

WHAT NATIONALIST PARTY STANDS FOR

Oliver Asselin States Principles Of Party Of Which Bourassa Is Leader -- Political, Commercial And Military Policy.

Oliver Asselin, the brilliant but erratic French-Canadian journalist, hero of a score of libel suits and ardent supporter of Henri Bourassa in his Nationalist movement, has written a pamphlet which may be regarded as authoritative, setting forth the principles of this interesting movement.

Mr. Asselin has recently resigned from the staff of Mr. Bourassa's paper, *Le Devoir*, but it is not because of any difference over political principles. Bourassa and Asselin have worked together in the past, and the latter's retirement, for the present at least, from journalism, does not mean a retirement from politics. "A Quebec View of Canadian Nationalism" is the title of the pamphlet just issued, and as a sub-title he styles it, "An Essay by a Dye-in-the-Wool French-Canadian on the Best Method of Ensuring the Greatness of the Canadian Fatherland."

Summary of Doctrine.

In a foreword the "doctrine" of the Nationalist party is summarized as follows: "Nationalism as advocated by the recognized leaders of the Nationalist Movement in Quebec, aims at the up-building of a Canadian nation on the four following principles:

- (1) In Canada's relations with the mother country the greatest measure of autonomy consistent with the maintenance of the colonial bond.
- (2) In Canada's internal relations, the safeguarding of provincial autonomy on the one hand and of the constitutional rights of minorities on the other hand.
- (3) The settlement of the country with a sole view to the strengthening of Canadian nationhood.
- (4) The adoption of both the federal and provincial governments, of prudent economic and social laws, that the natural resources of the country may be a source of social contentment and political strength.

These four doctrines Mr. Asselin discusses at length.

Colonial Autonomy.

Colonial autonomy he views from three standpoints--political, commercial and military.

"We all, or nearly all, agree," he says, "at the present time that the existing political relations of Canada with the mother country need little change," that summarizes his views in that quarter.

On the trade issue Quebec Nationalists "stand against any fundamental departure from the present policy. Should England see fit to revise her fiscal system on protectionist lines, they will gladly see this country come to an agreement with her to ensure English goods a still greater preference on the Canadian market and the Canadian products a privileged position on the British market, provided: first, that the agreement be not in the form of an ironclad contract practically equivalent to a constitutional change in our political status, and may be terminated at our convenience; second, that nothing in the new system hinders the normal growth of Canadian industries."

Military Situation.

"The military situation is more delicate," he begins, and explains that a fair discussion is hampered, not to say prevented, first by the general confusion of "antimilitarism" and "Nationalism," and then by the intervention of race feeling. For a solution of the difficulty two conditions have to be fulfilled:

"First, the English-Canadian must rid himself of sentiment and reckon that the Canadian anti-imperialist or Nationalist--generally a French-Canadian--is not a "peace-at-any-price" man any more than himself.

"Then he must hammer this into his head that the French-Canadian is just as loyal a British subject as he is, but looks at things from a thoroughly Canadian standpoint."

These two points settled, he asks: "Shall Canada contribute to the defence of Great Britain otherwise than through the defence of her own territory?"

"And if she stays at home, to what extent is she in duty bound to defend herself?"

Question of Defence.

"In the consideration of this subject," says the writer, "one is justified in assuming that there are not several ways of contributing to the defence of the mother country abroad. Could anything, for instance, be more logical than to 'acknowledge' a military duty to the mother country on the part of the colonies, and at the same time reserve the right for the latter to say when and how that duty shall be performed. How that Canada contribute to just wars only? But who will judge of the justness of the wars?"

Sir Wilfrid's proposal that the sending of Canadian ships out of Canadian waters be subjected to the consent of parliament, "will not bear examination. The action must be lightning-like or it will be useless.

"There is hardly more sense in the cash contribution proposal, unless the contribution is based on the principle of obligation and the quota determined accordingly. And here again, once the principle admitted, you must go at it manfully and take up the bur-

den is no niggardly spirit. The Quebec Nationalists, for fear of the consequences, will not admit the principle."

Trade and Colonies

That Britain's navy expenditure is insurance for her trade more than her colonies is the view taken by Mr. Asselin, and he quotes Hon. Mr. Balfour as saying that the loss of all her colonies would not save Great Britain one single ship. The danger of foreign, and more especially of American, aggression, he fears is augmented rather than diminished by the colonial status. "With her tremendous work of internal development ahead of her, Canada has no more business outside her own territory than Argentina or Brazil. The chances of her coming in contact with foreign powers on the high roads of the world are, for a century to come, reduced to a minimum insofar as she is personally concerned. As a British colony the hand of all of Britain's enemies is raised against her. England is not obliged to hold Canada, while Canada must remain English property whether she likes it or not."

