Wednesday, March 23, 1910.

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AN INTERESTING PAPER ON ALFALFA GROWING

Professor Bedford States Proper Method of Cultivation--Great Feed for all Kinds of Stock-- A Clover for Country with Light Rainfall -- When and How to Cut and Cure it.

The majority of the Western farmers are of the opinion that none of the clovers will succeed in Western Canada, whereas nearly all of them will give fair returns if properly sown in suitable soil. Clovers of all kinds may be made of great service to our farmers; they yield excellent forage for all kinds of farm stock, while at the same time enriching the soil. The clover plant in common with all other legumes have the ability to collect free nitrogen from the air and to store it up in their stems and roots, and actually leaving the soil richer than it was previously. Clover also improves many soils mechanically, the roots penetrate deeply and break up the hard subsoils and bring up fertility from a great depth; clover also fills the soil with roots which become excellent plant food as soon as they decay. This additional humus is also useful for holding moisture for future crops. Clover owing to its dense foliage, greatly aids in keeping down weeds. Very few of them can force their way through a heavy crop of clover. I have never found it necessary to introduce clover bacteria into the soils of this country, apparently it is present in the soil through all parts of the province.

Alfalfa clover is by no means a new plant as it has been cultivate for two thousand years, both the ancient Grecians, and Romans knowing it well. The latter esteemed it highly for feeding their war horses. It is at the present time cultivated largely in Italy and Spain. Alfalfa is pre-eminently a dry land plant and has always made the most rapid progress in countries having a somewhat light rainfall, although introduced into England over two hundred and fifty years ago it is still very little grown there. The plant of alfalfa is not at all like the red clover plant, being more erect in its habits. The blossoms are purple instead of red, and the leaves are smaller. The most striking feature, however, in this clover is its very long tap root, which has been known to reach five feet in one summer. This extensive root system enables the plant to thrive and produce a good crop of forage even on sandy soil and in a climate of light rainfall. The crowns of the alfalfa plant, from which the stems grow, increase greatly each year, until at the age of five years as many as thirty stems are produced from each plant largely increasing the yield of fodder.

This plant is a very decided perennial as fields have been known to remain productive for fifty years ,and in this country, when planning to grow a field of it, arrangements should be made to leave it unbroken for at least five or six years. The seed is expensive and it will never pay to grow it up as we do timothy and other grasses Seeing that the seed is expensive and the crop likely to occupy the ground for some time, great care should be exercised in preparing the land and sowing the seed; the soil should be plowed fairly deep in spring and well harrowed; the plants are more delicate when young than most grasses, and rough soil is a great objection, and low wet land is very unsuitable.

Although it is possible to grow a fair crop of this clover with a nurse crop of grain, we have always had the best results from sowing it without a nurse crop of any kind. Our usual practice is to plow grain stubble late in May, harrow once, then sow the alfalfa broadcast by hand or with a Thompson wheel-barrow seeder and harrow a second time. I would prefer sowing the clover with a drill when possible. This has been accomplished, I understand, by mixing the seed with a quantity of chopped grain and sowing the mixture with a common grain drill.

When sowed on spring plowed stubble the volunteer grain and weeds come up quickly. These should be cut with a mower when about a foot high and the cuttings left on the ground. They should not be raked off as they will act as a mulch and help to keep the moisture in the ground. Very shortly after the weeds have been mowed the clover will come up thickly, and the plants should be strong and well rooted by fall. In weedy land it may be necessary to cut the weeds again during the summer. This frequent mowing not only keeps the weeds from going to seed, but also encourages the clover to send out fresh stems, increasing future crops. A crop of clover is not usually obtained the first season, and stock should not be pastured on it until it is at least a year old. Although quite hardy when well established, the young plant is somewhat delicate the first year and should not be pastured closely the first fall, but considerable stubble left to catch the snow.

It is very important that alfalfa should be cut for hay on the very first appearance of the bloom. The stalks are then quite tender. The hay will be of the best quality and the aftermath heavy. If cut when the blossom is well advanced, the hay will be woody and the aftermath light. The leaves of this plant are easily broken from the plant and the hay should be cured as much as possible in the coil, and not handled more than is absolutely necessary. Ic can always be cut twice in this country and in a very favorable season three times. The yield is usually from 2½ to 3 tons of hay per acre. Cut early and well cured, all classes of stock one ton are ed, all classes of stock are very fond of it. In the United States one ton of it is worth three tons of prairie hay. Even hogs will eat this clover, and it is ideal for dairy cows. With stall fed steers it will take the place of bran, cottonseed meal, etc., as it furnishes the farmer a feeding material rich in protein.

