

THE TRUE WITNESS

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Post Printing & Publishing Co. MONTREAL, CANADA.

MONDAY, MAY 28, 1884.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. Monday, 29th, Octave of the Ascension. Tuesday, 30th, St. Felix, Pope and Martyr. Wednesday, 31st, St. John the Baptist, St. John the Evangelist, St. John the Apostle and Evangelist. Thursday, 1st, Pentecost or Whitsunday. Friday, 2nd, St. John the Baptist, St. John the Evangelist, St. John the Apostle and Evangelist. Saturday, 3rd, Whit-Monday. Sunday, 4th, Octave of St. John the Baptist, St. John the Evangelist, St. John the Apostle and Evangelist.

TO OUR FRIENDS

We take pleasure in presenting THE TRUE WITNESS this week in a complete new dress from the celebrated type foundry of Miller & Richard. The paper is also printed on new and improved presses recently purchased. Our large and constantly increasing list of readers will, we are confident, be pleased to see these evidences of progress and prosperity in THE TRUE WITNESS, now entering on its thirty-sixth year. During all these years we can truthfully say it has been faithful to its principles and never faltered in its mission. Its devotion to duty has been most generally regarded by the Catholic people in whose interests it is published, and to day its circulation is greater than the combined issue of all the other journals of its class in the Dominion. We say this in disparagement of our esteemed contemporaries; they are doing good work and have our best wishes for success and long life. We take this occasion to thank our patrons for their generous support and our numerous agents for their valuable aid in extending the circulation of THE TRUE WITNESS. While thus expressing our gratitude for past favors, we would urge all our friends to renewed effort in securing new subscribers, and thus enable us to add still further to the usefulness of the paper. Let each of our present subscribers endeavor to secure one new name, and thus enable us to double our present list.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Catholic Union and Times of Buffalo, has entered on its thirteenth year under the most favorable auspices. Its new dress is neat and handsome and its evidence of prosperity well deserved. Its able and genial editor, Rev. Father Cronin, is to be congratulated on giving to Catholic journalism such an excellent paper as the Catholic Union and Times.

The Irish Parliamentary Fund intended for payment of members who cannot afford to give time and service for Ireland without compensation for loss of professional income, is growing in favor, and is being well supported in the Irish counties and in many of the United States; but in Canada there seems to be nothing doing towards making it a success.

Desertions in the British army are becoming quite common. There were no less than 3,717 during last year. The rising generation does not seem to take kindly to military service as evidenced by the fact that desertion is prevalent almost exclusively among the very young soldiers. Of the 3,717 cases reported for 1883 only 617, or just one-sixth, were those of men having seen over three years' service.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland lately addressed letters to four Ulster magistrates—Colonel Waring, D.L., Sir William Miller, Mr. McClintock, and Mr. Black—severely reprimanding those Orange worthies for the part they took in promoting the disturbance in the recent Orange and National riots at Londonderry. There is considerable indignation in Ulster at this snub to the self-styled loyalists, and there is rumor that the censured magistrates of the Peace will throw up their commissions in disloyal disgust. It is both singular and strange how Orange loyalty meets with such little appreciation from the English Government.

A British Parliamentary return just issued shows the number of electors in Great Britain

upon the register now in force. The total is 2,660,444 in England and Wales, 331,264 in Scotland, and 230,156 in Ireland. These figures plainly show the unfairness and inequality of the existing franchise which obtains in the United Kingdom. Ireland with over a million and a half more of a population than Scotland, has one hundred thousand electors less than her sister island. England, with a population only about five times as great as Ireland, has over ten times the number of electors accorded to the latter country. The four borough constituencies of Birmingham, Liverpool, Lambeth, and Glasgow have some fifteen thousand more electors than all Ireland put together.

We published in our issue of last week a letter from a reliable correspondent, who enters an indignant protest against the conduct of the Canadian Pacific Railway management and of the contractors, in compelling the laborers employed in the construction of the road to work on the Lord's Day. This correspondent says that "to such an extent has this system of petty tyranny been practised, that the 'bosses' were instructed to discharge all who refused to comply with such arbitrary demands. The 'bosses,' or foremen, were, no doubt, instructed by the Government or contractor in carrying out that part of the programme, from the fact that in every case where a poor fellow refused to work on Sunday, he was promptly dismissed from the works, and under the necessity of waiting till pay day for his wages." If the facts are such as related, a reform is undoubtedly in order. The country is not in such a hurry for the completion of the road that the law of the Sabbath should be unnecessarily violated, and that undue hardships should be imposed upon the laborer.