Nationhood and Contribution.

Some will ask, continues the argument, if nationhood would not, in the end, be more costly than the proposed contribution. In answer to this Mr. Asselin takes the Monroe doctrine as a fact, not a theory, and holds that this is "a greater safeguard against European or Asiatic hostilities than even the armed strength of England." But in the United States he holds that Canada can have no faith and would have to devise some security against possible aggression from that quarter.

"This, however," he adds, "is misplacing the question. If we are expected, under the proposed Imperial defence system, to shoulder all the liabilities of nationhood, why should we continue to drag the fetters of colonialization. Why should we not, in consideration of which is the lot of all independent states, however small, and that full proud spirit which the full enjoyment of nationhood can alone best, impel us to great deeds? That, and nothing else, is the question.

"So, whichever way you look at it," he concludes, "you are confronted with this conclusion, that as long as a colony is a colony, she is entitled to the armed protection of the mother country; that the colony which would build a navy to assist the mother country whenever the latter's honor or the integrity of her territory is at stake--and these are the terms of the resolution of March 29 last--would be three times worse off than the mother country herself; and that Canada, considering the risks implied in her connection with Great Britain, would still be doing more than the ordinary duties of nationhood by simply providing for the defence of her own territory. Such is the Quebec Nationalist doctrine on the subject of defence. It is not quixotic. It is not even heroic in the sense that some of our imperialists would give to the word. Only it is replete with common sense. It is intensely Canadian."

Mr. Asselin makes a strong plea for provincial autonomy as one of the chief planks of the National party, and argues for the rights of the minority. He points out that much of the misunderstanding between the French and the English comes from ignorance. Papers of both languages and both parties often make capital out of race prejudice. He makes out a strong point when he refers to the fact that English editors cannot or do not read their French exchanges, so as to keep in touch with Quebec thought and movement. Very rightly he urges that the two different races of Canada must learn to differ and battle and win or lose without rivaling each other or impugning each other's motives. Healthy discussion, open-minded debate never bred national disaster.

Annexation to States

The question of the French-Canadian loyalty and annexation to the United States are frankly and candidly discussed by Mr. Asselin. The English people, he points out, cling to the old land, through historical and blood ties, the French Canadian through the constitutional rights and privileges which Great Britain has granted. Take away these immunities, he says, and there is nothing to stand in the way of a policy of annexation. He says: "The English Canadian holds to Great Britain by blood. Legitimate self-concern is the main tie between the French Canadian and the mother country. Simple-minded people may be shocked by it, no truly enlightened man will find fault with it. The moment we lose our old constitutional immunities, we have no more reason to prefer British rule to American rule."

Continuing he says: "Some Canadian public men seem to be bent in picking flaws in the constitution through which the rights and privileges of minority may be curtailed. For Britain's own sake, should not the constitution rather be scrutinized with a view to bettering the condition

of minority as far as consistent with the general welfare and moral unity of the country? Has Russia strengthened herself by the compulsory assimilation of Poland? Would not her position in her war with Japan have been improved had she not been under the obligation of maintaining martial law on Poland, Finland and other portions of her immense empire? Is it not time for the Canadian statesmen to realize that any policy calculated to remove the French Canadian sole objection to annexation is a mighty poor one for Canada and the mother country?"

Social and Economic Platform.

The social and economic policies of the Nationalist party is the least heard of and yet the most important. The nationalization of railways, if a means can be found to guard against the plague of patronage is urged.

The preservation of the lands and forests for the people is one of the main planks, and Mr. Asselin goes fully into the fight the Nationalist party has made in Quebec on these questions. Waterpower also should be preserved for the people and he instances the manner in which these privileges have been granted to franchise grabbers and political friends. With the advantage of cheap "white" power for a nation, he paints an ideal but far from impossible picture of the future. "The industrial life of the country," he says, "the industrial life of the manufacturing centres would be revolutionized. Cheap light and good light would help to make the workingman's life livable. Cheap light, cheap and quick transportation, cheap telephone communication would make the farm attractive and conjure away from the farmer's home the course of city madness. And that is something worth striving for."

In the fiscal question he lays down the principle that the official nursing should be limited to such industries as get their raw material in the country and will some day be able to withstand outside competition on their own strength. Among the so-called "infant" industries of Canada some robust "infants" are eating their mother alive. They should be weaned without further notice."