There is no way in which alfalfa can be utilized beter than by hog pasture A good crop will support ten hogs per acre, if it a little grain hroshrdl per acre if a little grain is fed with it; it is somewhat soft feed for them if fed without grain. The Kansas experimental station fed alfalfa hay in connection with grain and made 868 lbs. of additional pork from a ton of hay. Pigs at the same station fed with very little grain in addition to alfalfa pasture, made a gain of 776 lbs. of pork for each acre of pasture. Fed to brood sows, either as hay or pasture it prevents poor, sickly litters and keeps the sow in good health. The hay is excellent for sheep, but they are liable to bloat on the pasture if turned into the field when the clover is wet or frosty. After cutting the clover it is an excellent plan to run a disc harrow over the field, but the harrow must be set so that the discs run nearly parallel, so as not to cut too deeply. There are several varieties or strains of alfalfa offered on the market. Perhaps the most suitable for this country are: Grimms alfalfa and Turkestan alfalfa; northern grown seed is preferable.—Prof. Bedford in Grain Growers' Guide.

FIELDING FOR ALBANY

Will Meet President Taft and Arrange Solution of Tariff Muddle — Canada Wants Fair Deal.

Ottawa, March 18—The invitation from President Taft to Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, to meet him as his guest at Albany tomorrow or Sunday, which was received here this evening is hailed with great satisfaction as pointing a way out of the impass which has existed between the two countries on the tariff question for the past ten days.

Throughout the whole of the negotiations with respect to the present difficult and complicated situation, the government while insisting on its right to maintain its fiscal independence in making tariff bargains with other nations, irrespective of what the United States tariff law may be, has also been ready to deal in a friendly and conciliatory way with Washington in trying to maintain friendly trade relations, while not yielding in any way the principle at stake.

Canada is prepared to do anything that can be done consistent with national self-respect and fair play to avoid a tariff war which is no more desired on this side of the line than it is on the United States' side.

Hon. Mr. Fielding will meet President Taft at Albany, and it is believed that as a result of the conference of the two representatives of neighboring countries which are both anxious to live on friendly terms, a way out of the present difficulty will be found. It is believed that the invitation from President Taft would not have been sent unless he was hopeful that any proposals he might contemplate as a means of overcoming the inelastic American tariff law would be acceptable to the Canadian government.

Canada's views of the whole question as explained to the tariff delegates from Washington here two weeks ago are thoroughly understood by President Taft. The present proposal to meet half way between Washington and Ottawa is taken to mean that some practicable and mutual satisfactory compromise can be reached. The commonsense and business interests of the north countries are averse to a tariff war. Both influences, working through the medium of a frank and friendly conference of the two statesmen should result in reaching a conclusion equally desired by both sides.

As to the details of President Taft's proposals for a way out, nothing is available here. It would not be surprising, however, if some minor concessions which would not affect Canadian industries at all, but which would rather tend to help the Canadian consumer and which would not practically affect the general principle for which Canada is contending, will form the basis of negotiations at Albany.

This, coupled with the probability of a general revision of tariff relations between the two countries in which Canada can hope for freer access for her natural products in the American market than she how obtains, would probably satisfy all parties.

Mr. Fielding will leave for Albany early tomorrow morning. It is understood that at the conference the larger question of beter trade relations with Canada will be broached by President Taft. Canada has for many years been seeking freer markets in the States for her agricultural products which are now practically shut out by a prohibitive tariff wall The movement in the States for a revision of the tariff downward in the interests of the general consumer to counteract the present high cost of living makes the time opportune for such negotiations.

Both countries stood to lose by a tariff war; both countries will gain by a lowering from the unnecessary and unprofitable trade barriers to the exchange of commodities which each need.

Ottawa, March 18—Hon. W. S. Fielding has accepted President Taft's invitation to meet him at Albany to discuss tariff difficulties and will leave tomorrow for the capital of New York state. President Taft's offer is taken here to mean that he is determined there shall be no tariff war and that he has some proposal to make which he thinks Canada can accept with honor.