An evening contemporary in its Quebec correspondence published a statement, alleged to have been made by the Hon. Mr. Lynch in the course of a debate, and which reflected severely upon our Jewish fellow-citizens. The following are the words which our contemporary's reporter put in the mouth of the Hon. gentleman and at which the Jews generally took umbrage: "The province of Quebec is poor, its sources of revenue might be multiplied and impoverished, but it had not descended so low in the scale of commercial honesty as to indulge in such Jewish transactions as this." These were neither the words nor the sentiment of Mr. Lynch, but were the convenient fabrication of the reporter. As some indignant letters have been published in the press on the question, and as Mr. Lynch's impartiality and fair-mindedness have been assailed on the strength of the fabrication, the honorable gentleman took the pains of denying from his seat in the House having made any such statement. He said "he was reported in the Montreal Star to have made use of remarks calculated to reflect on and be disrespectful to an important and respectable element of our population our Jewish fellow-citizens. He did not use the remarks imputed to him, and all who knew him were aware that not only did he not make those remarks, but that they were utterly foreign to his nature. He entertained the highest possible opinion of our Jewish fellow-citizens, for whom he had the warmest regard and affection, and it would pain him exceedingly if anything he might have said should be construed to reflect upon them."

When the extension of the Franchise Bill was considered by the House of Commons on Tuesday, Lord Randolph Churchill, who aspires to the Conservative leadership, bitterly reproached the noble pig-heads of his party for the narrow-mindedness of their views on Ireland. Lord Randolph refused to follow his party in support of their indecent amendment to exclude Ireland from the operations of the bill, and said he had no fear of the result of enfranchising Irish agricultural laborers, and expressed the hope that the Conservatives would not alienate the good opinion of the Irish by supporting the amendment. This common-sense stand of Churchill has set the despotic old Tories wild with rage and indignation. The amendment was rejected by 322 to 137. There is a strong impression that the result ought to kill any attempt on the part of the Lords to throw out the bill on the ground of the inclusion of Ireland, but in well-informed circles it is admitted that the hereditary legislators have practically made up their minds to ignore the popular will of the Commons and to strangle the measure from the start. They will attack the bill as a whole and not as affecting Ireland. It is needless to point out that the Irish members look forward to whatever happens with absolute indifference. If the Liberals remain in and pass the Franchise Bill, well and good; if the Conservatives throw it out, well and good, too; for the Irish party will then have a phalanx of at least seventy-five men; and such a phalanx can command its terms from a Conservative just as from a Liberal Government. It speaks well for the sagacity of the tactics of the Irish party, that they are now in a position to be absolutely independent of the vicissitudes of English politics, and that they alone of all the parties in Parliament have a future about which there is no uncertainty, but everything absolutely secure.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Daily Witness, from time to time, gives vent to some very queer things about Catholics. Thus, for instance, in yesterday's issue, it tells its unsophisticated readers that "schism is rapidly developing in the Roman Catholic Church of this Province, for which the Ultramontanes may thank themselves exclusively." It must be a queer schism that can neither be felt nor seen. The only schism that exists is in the feverish brain of our deluded contemporary, with whom the wish is father

to the thought. After making this false statement, the Witness produces the following labored absurdities; they are so comically ludicrous that we quote them in full:—

"The mass of the people have been anxiously trying to bring their Romish profession, if not into harmony, at least into possible co-existence with the ideas which the ordinary intelligence of the age forces upon them. They wish to carry on a free, popular government, to read current literature, to develop commerce and still be 'Catholics.' If the Jesuit press would let them alone, they might go on trying this incongruous experiment for a century or two. But by the truly religious no such experiments are to be allowed. Every newspaper writer that dares acquaint himself with history or take note of science, or who favors religious toleration, is to be simply hounded out of the church along with all who agree with him. This is undoubtedly a noble work, and it bids fair to go on gloriously. Good Catholics, on the other hand, may dispute the conclusions between the Messrs and the Kermesses and the veneration of St. Louis, but they must not have anything to do with those who study the secrets of nature and who are displaying to a wondering world the wonderful works of God."