ASQUITH STILL RULES

Carries the Famous Veto Resolution by Large Majority--Sharp Clash Between Premier and Mr. Balfour.

London, April 14.--The Government's veto resolution was carried in the House of Commons this evening by 351 to 245.

Premier Asquith declared that if the Lords reject his proposals he would immediately tender advice to the Crown regarding steps to be taken to carry into effect and if the veto is rejected, he would then dissolve the House, taking steps to ensure that on the next occasion the will of the people as expressed at the elections will be carried out. The only legislation to be pressed prior to this question will be the budget.

"The Crown has no rights which are not national; the Crown's powers and rights are safe with the people," said Winston Churchill today in the House. He was replying to a motion by James Hope to exclude from the government resolutions curbing when the Lords veto power, bills affecting the prerogative rights and powers of the Crown.

"The prerogatives of the Crown," said Churchill, "have long been exercised on the advice of ministers responsible to the Commons alone."

The resolution providing for the shortening of Parliamentary adjournment in the Commons this afternoon by a vote of 324 to 236. There was a sharp clash between Premier Asquith and Mr. Balfour, the Unionist leader, when the Premier was interrupted by Mr. Balfour's rising to a point of order in the debate. An uproar followed, Unionists and Liberals cheering or hooting their respective champions or enemies. The chairman at first refused to intervene, but finally heeded the Unionist protest and ruled against the Premier.

CANADIAN CANDIES PURE.

Government Analysis Shows Dyes Are Not Poisonous.

Ottawa, April 14.--That harmless dyes only are used in coloring candy made by Canadian manufacturers is the opinion expressed by Mr. McNeill, chief analyst of the Dominion government, who has just issued a bulletin giving the results of an analysis of 149 samples of highly colored confectionery purchased throughout the Dominion. The analysis has special reference to the use of coloring matter in drying candies, with special reference to metallic impurity and arsenic. "It is gratifying to report," says Mr. McNeill, "that only a single sample gave any reaction for arsenic, and that in a quite negligible trace and entirely harmless." Incidentally the nature of sugar is reported, and it shows that cheaper grades of candy contain from 5 to 70 per cent. of cane sugar for the softer varieties, and from 70 to 85 per cent. for the harder kinds. Other ingredients are of a harmless character.

Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer, who will spend the next four years in an ethnographic study of the Eskimos, plans to sail through the Northwest Passage and return by the Pacific coast.

DE LA VAL BERESFORD

Romantic Career of Brother of Lord Charles Beresford -- A Rancher in Texas and Western Canada -- Lady Flo Claimed Fortune.

El Paso, Texas, April 15.--The gate of the Ojitos ranch in Mexico for \$190,000 wound up the affairs of the estate of the late Lord Delaval Beresford, who chose to spend his life on a cattle ranch of 110,000 acres in Mexico, his companion a negro woman rather than in England.

Delaval Beresford left England when a young man, twenty years or more ago, because he did not like the restraints of the life he had been accustomed to. He wandered until he found a location that suited him. It was leagues from a railroad in the mountain fastnesses of the then almost unexplored "retches of northern Chihuahua, in Mexico. Why he went there and why he selected this location for his home he told nobody. He had money to buy the land which was worth less than 50 cents an acre, and he had money to buy the cattle with which to stock it.

Had Nerve and Grit

He was rough and ready at the cowboys say. He was an Englishman but he did not have the English ways. He was ready to ride with the hardy vaquero, and at night would sleep with nothing but another ear of corn and a bed and only his addressee for a pillow. That he was a lord, a member of the British aristocracy, nobody knew for years, but he was admitted as an Englishman with nerve and grit.

Whether his relatives knew where he was nobody knew. He never seemed to get any mail and he never wrote any business letters. He made friends of his Mexican vaqueros and their families and he soon became known in El Paso, for he made visits every once in a while to the city, and it did not take long for the people to become aware when he was here. On those visits he treated everybody he met, neither race nor color being barred.

But always he kept out of the spotlight. He did not spend his money in the big gambling houses or in the brilliantly lighted saloons, as other cowboys do when they hit town with purses newly filled from their cattle sales. Always the small saloons, the dives, were patronized. Delaval Beresford did not seek the best of society.

Accompanied by Negress

After one of these visits it was rumored that on his return to Ojitos ranch he was accompanied by a negress well known in the part of the city most frequented by the Englishman on his visits. When somebody explained that she had been taken down as his cook, that he was tired of the Mexican fare he had been getting.