RAILWAY FOR NORTH

Hudson's Bay and Pacific Railway will be Built—Medical Officer now at Prince Albert.

Prince Albert, March 17—Dr. Reid, of London, England, with his wife and family arrived in the city this evening. Dr. Reid is here in connection with the Hudson Bay and Pacific Railway and will have charge as medical superintendent over all the construction camps in connection with the building of the road.

When interviewed here tonight, the doctor said: "You can tell the people that we havent come all the way from London to Prince Albert to play ping pong. We mean business, and I think that before many weeks or as soon as the frost is out of the ground, you will see the ploughs at work in building the grade of the Hudson Bay and Pacific railroad. I am not ready to give out much information as yet, and prefer to wait for Mr. Alwood, chief engineer, of London, England, and A. J. Taylor, contractor of New York.

"Mr. Alwood sailed from London the same day I did, but he sailed for New York and I for Canada. They will probably give you a good idea of what is being proposed to be done."

"Has the survey route been completed?" asked the reporter.

"A flying survey has been made," said the doctor, "but it is the intention of the engineer to organize survey parties to complete the survey as soon as he gets here."

"What route will be followed and what will be the cost of the road?" questioned the newspaper man.

The Route Selected

"The road will run from Edmonton to Prince Albert and from here through to The Pas and on to Fort Churchill; from there the line will run up through Athabasca. We propose opening up all the Athabasca territory, and we estimate the distance covered bythe new road will be 1,800 miles. The cost we expect will be $25,000 per mile, this including all expenses.'

"Will building be started from Prince Albert or from different points"

"So far as I know," said the doctor, "building will be done from four to five different centres, I expect from Prince Albert, Edmonton, The Pas and Fort Churchill. It is estimated to engage forty thousand men in construction work. A number will likely be brought in, but we hope to get the greater number in Western Canada. My work will be in connection with the medical department. I expect to have a large number of doctors located along the line and at the different construction camps. My headquarters will in all probability be in Prince Albert.

Dr. Reid stated that the company was a private one, and that a number of the directors had visited western Canada a few years ago. Everything, he says, has been decided upon, and the work of building the road will be begun without delay.

Militant Suffragette

Toronto, March 20—The woman who made a sensation at the prorogation of the legislature on Saturday by protesting against woman's suffrage being neglected, proved to be Miss Oliva Smith, a prominent British suffragette. She has thrice been imprisoned for militant methods, Miss Smith explained she was so accustomed to making interruptions in England, that it came natural, but she feared afterwards her course might be thought vulgar here. Miss Smith is a native of London, England. She is about 30 years of age, has a pleasant manner. She came to America a year ago; is a professional nurse, and received the Red Cross silver leaf for nursing miners in Cobalt during the recent typhoid epidemic. Local suffragettes condemn her course ,claiming that women here are to be given freedom of speech, and that woman's suffrage will be achieved in five years.

TROUBLE IN CABINET

Reporters Say that Grey and Haldan will Resign—Radical and Redmondite in Revolt.

London, March 17—The Redmonite and Radical forwards have again hung out the flag of revolt. They demand to be led unfalteringly against the Lords, in accordance with Asquith's Albert Hall pledge, without complication with the veto or budget or any other issue. They refuse to listen to the suggestion of Sir Edward Grey and other cabinet ministers for a simultaneous measure for the reform of the Lords.

"We are," said Redmond last night, "in for a revolution or in for a sham battle. We must use without scruple revolutionary tactics."

Sir Robertson Nicholl in the British Weekly puts the point even more plainly and says: "The Radical misgiving is due to the fact that the government is apparently determined not to approach the King and mean to spring upon the nation a scheme for the reform of the Lords." He adds: "The non-conformists' enthusiasm for the government is nearly worn out; unless some great decisive change is made the government will take their way to a general election on the road macadamized with broken vows."

Today's rumor is that Messrs. Grey and Haldane have told Premier Asquith they must resign if the cabinet yields to the Redmonite and Labor tactics which they contend leads straight against revolutionary legislation.

It is stated on good authority that Sir Edward Grey's resignation was in the hands of Premier Asquith some weeks ago, and was only suspended when Redmond put the pistol at the minister's head, to enable the cabinet to attempt to find a way out of the difficulty consistent with Redmond's and Grey's standpoints. This they find the greatest difficulty in doing.

