer at Sheerness Dock Yard last week, when Mesers Fuller, Horsey, Sons, and Caseell, by order of the Admiralty, offered for sale by auction His Majesty's ship Discovery.

This ship was a whaler prior to her purchase by the Admiralty, and she was specially strengthened for service in the Arctic exploration. In 1876, for which she was commented by the present Admiral Sir Henry Stephenson, who then held the ranks were placed on her future use, the auctions er remarking that any purchaser could use her for Arctic exploration if he thought fit. The bidding started at £300, and the ship was faulty knocked down to a representative of Messrs. Murray & Son of College street, Glasgow, for £1,540 (\$8,200), and it is stated she will be used for sea fishing in high lattudes.

The sale of this trusty exploring ship of strong oak and alm with stout its flee.

wick, president of the convention, oc

For over 31 Years

## Shiloh's Consumption Cure

has been doing its wonderful work among the thousands who suffer from weak and affected Lungs. No other remedy can show such a record

of actual cures of Consumption in its earlier

It immediately relieves congestion, soothes irritation and heals and strengthens sore lungs. Any good dealer will recommend it. From a Sister of Charity. | Saved from Consumption.

Convent of the Sisters of Charity.

Convent of the Sisters of Charity.

Thave the pleasure to tell you that Shikh's Consumption Cure is the best that we ser employed for a bad cold, bronchical affections and even consumption.

The Sisters of Charity of Rimouski, and the strong cough, in fact, and the sisters of Charity of Rimouski, BY SISTER MARY OF SERAPHIM.

Saved Irom Cohsum ption.

Variouth Nova Scotland you for the benefit I have received from you for the benefit I have received

Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold by all druggists in Canada and United States at 25cts, 50cts, \$1.00 a bottle. In Great Britain at Is. 2d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d. A printed guarantee goes with every bottle. If you are not satisfied go to your druggist and get your money back.

THE CANADIAN PROP

A Novel Exposition of al Statistics.

Census Returns That Yield prises to the Investigator A Country in which Eight Seven Per Cent are Native Born.

The Feeundity of Jean the Various Province -The Conservative ada of the Roman Cat

CE. W. Thomson in Bosto Ever since a small coll formed men climbed up Quebec in 1759, Canada has an English country. It is so in respect of political but it might be called a Fr country, if the origins of it tants were solely considered. feated of 1759 have effected by the slow process of generati species more rapidly than the do, and it is not inconceivabl history may credit them with th enduring conquest. To a considerate they have been aided by lic immigration and to a minute by recruits from France. Speak and large, it may be truly said from the loins of the 65,000 inhab of 1759 have sprung the 1,659,352 dians of French origin in 1901, to nothing of the swarms thrown off the republic. How numerous and prosperous this United States Fr section is perhaps few Americans derstand. Some years ago I sa gazetteer of French Canadian doing business in New England. was about as bulky as the city di ory of Boston

Judging by the Canadian censu 1901, so far as reported by its first ume and numerous bulletins, French of the dominion have be fecund than they were formerly. they multiply faster than other Cadians. This is evinced by several of figures and percentages not vi in the tables, but to be extracted them by calculation. Comparing the statement of "polation" with that of "number of fa ies," one discovers that the size families was as follows:

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER FA ILY. ' (Persons Domiciled Together.)

British Columbia ..... 4.6 Manitoba ......4.99 New Brunswick.... 5.28 Nova Scotia .... 5.14 Ontario ...... 4.80 Prince Edward Island....5.5 

It will be seen that a diminut census families occurs everywhere. cept in the Northwest Territo the family of the French province tinues conspicuously the largest. I might, however, signify merely t the French domicile two or three erations under one roof more quently than other Canadians do. order to test the return I worked the percentage of increase in the nuber of houses and in the number families, with this result : PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE

In Number of Houses and Famil 1891-1901. Houses. Famil

Manitoba .. ... .. .61 New Brunswick .. .. . . 06 Nova Scotia.. .. ... .. .11 Ontario ... ... ... .09 Prince Edward Island. .001 Unerganized ..... .. .. .80

As Quebec gains in number of hou more than any of the older Engli provinces, her rate of size of fam must be somewhat greater than shown by my first table. The slig discrepancy between the percentage of increase in house and in the state of the state o of increase in house and in families probably due to the presence of so two-family or tenement-houses, and the abandonment of some old dor The tale of French Canadian p

gress is confirmed more significant by those census tables which shathe ages of the people. There are muchildren per 1,000 in Quebec than an where else, except the new Northwe Territories. That this is true of the ages between infancy and matu-ity is shown by a more particular e-amination of the census than is sur-marized by this official table: NUMBER OF PERSONS OF STATED

Per One Thousand of Population. Ages (Years.)—
0-9. 10-19. 20-44. 45-69. 70-0vi

Canada—

234.371 210.906 356.773 158.332 30.

British Columbia—

169.374 133.317 468.647 131.766 11.7 270.094 215.183 379.768 120.614 13.0 New Brunswick— 241.613 225.378 329.360 167.532 35.3 228.656 217.314 333.207 177.257 42.2 Ontario208.393 210.148 364.892 170.918 23.4
P. B. Island232.086 239.592 304.574 179.761 43.6 
 Quebec
 271.456
 218.536
 331.384
 148.974
 23.8

 N. W. Territories
 276.242
 202.365
 369.196
 113.628
 12.0

 Unorganized Territories
 80.081
 59.288
 67.856
 72.625
 2.4

So.081 59.288 67.866 72.625 2.4

This disproves the common assertio that French Canadian children die o more rapidly than others. That the do not stay in Canada after maturit so numerously per 1,000 as English Caradians do is signified by the decline their numbers per 1,000 after twent years of age. Hence people of the "efective ages," between twenty ar affty-five, are less numerous in Quebe than anywhere else in Canada. The province stands at the expense of reading many workers for the Unite States. This partly explains why Quebec appears less prosperous than othe Canadian provinces. Per contra, the French do not have so many old peopt to maintain. Those who go to the states appear to stay there until deat states appear to stay there until deat arrives. By considering Quebec's com