An intelligent or fair-minded man would scarcely believe that a paper religiously and temperately inclined could fabricate such false and intemperate statements unless he saw a need of them; but there they are in black and white, pure and unadulterated from the columns of the pious journal. It takes a great brain and a big head to originate the idea that the Catholic people are anxiously trying to bring their "Romish" profession, if not into harmony, at least into possible co-existence with something or other. Such absurd nonsense is seldom met with outside of insane asylums. It is a stark and played out contention on the part of ignoramus or hypocrites that Catholicism is antagonistic to free and popular government, commerce and education, and the Witness degrades itself in flouting the dirty epithet of bigotry and prejudice. Our contemporary bears the fairest of testimonies and practices the basest and most contemptible deception on its readers when it says that no newspaper writer dares acquaint himself with history, or take note of science or favor religious toleration, without being hounded out of the Church along with all who agree with him. This is lying, not so much with a vengeance as with meanness. As to the offensive language contained in the Witness article, we have nothing for it but supreme contempt. We are only interested in correcting its false statements and its misinterpretation of facts.

THE INDEPENDENT PRESS.

There seems to be at present an epidemic extending from Niagara to Ottawa of journals professing independent views and cutting away from party lines. The latest comes in the journalistic firmament are the Echo, of Niagara, and the Sun, of Ottawa. The latter, edited by Mr. Carroll Ryan, one of the most pungent and forcible writers in Canada, comes out in its first issue like Minerva from the front of Jove, perfect in matter and make up. It is a very handsome sheet, and under the management of Mr. Carroll Ryan, will fill a place in Canadian journalism that has heretofore been void. The talent to edit a spicy brilliant paper on high pressure American principles, is not found in any very alarming abundance among these fossilized specimens of dignified dullness, misnamed journals, in this Canada of ours; but as Mr. Ryan possesses a strong personal magnetism that gathers around him men of originality and ability, he will undoubtedly have a brilliant staff that will give his venture a more than local reputation. In his salubrity to the public he defines his position as being independent of party, making the statement that "blind devotion to party, and the fierce struggles of factions, which have alternately bullied and bribed their way to place and power, too long have sapped the moral strength and debased the manhood of our people." He believes in neither party, but does not think that both have reached a final stage of total depravity as their respective organs represent, and he thinks that public men and public affairs can be discussed with endurance and without acrimony. He intends to be abreast of the times, taking for his motto, "He only lives truly who lives in the spirit of the times, and moves forward as it moves."

Mr. Carroll Ryan can put more concentrated fire into smaller compass than any writer on this continent, and possesses all the qualities of a Leboncheur, Paul de Cassagne and Rochefort, and we believe the upholders of wrongs which he sets about to reform. The Echo of Niagara comes out on rose-tinted paper and assumes to be an impartial judge and critic, following with watchful eye the politics and movements of the two great parties which at present divide the political allegiance of the people of Canada. It aspires to be the advocate and exponent of "Imperial Federation." In following this political Will of the Wisp, its constituency must be naturally limited, as this idea is confined to a few enthusiasts who fancy that colonies, like crabs, go backward, and instead of each decade making them more independent and self-reliant, it would, according to their doctrine, rivet the chains of dependency upon the neck of the people of Canada. If this be the position on which this colorful de rose venture is to feed, its days of publication will not be long in the land, and like unto the sea that smiteth the west wind, the inference is that it will smite the wind of Imperial Federation a precious long time before it grows fat by the operation.

LAND-GRABBERS IN AMERICA.

The aristocratic and land-lord class in Great Britain, regarding their domain as neither improvable nor remote, and taking a keen look into futurity, have for some time past been quietly absorbing the fair fields and virgin forests of the new world. Millions of acres have been purchased by these foreign lords at immigrant prices, and are held not for the mere pride of possession, but in the calcula-