WATERWAYS RAILWAYS

Toronto Minister Condemns Scheme — Ran as an Independent Candidate Again Proposition.

J. Galbraith, a Toronto minister, who unsuccessfully contested an Alberta constituency as an Independent Liberal at the last election, has been telling Toronto newspapers how the present crisis came about.

Mr. Galbraith is at present living at 295 Jarvis street, and in an interview he stated that he offered himself as an Independent Liberal candidate a year ago for the principal purpose of having the bill, which is now the basis of a government investigation, revoked. Mr. Galbraith was a clerk in the legislature when the bill was introduced, and he was in a position to examine it closely. The result was, he declared that he found it was a bill in which the interests of the people were not protected, and he heroically resolved to show the electors of Edmonton where the danger lay. He was defeated, however, in a three-cornered, or rather a four-cornered contest, in which two Liberals, one Conservative, and himself, an Independent Liberal, ran.

The Story Told

Mr. Galbraith's version of how the Great Waterways bill came to be foisted on an unsuspecting public is best told in his own words:

"I was in the office of the clerk of the legislature, and I saw the petition and draft plans of the railway, and I was satisfied that the interests of the people were not protected by it.'

Mr. Galbraith then related how he entered the field in the elections which followed shortly after the adjournment of the house as a George Brown Independent Liberal condidate.

"I was the first to critficize the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway bill," said he.

"The bill itself was the work of one man and his solicitor, instead of a corporation of responsible business men, and that left room for great exploitations to take place in the way of sales of town sites along the railway."

"Who was that one man you refer to?" Mr. Galbraith was asked.

"W. R. Clark, the Kansas bank president of the road. He practically drafted the bill to suit himself, and the government put it through. The bill was brought up in the dying hours of session and was given the three readings in one night. The members were not conversant with the technical terms in the bill, and did not see the plan of the railway.

Money Freely Spent

"I would not like to say much about the flotation,' went on Mr. Galbraith.

But he said enough to tell about a lot of smokers and concerts held in Edmonton just previous to the last provincial election.

"My gosh," said he, "I don't know where all the money came from to pay for all that! That may be made known when the investigation takes place.

"The trouble was, Premier Rutherford should have consulted all his supporters in caucus where they could have discussed the bill minutely, instead of taking the responsibility upon himself and the attorney-general. This eruption, which is on now, would have taken place then had they had the chance to consider it," added the former candidate.

Defeated Here, Too

Mr. Galbraith ran as a candidate for the board of education here in 1903 but was swamped here as well.

Asked if he would return to the West, Mr. Galbraith said he had not made up his mind on that point yet. H eis a barrister by trade, and one time worked on His Majesty's mails in Toronto.

NELSON OR CHURCHILL

Geo. R. Ray, Hudson Bay Man, Declares Nelson the Proper Outlet for Hudson Bay Railway—Better Harbor.

Winnipeg, March 18—Geo. R. Ray, mine manager of the Excelsior Coal Mining Co., Pinto, Sask., is spending a few days in the city. Previous to assuming charge of the company's mine at Pinto about a year ago, Mr. Ray, spent several years in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company at points on Lake Winnipeg and the Hudson Bay. When asked as to the future of coal mining in the Souris and Estevan districts, Mr. Ray replied that there would undoubtedly be an increasing demand for that class of coal in the future on account of the low price.

"You were formerly in the Hudson Bay service?"

"Yes, 8 years in all; 2 years in charge of Berens River, Lake Winnipeg; 3 years at Churchill; 2 years at York Factory and one year at Cross Lake."

"You were at Churchil 13 years and at York Factory, that is to say the Nelson River, 2 years, you should therefore be in a position to say which of the two rivers, the Churchill or the Nelson you think would make the better harbor?"

Nelson, Not Churchill

"The Nelson, undoubtedly," said Mr. Ray. "Why it would cost as much to make the Churchill into a serviceable harbor as it would to make the Nelson into one and then you wouldn't have anything like the harbor you would have at the Nelson. On each side of the Churchill River is a range of rocks which would make it exceedingly expensive to enlarge the harbor, which of course would have to be done as at the present time there is only room for one ship to lie there. When the company's ship "Pelician" is lying there, there is no place in the river for another ship to lie at low tide. Then again the Churchill River sets fast very early in the season. I have crossed it at its mouth on Nov. 16th and it does not go out till late in the spring. I was going to say, but it is the middle of June and therefore summer. Of course I do not set myself up as an authority, but I have my own opinion in the matter."