The next time he came to town the negress was with him and the pair went to one of the leading hotels and applied for a room for "Mr. and Mrs. Beresford." But all rooms were engaged.

During the revelries the negress known to her associates as Flo, announced that she was Lady Flo, and that she was the wife of Lord Delaval Beresford, brother of the English Admiral Lord Charles Beresford. "We've gwine back to Old England and I've gwine to see de Queen; she has ter see me, 'cause I've de wife of a lord," she would tell her friends.

"Then it got to be common talk, everybody spoke soon of the couple as Lord and Lady Flo. The Englishman continued to take cattle and ship them to Canada and sell them at a good price, and accompanied by his black companion, he made regular trips to El Paso. He never denied the statements of the negress that she was his wife and she made purchases at the stores and charged them to the bill promptly. No more letters passed between the Englishman and his relatives back in England, than before the disclosure of his identity, however, and "Lady Flo" never made her trip to see the Queen.

Killed at Medicine Hat

In 1907 early in the spring, Lord Delaval Beresford took a train load of cattle to Canada to the market. Returning from the Canadian market the train on which he was a passenger went into the ditch near Enderley, N. Dakota, and when the list of dead was printed there appeared the name "Delaval Beresford, Mexico."

"Lady Flo" was in El Paso when the wires brought the news and at once went into mourning and proceeded to make preparations to take charge of the estate.

Will of Beresford

Inside of ten days a lawyer came to town from New York. The cables had been working and Admiral Lord Charles Beresford had acted. The body has been ordered shipped home and the lawyer was directed to take charge of the estate in the name of the surviving relations. A will was produced by the El Paso attorney who had done the legal business for the dead man and it left the entire estate to "my legal heirs," with the devise of "\$5,000, which I hereby bequeath to my faithful housekeeper, Flora."

The will was offered for probate in El Paso county, also in the courts of the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, but there was a protest filed by coun-

sel engaged by "Lady Flo." Statements were given to his newspapers that while she had never been married to Beresford she could prove that she was his common law wife. Hadn't everybody recognized her as the wife of the dead man and hadn't he promised that just as soon as he returned from Canada they would be married by a priest in Mexico. But the admission that there had been no marriage settled the case.

Ruled Out of Court

In Texas she was at once ruled out of court because the law prohibits the marriage of a white person to one of African blood, although among people of the same race common law marriage is recognized in court. In Mexico the common law marriage is not recognized, although there is no law against miscegenation. Thus the country was against her in the other and the probating of the will went forward.

Lord Charles Beresford then came over from London, made a trip to the ranch, visited Mexico City, consulted his lawyers in both countries and listened to all the stories about the past life of his brother. Then he sent a lawyer to see "Lady Flo," who in the meantime had appealed from the court's ruling in El Paso and was preparing to take the case to the supreme court, she declared it necessary to get her rights. The next day all the legal steps taken by the negress were stopped by Lord Charles Beresford who went back to England and the estate was offered for sale. It was later asserted that the negress received \$15,000, but it was never made a matter of record.

The negress is now living in El Paso, in a comfortable brick house on South Campbell street and she owns several similar buildings. On a big stone in front of her house are carved in letters large enough to be seen across the street the words: "Lady Flo." Thus El Paso has the only person of color in the United States claiming an English title.

The Beresford ranch was purchased by Edward and C. K. Warren of Three Oaks, Mich., who own an adjoining acreage of 120,000 acres.

STORM IN MANITOBA

Pavements Ruined in Winnipeg--Street Car Service Completely Demoralized -- A Terrific Ice Storm.

Winnipeg, April 17.--The summer storm that arrived on Friday and still retains the city in its icy grip, will cost many thousands of dollars. The asphalt pavement of Main street, from the Canadian Pacific Railway to the north car barns, has been so seriously damaged by the alternating thaw and frost that it is practically assured that it will all have to be relaid. The water inundated itself between the immense intersections of the car lines and then froze, heaving the pavement into mounds that in some places had to be chipped before the cars could pass and which when the snow and ice have melted away would render progress impossible or dangerous for horse traffic.

The street cars were yesterday able to proceed gingerly but the bumping seriously shook the motors, and it would not be safe to carry on a service for some days under present condition. The pavement on Main street, opposite the Empire hotel and on Sherbrooke was also affected in the same way. Where the lines have been embedded in stone, as is now being done throughout the system, where the tracks run over asphalt pavement, the frost has been resisted.

Both Saturday and today the car service was but a shadow of its former self. Today an attempt was made to provide the customary Sunday service, but the motorman admitted that they were running on conditions allowed rather than by schedule. No western cars were on the lines. The abattoir was the furthest point on Logan avenue that it was possible for a car to proceed to, the lines at that spot being heavily clogged with snow and ice. The St. Boniface cars ran in bunches. Some times it was an hour before one appeared, and then three arrived together. The motormen were voluble rather than explicit when asked the reason for this curious state of affairs, but it was gathered that the lines on Dufferin avenue were in a terrible state and that the constant attention of the sweepers and a gang of men were insufficient to maintain the line clear. The vagaries of the St. Boniface service provided some unusual happenings. In the evening two cars met at a point on the single track. The passengers waited patiently while the motormen indulged in a slanging match as to which of them was going to back his car for the necessary hundred yards or so. The thing was at length decided, apparently by force of picturesque oratory, and one of the cars proceeded and the other retreated.

RECIPROCITY.

The Pulpmong Situation Makes it an Active Question.

Washington, April 16.--The Canadian pulpmong situation has come to be a matter of absorbing interest with state officials and government tariff experts. Regarding a report last Tuesday that an order-in-council would very soon be issued prohibiting the

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exportation of ood pulp from the province of Quebec, nothing of an official character confirming this has reached here.

Basing their opinion upon utterances of President Taft and Minister Fielding at the conference held in Washington some weeks ago, although an agreement as reached by which Canada was to receive the minimum rates of her tariff act, government officials here are confident that after the adjournment of the Canadian parliament in about two weeks, negotiations will be opened for a treaty between the United States and Canada under which reciprocal advantages can be secured to both countries.

Such a treaty would undoubtedly cover a long list of subjects, one of the most important of which from the American point of view would be pulpmong. Intimations have been made from time to time that Canada would be willing to permit exportation to the United States of pulpmong in consideration for a material reduction in the American tariff on print paper, and hile no rate has been fixed upon as satisfactorily understood that the recommendation of 2 per cent made by Representative Mann at the last session of congress would be satisfactory to the Canadians.

Armed Vessels Prohibited.

Washington, D. C. April 16.--U. S. Secretary of Navy Meyer in a communication to the House of Representatives endorsed the former opinion of the Navy Department that the construction of navy vessels on the Great Lakes would constitute a violation of the Rush Bagot Treaty of 1817. This statement was in reply to a House resolution asking way the appropriation for the building of a gunboat in these waters, authorized in 1908, had not been expended. The United States and Canada Joint commission considered the question of the right to build vessels on the lakes in 1909. It became evident that Great Britain was prepared to stipulate total disarmament of the lakes, but the commission adjourned without final action and there have been no consequent steps.

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THE Bulletin of Farmery of I celled. Ottawa, census and day shows the quanti hands in t about 18.2 last year. 108,744,000 2083 per c of the els in 1908. Of oats t 141,499,000 as against 000 out of year. Of barley or 16,517,90 as against 3 out of 46.7. Of buck out of 7,80 per cent. of 2,075,000 bushels last. Of corn, duced in O at the end out of a too els. Of potato of 99,087,200 as against 111 bushels bushels last. Of turnips was 15,93 per cent. of 107,7, 20.18 per cent out of 101,2. Of hay a per cent. of 377,100 tons or 3,552,000 of the crop. It is estim the wheat 1909, equiva was of mere 90.86 per cent; of bar 51,489,000 bushels, being wheat, 87.42 bushels; of 15,096,000 bushels, 100 per cent. of 15,096,000 bushels of the crop in quality, r and only one in the pr kitchen an wheat on fa per cent. b of a total p cis, as agai cent. Of o cent, being 000 bushels 45.93 per ce els last year 37.58 per c of 31,358,000 600 or 33.65 999 bushels. The repo Trade and C half ben in points west ed March 3 bushels of 092,600 bush or 3,741,000 same date 61,008 cars wheat, 91,52 of oats, an bushels of 1. Of the tot the North-W 94.48 per c of oats 95.13 95.44 per c of highest per wheat, oats wheat, 97.53 barley. In end of Ma wheat as ag year, of oat 715,000 bush against 7,14 13,224,00 as of turnips 4 as against 3. In Quebec a on hand, of 14,000,000 b 14,671,000 as of turnips a against 3.67 the Maritim hand of oat 089,000 bush 10,970,000 as of, of turnip as against 3. The figur glancing of 3 year are the The perc the farm in chantable of the crops in exception be