tion of profit. These vast tracts of land are let out to people who are willing to become tenants. According to an authority on the subject the tenant system prevails to such an extent that there are now two hundred thousand more tenant farms in the United States than in Great Britain. The system of free grants has been systematically abused on an astounding scale. It is not the hardy immigrant, but the rich capitalist that this free land falls to. The evils of this arrangement have fortunately declared themselves in good time, and vigorous action is already being taken to compel the United States Government and Congress to take proper measures to disappoint the designs of the land-grabbers and avert the calamities that follow in their wake. Congressman McAdoo, of New Jersey, and Senator Van Wyck have taken the initiative of prevention—the former introducing a bill absolutely prohibiting the sale of federal lands to foreigners, and the latter a measure restricting the ownership of American land by foreigners to 640 acres. At first sight, the Congressman's idea would seem to be the impulsive to be the most effective; but on due consideration it will be seen to be too extreme and would act as a two-edged sword, striking at friend and foe alike. It would form an unbearable obstacle in the way of legitimate effort for independence by deserving immigrants. It would force the foreign settler of any nationality to remain for any number of years a hewer of wood and a drawer of water, when he might at once rise to the dignity of an occupier and cultivator, with profit to himself and benefit to the State. On the other hand, Senator Van Wyck's measure meets all the difficulties. The limitation to 640 acres would be sufficient for all practical purposes. It would let in the immigrant cultivator and it would keep out the speculative landholder. There would be no displacement in this restricted area, for either or both to fence themselves and their family system on the free soil of America. By this measure, therefore, would the cultivation of the land be encouraged, and the fair blessing of alien landholders could be forced to wither and decay. These land-grabbers have become so audacious and so emboldened by the ease with which they were allowed to carry on their depredations, that they have actually enclosed millions upon millions of acres without the shadow of legal title, caring nothing for the obstruction of public travel and intercourse. Commenting on this state of things the Christian Union says:—"Some of these squatters are wealthy corporations, several of them are foreign corporations. The Arkansas Valley Cattle Company have thus fenced in a million acres; the Prairie Cattle Company (Scottish) upwards of a million acres. Among the absentee landlords who have thus taken possession of our public domain is one Marquis. In Kansas entire counties are reported to be fenced in. In Wyoming one hundred and twenty-five corporations are numbered among the intruders. Neither township nor county lines, neither private rights nor post roads, are regarded by these wealthy and powerful squatters. Men whose previous settlement interfered with these unthoughtful enclosures are threatened with 'boycotting' if they interfere. Post-coaches are turned miles out of their way, or obliged to open and close gates put across the public highway with no more color of right than could be claimed by the builders of a barricade in a city street. From fencing in grazing land these trespassing landlords have gone on to take possession of timber lands and cut the timber, and of agricultural lands for cultivation. Esau-like settlers are sent out; and with an impudence which fairly takes one's breath away, these trespassers forbid trespassing with such notices as 'The ——— who opens this fence had better look out for his scalp.'"

Evidently the land question is ripe in the neighboring republic, and the time has come for speedy and earnest action to put an end to the abuse by which alien lords and capitalists gobble up American land without limit.

SIR RICHARD AND CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

Canada has just taken another step towards independence. A mass meeting of the citizens of Toronto was called by the leaders of the Liberal party to discuss the public administration and the general political standing of the Dominion. The meeting was largely attended and great enthusiasm marked the proceedings. The speaker of the occasion was Sir Richard Cartwright. His speech was a masterpiece of political criticism of the administration of Canadian affairs from an opposition point of view. It was comprehensive, well thought out and well delivered. This effort of Sir Richard is destined to mark an era in the history of the Liberal party and, we may say, of the Dominion. Among the distinguished and prominent men in public life in Ontario, but more particularly among the titled servants of the crown, Sir Richard has the honor of being the first to unfurl the flag of Independence and assert Canada's right and readiness to assume national sovereignty. Sir Richard has given evidence that he is a close observer of the movements and progress of political thought in this country, and that he is neither unwilling nor fearful to lead it to its proper and final realization. It is but a short time ago that no public man or poet could breach the question of independence without being howled down by an obsequious press and treated as a person "disloyal" to the Queen and a traitor to Canada. There are no doubt a few old fossilized Tories still inclined to howl and rage; but there is no longer any terror in their howling, nor any potency in their rage. The future of Canada can now be fearlessly and honestly discussed. There is no harm in such discussion, but much good. Most men with any enlightenment and candor must admit that our present relations to Downing Street are not destined to be maintained to the end of time, nor even to the end