"And what is your opinion, Mr. Ray?"

Heighth of Folly

"Well, I think it would be the height of folly to fool with the Churchill River when you have a harbor on Hudson Bay. Why not spend your money on a river that you can make something of and not one which at its best is only a one-horse affair? Do you know that a good jumper could almost jump across the rocks which run out from the east shore at the mouth of the Churchill? Well, it is so; do you know also that an ordinary row-boat could not go up the river more than 7 or 8 miles? Well that is also true, it is too shallow."

"You seem to strongly condemn the Churchill River as a harbor?"

To which Mr. Ray assented.

Delegates Chosen

Canora, Sask., March 14—A convention of the Conservatives of MacKenzie was held at Canora today at which seventy-three delegates from all parts of the constituency were present. The convention was called for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the convention at Ottawa in June and twenty were selected, all of which are prepared to attend.

D. A. Duncan, of Yorkton, president of the MacKenzie Conservative association was in the chair and F. Pawlett acted as secretary. After the business of the convention was completed W. D. Dunlop of Yorkton, seconded by C. D. Livingstone presented a motion expressing unbounded confidence in their leader, R. L. Borden, and thanking him on behalf of the MacKenzie Conservatives for the stand he took on the naval question. The meeting adjourned with the singing of the National anthem.

Special Notice.
BETTER THAN SPANKING.
Spanking does not cure children of bedwetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 98 Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money, but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

Jolly's Spring Herb Tonic
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50c PER PACKAGE
Sold Only by Jolly's 3 Drug Stores. Write, Come or Phone.
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3 DRUG STORES
Phone 165 Masonic Temple, Phone 287 South Railway St. Phone 473 Dewdney St.

SENTENCED FOR BIGAMY

First Wife no Use for Erring Husband—Prisoner Receives very Light Sentence.

Portage la Prairie, Man., March 16—The sessions of the spring assizes here today were enlivened to no small degree when the case of Joseph Larose, charged with bigamy, was being disposed of. The sentence, two weeks in jail, was also considered highly humorous by those in the court room.

Larose pleaded not guilty when the charge was first read to him, but after part of the evidence was taken he changed his plea to guilty, and threw himself on the mercy of the court.

Mary Magdaleni Ashalemie, of Stonewall, wife number one, and Mary Boyer, of Portage, wife number two, were in court, and when the prisoner pleaded guilty, Chief Justice Howell called them forward and addressed them. His Lordship explained that Mary Magdaleni was "it" and that Mrs. Boyer had no claim to be considered a wife. Mary Magdaleni stated firmly that she did not want Larose, while Mary Boyer expressed willingness to live with him forever, and to love, honor and obey.

Justice Howell informed the prisoner that it would be as well for him to go on living with wife number two, but he had broken the law, and a punishment must be meted out.

GREAT RACE BY ACOOSE

Grenfell Indian Forces Swede to Break World's Record—Shrubb's Record Badly Beaten.

New York, March 15—Gusta Ljungstrom, the sawed-off Swedish champion distance runner, won the twenty mile professional race at Madison Square Garden last night. He breezed into a sensational victory from seven of the world's greatest distancers and shattered all records for the distance. He won by two and a half laps from Paul Acoose, of Grenfell, Western Canada, and set a new worlds record of one hour, forty minutes and fifty-eight seconds and three-fifths.

The best time ever recorded before for 20 miles in any kind of a race was one hour, fifty-three minutes and forty-two seconds, by Lenhurst, one of England's premier distance runners. Acoose also came under the old record, while Jim Crowley, the powerful Celt, was third, a lap and a quarter in the rear of the Canadian Indian. Percy Sellen, of Toronto, was fourth, while Fortunatio Zanti, the Italian champion, walked in a poor fifth.

Fred Meadows, who was heavily backed, gained a lap on his entire field before the fifth mile had been covered, but in the seventh mile he became subject to coughing fits that subsequently compelled his retirement. Frank Clarke, of County Mayo, Ireland, attempted to stick to Meadows during the first mile and a half, and he dropped out. Thurejohanson, a Swedish runner, ran well up among the leaders for fifteen miles, but in the sixteenth his right ankle weakened. He could bear the strain for but a half hour more, when he strolled off the track.