of the century. We have got to make up our minds to pass from the colonial state to something higher sooner or later. Those who will contend that we should remain a mere colony, have a rather narrow conception of our duties and our aspirations as an intelligent and as a free people, and of our possibilities as a growing country, rich and prosperous. The opinion is fast prevailing that the present system of colonial tutelage must give way to independence. In the growth and development of this sentiment did Sir Richard Cartwright find the inspiration for his Toronto speech, and the rule for his future political guidance. Examining our situation, in its various aspects, he pointed out that Canada has one of three roads to travel—annexation, Imperial federation, or independence. Sir Richard did not entertain any idea of Canada remaining a simple colony; he discarded it as unworthy of consideration. But as to the other three political goals, he spoke in plain and emphatic terms.

Asto annexation, Sir Richard declared himself strongly opposed. In his eyes such a combination would be an ignominious surrender of our individuality and nationality. It would be one form of national suicide. However great the people of the United States and however excellent their institutions, there is enough vitality and strength in Canada to ensure more than the mere merging of our national existence in that of the American Republic. "I am not in favor," said Sir Richard, "even if I were better convinced than I am, that it would be for our material advantage of berthing our birthright for a mass of postage. Whatever the history of the United States may be, it is one which we have no part in; and I believe it is true of nations as it is of individuals, that neither men nor nations live by bread alone, nor by mere material considerations; and therefore, though I cannot ignore the fact that there are among us some who, under the pressure of misfortune, may desire to seek that refuge, I can only say that I should regard it as a distinct lowering of our position, as much so as if one of you owning a small farm were to sell it to a richer neighbor and agree to become a tenant of the land which you formerly held and controlled." As to the scheme of Imperial federation, Sir Richard, although considering it to be deserving of consideration, did not think it practical but found many obstacles in its way, and that would make it very difficult of ever being carried out. Neither of these plans being possible, Sir Richard, amid tremendous cheering and wild enthusiasm, declared that we might as well at once begin to turn our attention to the task of preparing ourselves for the duties of independence.

"There can be no doubt whatever," he said, "that as we grow and our country becomes more consolidated, our people will naturally aspire to a more independent form of existence than we now have; and 'for myself,' Sir Richard added, "I have begun to think that this is a question which may well be faced and may well be discussed." This patriotic utterance of the Knight of Napanee will find a responsive echo in the heart of the Canadian people. It is the safest plank that any political party could incorporate into their platform. By right of initiation it belongs to the Liberals; but if the party, as a whole, hesitate or delay to adopt it, they will eternally regret their timid hesitancy and procrastination. Sir John will hoist the standard of independence before they know it, just as he did the flag of the National Policy, when he was not afraid to proclaim from every housetop and hustling, "If the N. P. will hurt England, why, so much the worse for British connection, but we must look out for Canada first, last, and always." As it was then so will it be again.

FREE CANALS AND THE GRAIN TRADE.

Free Canals are the necessity of the hour, and the sooner the Dominion Government returns a favorable answer to the petition of the Montreal Board of Trade and the Corn Exchange for the abolition of tolls on our artificial waterways, the better for the business interests of the country. Sir John A. Macdonald evidently is not fully alive to the facts of the situation, or he would be more in haste to lay the question before his Cabinet and let them settle it at once. The whole carrying trade of the Dominion is going to the dogs. Sir John does not seem to realize it. He does not see our steamship companies making preparations to send their steamers to Philadelphia, others to New York, and more of them to the dry docks, all owing to the dullness of trade and the want of freight along our canals. Besides the larger ocean vessels, there are numerous tugs and barges lying idle for the same reason—nothing for them to do or to carry. Since the abolition of the tolls on the American canals and the inauguration of cheap rates on the railways, Canada has not only been unable to compete, but it has lost about fifty per cent. of its grain trade to the United States. Ten years ago more flour passed over Canadian routes in one season than will now be carried in two. In 1873 the aggregate exports of grain and flour over the St. Lawrence route was 17,900,570 bushels, while last year they were only 11,070,293. From present indications these figures will be almost diminished by half for 1884. This is not very promising. The statistics show, on the other hand, that the increase in the exports from American ports, during the same period of ten years, ran from 71,913,879 bushels in 1873 to 139,403,470 bushels in 1883. But it will be advanced that grain does not depend upon the canals for cheap transportation but upon the railways, and that consequently the maintenance or the abolition of the tolls could not effect any material change in the amount of freight to Downing Street are not destined to be maintained to the end of time, nor even to the end

lowing table, giving the amount of grain carried over both water and rail for the past five years:—

Table with 4 columns: BY WATER (Bushels, p.c.), BY RAIL (Bushels, p.c.), and Total. Rows for years 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883.

These figures make it clear that the railways enter for very little into the question of the present collapse of the grain carrying trade of the country.

Freight is not proud and will always travel by the cheapest routes, and nothing can be much cheaper than free waterways. If freedom from tolls were added to the other advantages of our Canadian waterways, western freight would irresistibly be directed towards them. In an interview with Captain Gaskin, agent of the Montreal Transportation Company, Sir John Macdonald expressed a fear that if the abolition of the tolls were granted it would lead to nothing, as the steamships would increase their ocean rates as they did when the canal tolls were reduced before, by which action on their part the effect of the reduction was destroyed. We don't think that the steamship companies would be guilty of such suicidal policy again. The tolls are to be abolished more for their benefit than for that of anybody else, and if they are ready to annul the effect of the abolition, why so much the worse for themselves. In any case, the Government might provide against any increase in steamship rates consequent on the abolition of canal tolls. There is, however, but little fear of the companies repeating their error in this regard, for, as Captain Gaskin pointed out, there is too much steamship competition at present to admit of such steps being repeated. In this agitation for free canals it must not be considered that Montreal alone is interested. The question is one of much wider importance and significance, and it is one of national moment local interest. Montreal alone will not suffer from a decrease or extinction of the grain trade, but the whole country along the St. Lawrence route. The following incident will be proof sufficient of this contention. Yesterday afternoon a deputation of the citizens of Kingston waited upon the Premier previous to his departure for the capital and laid before him their position as affected by the present stagnation, or rather blockade, in the grain trade. They discussed the question from a local standpoint, stating that about 10,000 vessels visited the city annually; that they caused to be spent about half a million dollars; that a large number of people depended for a living upon the forwarding companies; that if the tolls were not taken off vessels would not come to this port; that the forwarding companies would have to lay up their boats, and that these results would be disastrous. It is clear from this that the country at large is interested in having free canals—a free route through Canadian territory to the Atlantic. The Government should neither hesitate nor delay in granting it.

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

We invite the attention of our readers to a perusal of the fourteenth annual statement of the Ontario Mutual Life, which we publish this week, and from which all well-wishers of this popular Company will be pleased to learn that another year's prosperous business has been experienced, notwithstanding the depression which existed in most branches of trade during the Company's fiscal year, ending Dec. 31st, 1883.

It will be observed that the number of policies now in force is 5,241, covering assurance to the amount of \$6,572,719.71, and that, after making provision for all liabilities in the Actuaries' table of mortality, and 4 per cent. interest—a standard higher, we believe, than that of any other Canadian company—there remains a net surplus to the credit of its policy-holders, of no less a sum than \$43,711.65.

The growth of this company from its establishment in 1870 up to the present time has been of the most satisfactory character, showing that its affairs have been uniformly conducted with the greatest prudence and economy, while its management has been, at all times, marked by a degree of vigor and progressiveness, which has not only deserved, but commanded success, alike creditable to its founders, its board of directors, its officers, and its staff of agents.

Starting without any capital and depending on the excellence of its plans alone, the company has, within the comparatively brief period of fourteen years, attained dimensions which entitle it to take its place among the best, largest, and most successful life companies of Canada; and this is due, in a great measure, to the promptitude with which the company has always paid its death losses on the completion of the claim papers, and without availing itself, in any case, since its organization, of the sixty or ninety days of grace which most companies take in the settlement of their losses. We have much pleasure in recommending The Ontario Mutual Life as a company thoroughly honest, financially sound, honorable in its dealings, and every way worthy of the patronage of intending insurers.

THE BIRTH-RATE OF THE DOMINION.

The most interesting chapter in the second volume of the Dominion census for 1881, which has been issued only quite recently, is undoubtedly that which deals with the birth rate among our diversified and scattered population. The statistics of the natural increase of the Canadian people are based on the returns obtained for the twelve months ending April 1st, 1881. They are in the main satisfactory and promising, giving Canada a medium place between the heaviest and lightest-