Ljungstrom equalled Meadows' record for 11 miles, and thereafter the records began to topple. Every mark from the eleventh to the twentieth, with the exception of the fifteenth was surpassed. At the fifteenth mile Ljungstrom was only two-fifths of a second behind Meadows' record.

From the sixteenth mile on, Ljungstrom bettered the previous runs by more than five minutes. First Crowley's record for 16 miles went overboard, and then Holmes' mark for 17 miles was bettered by more than five minutes. Shrubb's records for the last few miles were put in the shade.

Mill Merger

Lindsay, Ont., March 20—A huge cereal merger has been formed, embracing eight large milling companies. The merger was announced here today. It will be called the Canadian Cereal and Milling Company, and the head offices will be in Toronto. The companies are: Tillson Company, Tillsonburg; Flavelle Milling Company, Lindsay; P. McIntosh and Sons, Toronto; James Wilson and Sons, Fergus; Walter Thompson and Sons, London; Woodstock Cereal Company, Woodstock; D. R. Ross and Son., Embro; Martin Bros., Mount Forest; J. D. Flavelle, of the Flavelle Milling Co. of Lindsay, is president.

NO INTEREST IN LAND

Rogers Reads Letter from Dr. Montague—Famous Express Parcel Explained.

Winnipeg, March 16—Before the Manitoba house prorogue this afternoon, Hon. Robt. Rogers made a statement in regard to the letter Dr. Montague produced at the Foster-McDonald libel suit intimating that Hon. Robert Rogers and Premier Roblin received a share from the lands of Manitoba and sold by the Union Trust Co.

Rogers read a letter from Dr. Montague, in which he said that a number of years ago he endeavored to form a private syndicate for the purpose of buying some lands belonging to the Manitoba and the North Western land grant. He asked Rogers and the Premier to join him. Afterwards the lands were turned over for investment of the Forester funds, and it was agreed that as regards the lands about which he had spoken to them, that the matter should be left in such shape that they might be interested in it if they wished.

Dr. Montague adds: "Hence the mention of your name in the document referred to, and as to the making of which neither of you were aware."

Dr. Montague says in the letter that the plan was turned down by Rogers and Roblin. The land he procured from the Manitoba government was bought at the ordinary rate and on the usual rate. Even discount for cash was refused.

Rogers also made a statement as to the insinuation made in the House the day previous, by Johnson as to the acquirement of his wealth. Mr. Johnson said that he knew that in November, 1902, Mr. Rogers received from the South Express, a package valued at $50,000. Mr. Rogers said that previously to 1902 he had been interested in mining companies at Kenora.

The bonds of one company were placed with a New York broker. The boom flattened out and the bonds were returned to him. This, to his recollection, were the bonds referred to.

Orange Platform

Calgary, March 17—The meeting of the Alberta Grand Lodge Orangemen in session here passed the following resolutions this afternoon as the political platform for members: Absolute separation of church and state, no sectarian school system; equal rights to all; English to be only official language taught in schools o registered in schools or legislatures; fidelity to the British flag and constitution in all legislation regarding the army and navy; the unswerving support of any legislation tending towards imperial federation; the encouragement of immigration from the British Isles and desirable subjects from northern Europe; rigid scrutiny with the object of checking undesirables; an immigration policy that will remedy the evil of foreigners colonizing and thereby retarding their development into good citizens; public inspection of all institutions receiving grants from the public treasury; the enactment and amendment of laws which tend to the curtailment of vice; retention of the Bible as necessary to the administration of oaths; the full recognition of all marriages performed by qualified clergymen of any denomination or any other person vested by law with that power, and penalizing of any interference with marriage ties because of religious differences.

After Trade

Berlin, March 16—The cessation of the Canadian surtax on German goods is the one topic of the hour in commercial circles here and great exporting firms are energetically seeking travellers and agents with an intimate knowledge of Canadian conditions, men familiar with trade practices of the Dominion, and especially of the rapidly developing communities in the middle far west, being engaged at fancy salaries and despatched to the field of operation equipped to conduct one of the most active business campaigns Germany ever waged an foreign soil. They will be preceded by an avalanche of catalogues and other advertising matter, printed in the Canadian language, offering unprecedented inducements to Canadian buyers to establish connections with German houses. All branches of German trade expect a boom in Canadian orders.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia