The Toronto World

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DISTINCTION WITHOUT DIFFERENCE.

Perhaps the most appropriate commentary which can be made on the amended clauses of the autonomy bill regarding separate schools is that it passes the wit of men to see wherein they differ in essentials from the original proposals. The phraseology has been varied, the voice has something more of the suave accents of the wily Jacob, but the hands laid upon the rights of the new provinces are still the rough hands of Esau. In short, the vaunted compromise is no compromise at all. The Liberal members from the west have proved no match for their wary and plausible opponents, and they have been wheedled into an abject surrender of the very points which should have been most vital. It is incredible that the country will calmly accept this betrayal of provincial rights by the men whose imperious duty it was to insist upon them in their entirety. The new clauses leave every objection hitherto taken to the original proposals untouched, and raise others which promise to be fruitful of dissension in time to come.

The original clauses were certainly objectionable enough, but they at least proceeded on the straightforward theory that the Dominion parliament had power to impose what conditions it pleased upon the new provinces. They established separate schools upon the provinces and guaranteed them a rateable proportion of public money while making no provision for public control. The new clauses apparently proceed on the assumption that the Dominion parliament has a right to fix the interpretation of the constitutional documents of Canada, and to make its interpretation of equal authority with the imperial acts themselves. A more extraordinary theory was never set up by responsible legislators who are themselves bound by the very statutes they undertake to construe. The Dominion parliament has no power whatever to read into the expressions of the Confederation Act any other than their true meaning, as that may be judicially determined from the act itself and any subsequent acts of the imperial parliament. For the Dominion parliament to usurp the functions of the privy council is simply to stultify itself at the bidding of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The compromise clauses most assuredly are intended to accomplish just what the original clauses did. These, no less than those, restrict the right of the provinces to decide upon their educational systems and limit their control over their schools; they establish a separate school system in perpetuity and secure for the separate schools a rateable share in the appropriation or distribution of public money for education purposes. An endeavor is indeed made to provide that the separate schools shall remain on their present basis, at least, presumably, that is the intention of the vague language of the first and second sub-sections of the amended clause. What it really means, probably not even the devisers themselves know, and still less what the effect of the provision may be on the future of education in the provinces. The whole confused and difficult situation which has been created demonstrates the folly of interfering with local rights in the matter of education and is fraught with serious and indeed dangerous possibilities. This pretended compromise should be as strongly opposed as were the original proposals, and when it is seen in its true light should intensify the agitation for provincial freedom.

HUMBUGGING METHODISTS AND PRESBYTERIANS.

The Christian Guardian is after The Globe; if it looks a little farther it will find another newspaper owned by nearly the same interests—electric and franchise-holding—that has been using the Methodist Church as a cloak to cover up raids on municipal rights. Puffs, notices, pictures, etc., are handed out galore; lectures by editors are delivered in the church parlors on the relation of the press to the church; smug editorials are printed about pious effort adorning daily journalism; once they've gained a foothold these papers turn down and deny the dearest of all public rights, liberty and religious equality, and the complete severance of church and state. The politicians bestow public franchises to public franchise grabbers; the franchise grabbers turn in their newspapers to support the politicians who bestow the franchises—they are even prepared to justify the separate school clauses of the autonomy bills.

The Presbyterians and the Methodists of this country have a record for steadfastness in the matter of civil and religious equality; it is just as well that they should know that The Globe and The Star newspapers are owned by "business men," who have intimate relations with politicians. The "business men" will sell out the dearest rights of the people for "another franchise." Canada is governed to-day by an alliance between "a solid Quebec" and a "business ring" in Toronto, and the Presbyterians and Methodists are asked by a bogus newspaper friend of these two denominations to justify the alliance at the expense of religious equality and complete separation of church and state.

GLOBE'S NOISELESS CAMPAIGN.

Lest the public get in a quandary over The Globe's position on the autonomy question, that mobile newspaper comes out with a clear and unmistakable statement. The Globe is considerably annoyed at the obtuse public, who never will be able to know just what Globe editorials mean unless a commentary is issued with every one. And if the public is bound not to understand, the organ is determined to go about its own way uninfluenced by the "exigencies of party politicians or the hysteria of sectarian zealots."

From The Globe's explanatory editorial we learn that it stands for provincial rights created and secured by the B.N.A. Act. It says, too, in plain language, that the new provinces do not come under the separate school obligations of section 93, clause 1, of the B.N.A. Act; that the educational clauses in the first draft of the autonomy bills are ultra vires of the federal parliament.

This was the opinion that the public came to after reading The Globe's first article on the separate school bills, and surprise was manifested when the paper rather chided the opponents of the measure for their active opposition. The Globe is opposed to the autonomy bills, but intends to oppose them in a gentlemanly manner. It cannot agree with the "sectarian zealots" or "party politicians" who are anxious to defeat the measure, no matter what the consequences may be to the politicians who fathered it. In fact, The Globe wants the opponents of the bills to put on gum shoes and speak in a whisper. Loud talking might possibly injure the politicians at Ottawa.

Now that The Globe has made itself thoroly clear and explicit, those who are fighting for provincial rights and for the fredom of the West will perhaps look for it to join in the chorus of indignation and protest. But The Globe may disappoint these people, as it has eased its conscience, and will not join in the babble of the multitude.

Did The Globe ever know of the people defeating the schemes of the politicians without making a mighty outcry? Public opinion is effective only when it is loud enough to be heard at a distance.

CANADA'S WHEAT MAKING AMERICAN TRADE.

The New York Journal of Commerce, commenting on the proposition of Senator Hansborough of North Dakota regarding the drawback upon imported Canadian wheat said:

"The legislation as proposed by the senator from North Dakota is just such a measure as our Canadian competitors would have welcomed with open hands, and, in fact, it has been announced that the Canadian government has been petitioned to pass a law to put a tax on wheat exported. The tax was to be executed for the purpose of stimulating the manufacture within its own limits, so as to make it a flour exporting country, the above giving the best means of employment to its laborers, and thus control a large part of the markets abroad as against the United States.

"The statistics prove that only 48,000 bushels of spring wheat were received at Minneapolis during the months of September, October and November last, from Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota; and from all other sources the same grades of wheat received at Minneapolis during the same period reached the enormous total of 3,000,000 bushels. This country exports 15,000,000 bushels of flour annually. The revenue return to the railroads is quite a handsome sum, quite enough to make or break some of the trunk lines that are looking for this tonnage."

In a commercial sense it is a vital necessity to United States millers, machinists, dealers in lumber for barrel manufacture, cotton, linen and paper bag manufacturers, many railroad shareholders, railroad employes, steamship companies and allied industries to obtain a sufficient quantity of Canadian spring wheat at the lowest figure obtainable. A letter written by Secretary of the Treasury Shaw to the legislature of the State of North Dakota, in part says:

"If I understand the Dingley law correctly, it, in effect, says to the American producer, artisan, and farmer, You shall have protection within the American market. Whoever invades the American market must pay duty upon the articles with which he makes invasion. But the same law says to the American exporter, If you will employ American labor, pay American wages, you shall have every possible advantage in your effort to reach foreign markets. You shall have free iron, free lead, free wool, free hides, free wheat, free everything, except labor."

There is no ambiguity in these words, they are written by one in high authority in the United States. Strenuous efforts are being put forth across the line to prevent Canada largely increasing her manufacturing resources. Is there any real reason for the fear expressed by some of our grain growers in the Canadian west that the price will be lowered should an export duty be placed upon our wheat?

Heavy orders from Japan continue to pour into Minneapolis milling companies. One of the big concerns last Thursday received an order for 20,000 sacks, and a second order came in on Saturday for the same number, both consignments to leave the Pacific coast in April and May. Another firm received orders for over 60,000 sacks of flour, and other companies report a proportionate business. The inference is that the bulk of this flour will be low grade.

It must be borne in mind that the low grade is often the most difficult to dispose of. It certainly would have to be toned up with some of Canada's spring wheat. Canada is in a position to supply the increasing demands from the orient with the best, medium and low grade flour on the best terms. The Canadian railroad system and steamship routes place Canada in an enviable position to dominate and control the eastern markets across the Pacific. But if we let the Americans grind our wheat we will lose it all.

CUBA, "THE LAND OF SUNSHINE."

Sir William Van Horne, who has just returned from a visit to Cuba, states that Canadians are obtaining a great foothold in that country. This is not to be wondered at considering the advantages that Cuba offers, advantages to the capitalist, because he has absolute security in the land values there; to the workingman, because it affords an easy opportunity to procure a home and a future that can be obtained in no other country in so speedy a time; to the merchant, because if his business or his health has failed him, a Cuban plantation will give him a handsome return without laborious work, and in a climate that is exactly suited to his health. The Canada-Cuba Land and Fruit Company are offering lands in one of the most fertile provinces in Cuba at $10 per acre. These lands are situated in the most fertile portion of the island, land that is suitable for fruit growing as well as tobacco, and land that, properly cultivated, will yield immense returns. Cuba has great advantages over California and Florida in regard to the markets for its products. Cuba is only a distance of four days by steamer from New York, where every product of the island finds a ready market at a fair honest price.

The Canada-Cuba Land and Fruit Company own 70,000 acres of the richest land in the Province of Pinar del Rio, one acre of which land produced last year $2700 in tobacco. The company is only selling 10,000 acres at the price of $10 per acre. Seven thousand acres of this are already sold, and when the second ten thousand acres are put on the market the price will be $20 per acre, so it will be greatly to the advantage of intending settlers to make their purchases as speedily as possible. The lands offered for sale can be made productive within an exceedingly short time, as it is abundantly watered by numerous springs and fresh water streams.

Everyone is aware of the vast improvements that Sir William Van Horne and his associates have made in the Island of Cuba, and it is those who become the first settlers that will reap the early benefits. Intending purchasers should call upon or write to Mr. George F. Davis, manager and director, Canada-Cuba Land and Fruit Company, 106 King-street west, Toronto, who will furnish all information in regard to this fertile country.

E. F. CLARKE TESTIMONIAL FUND.

E. B. Osler, M.P., acknowledges the following additional subscriptions:

Amount previously acknowledged	$16,514
P. Leadley	15
G. H. Waller	5
W. Kelly	10
H. Kelly	5
D. Pike	5
J. Marshall	5
A. McCuley	5
Well Wisher	1
T. Blackstraw	1
W. A. Langton	5
An old employe who has not forgotten	2
R. J. Score	25
A Friend	25
Toronto Branch No. 1 Federated Association of Letter Carriers	50
Prof. W. Clark	5
Allan Cassels	10
A Widow	1
	$16,689

NOT KNOWN YET.

Editor World: What was the total vote at the last Dominion election, and who wins the Calcule Company's prize; or has the Trust and Guarantee Company decided the matter yet? Please answer in The World. A Subscriber.

Kendall, March 20.

The official announcement of the total vote has not yet been received by the Trust and Guarantee Company. A World reporter was shown correspondence to the effect that the announcement would be received from Ottawa in a few days.

WARDEN GILMOUR EXPLAINS.

Editor World: To-day's World gives a misleading report (no doubt unintentionally) of my remarks last night at the Normal School. I did not mention industrial schools in any connection whatever. There will always be a residue of boys, many of them defectives, who have no home, and for this class the industrial schools are doing good work. We are opposed to institutional life for children, except as a last resort, and we believe that the number committed to institutions could be lessened with benefit to the community.

J. T. Gilmour.

March 21.

EXPRESS RATES.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, replying to the deputation of fruit growers last week, is thus reported in The Weekly Sun:

"Dealing with the matter of the control of express rates by the railway commission, Mr. Fisher said: 'That question has already been under consideration, and what has been said here adds to the reasons why express rates should be brought under the control of the railway commission. It is quite possible the change asked for may be brought about. Personally, I would feel disposed to support the change, if proposed; I say personally, because as a member of the government, I am obliged to acquiesce in the combined judgment of the government, but I believe the proposal is right, and, if an entirely free agent, I would move in that direction.'"

A GOOD DEAL OF NONSENSE

About "Blood Purifiers" and "Tonics."

Every drop of blood, every bone, nerve and tissue in the body can be renewed in but one way, and that is, from wholesome food properly digested. There is no other way and the idea that a medicine in itself can purify the blood or supply new tissues and strong nerves is ridiculous and on a par with the fol-de-rol that dyspepsia or indigestion is a germ disease, or that other fallacy, that a weak stomach which refuses to digest food can be made to do so by irritating and inflaming the bowels by pills and cathartics.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets cure indigestion, sour stomach, gas and bloating after meals, because they furnish the digestive principles which weak stomachs lack, and, unless the deficiency of pepsin and diastase is supplied, it is useless to attempt to cure stomach trouble by the use of "tonics," "pills" and "cathartics" which have absolutely no digestive power, and their only effect is to give a temporary stimulation.

One grain of the active principle in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3000 grains of meat, eggs and similar foods, and experiments have shown that they will do this in a glass bottle at proper temperature, but, of course, are much more effective in the stomach.

There is probably no remedy so universally used as Stuart's Tablets, because it is not only the sick and ailing, but well people who use them at every meal to insure perfect digestion and assimilation of food.

People who enjoy fair health take Stuart's Tablets as regularly as they take their meals because they want to keep well; prevention is better than cure, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do both; they prevent indigestion and they remove it where it exists. The regular use of one or two of them after meals will demonstrate their merit and efficiency better than any other argument.

The One Sure Cure For Worry

Is To Create New Nerve-Force, and Build Up a Reserve of Energy in the System.

People don't willingly fall into a condition of brooding and unhappiness. Worry is a disease that creeps in when the sustaining power of the body fails to maintain a reserve of mental vigor. Hence the root of these fretful, worrying tendencies is really an insufficient supply of nourishment in the blood.

The blood plays havoc with the stomach, kills digestion and so impairs the nervous system that every organ of the body suffers; that's why worry is so deadly and destructive to health.

To cure the "worry habit" you must re-create and re-build those tiny blood and nerve cells that have been exhausted and overworked. It's because Ferrozone supplies the necessary building material that it stops worry and nervousness. Ferrozone is a perfect food for the blood, a nourishing tonic for the nerves, an ideal restorative for those in a weak, run-down condition. You feel its quickening influence almost instantly, you increase in strength and nerve force, and at once feel that a powerful medicine is developing strength in your exhausted system.

For women who are pale and hollow-cheeked, Ferrozone is a perfect boon. It supplies fortitude and reserve of energy that surmounts all difficulties. Busy, toiling men who feel the need of an uplifting, stimulating tonic, find in Ferrozone all they require, because it builds up the general health and instills renewed vigor into body and mind alike.

Mrs. P. C. Spencer of Beverley, Ont., writes: "About a year ago I was greatly run down. I suffered from severe headaches, and felt so completely worn-out and depressed that I thought it was walking typhoid. My appetite was poor, and my color was pallid, indicating that my blood was too thin. I found Ferrozone just what I needed. It increased my appetite, and made me stronger. All nervousness, dread and languor disappeared. After using Ferrozone a few weeks I felt like a new woman. It made me strong and healthy. No medicine did me so much good as Ferrozone."

Far better to take Ferrozone than to let your health run down. Get it to-day. Beware of substitutes, and insist on having nothing but Ferrozone. Price 50c. per box, or six for $2.50, at all dealers in medicines, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A., and Kingston, Ont.

At Crossing of the Sungari Linevitch Pitches His Tent

Directs Retreat of Three Armies and Disposes of Fresh Troops From European Russia.

St. Petersburg, March 21.—(1.15 p.m.)—Gen. Linevitch's headquarters has been established for the present at Chenchiawatzu, situated at the crossing of the Sungari River, whence he is directing the retreat of the three armies and disposing of the fresh troops of the fourth corps just arriving from European Russia. The protection of the Sungari bridge is vital to the salvation of the army, as the river is not fordable below Kirin, and once the line of the river is passed and the bridge blown up, the Japanese pursuit will be effectually checked.

At the same time the second army is falling back of the line of the railroad, while the first and the third, with the transports, are retreating along the Mandarin road to Kirin, both destroying bridges and roads and denuding the country behind them and making it impossible for the Japanese to live in the immediate wake of the retreat without their own commissariat.

The Japanese are advancing over the grand trade route, twenty miles west of the railroad. However, they could probably live on the country, the road just before the opening of the navigation of the Liao River being crowded with Chinese provisions on the way to market southward. Apparently it is a question as to which army will outmarch the other, altho the general staff seriously doubts the ability of Field Marshal Oyama's fatigued soldiers, with the difficulties of getting up guns, ammunition and provisions over the ruined roads, to continue the pursuit energetically.

No information is available regarding the strength of the Japanese column advancing along the grand trade route, but the war office says it is hardly large enough to constitute a menace with the dispositions Gen. Linevitch is able to make of fresh troops. Nevertheless St. Petersburg is in the dark as to the exact situation, and, considering the resourcefulness of the Japanese, there is constant fear that they may manage to get astride of the railroad and bar the Russians' retreat.

The Trade World, in an article reviewing the suspension of industry in Russia directly, or indirectly, produced by the war, the immense losses suffered as a result of the 350,000 tons of grain left rotting in the Volga districts, owing to lack of transportation and the hardships imposed upon the peasants by the many young and able-bodied men sent to the front, makes an earnest appeal for peace, saying: "Do you still think, gentlemen Chauvinists, of doubtful victories? Conclude peace and allow agriculture and industry to revive and set to work and regenerate the people. That is the victory Russia needs. Glory be to him who leads."

COSSACKS ON RAMPAGE.

Kaopontze, March 19 (evening), via Tientsin, March 20.—(Delayed in transmission.)—A Norwegian trader accompanied the Russian retreat to Tie Pass, and with a single companion crossed over to Fakoman, following the watercourses to avoid the Russian patrols from Hunghutzu. The Russians left Mukden with five columns of infantry, in the centre of which were two lines of commissariat, with artillery flanking the body, and cavalry acting as screens farther afield. The demoralized troops discarded their boots and equipments and abandoned their transport carts, left guns and carriages, using the horses to save as many as possible. All the last day at Tie Pass the Cossacks looted the booths of traders, sold champagne at a rouble a bottle, and smashed and burned everything unsaleable. They caught a Japanese spy, who, upon resisting, was killed. The guilty Cossacks were shot a quarter of an hour later.

RENNENKAMPFF SURROUNDED.

London, March 21.—Russian official circles in London are inclined to credit a Harbin story published in Paris, connecting the firing reported to have been heard yesterday about seven miles south of Tie Pass with Gen. Rennenkampff's division. The despatch from Harbin points out that the only explanation of a cannonade in that locality is that Rennenkampff has at length arrived at Tie Pass, where the Russian armies were ordered to rendezvous in case of retreat, only to find the place occupied by the Japanese. Consequently it is feared that Rennenkampff is surrounded.

A CORRECTION.

In The World of two weeks ago a paragraph appeared wherein it was said that John Crawford of London, Ont., was the party of that name referred to in a despatch from Hot Springs, Ark., and a statement was added and attributed to Mr. Crawford to the effect that he had once remarked that preaching was the best graft he (Crawford) ever had. The facts are that Crawford was not in Hot Springs at all and he denies positively ever having made any such statement as attributed to him above.

Rosslyn Marries Actress.

New York, March 21.—A London despatch to The American says: The Earl of Rosslyn was married to Miss Anna Robinson quietly in London to-day (Monday). The marriage was a great surprise. Lord Rosslyn was recently appointed secretary for Scotland. Miss Robinson has not appeared on the stage since 1901. She is a Minneapolis young woman.

"First Aid" to the Bowels

It exercises naturally the muscles that line the walls of the Intestines and Bowels.

These are the Muscles that contract when Food is swallowed, and that propel it through the Nutrition Canal, where it gives up its flesh forming material to the Blood.

Want of Exercise weakens and relaxes these Bowel-Muscles, just as it weakens Arm and Leg Muscles.

* * *

Old Dr. Cascaret goes directly after these Bowel-Muscles. He wakes them up just as a cold Bath would wake up a lazy person.

Then he works them (through the nerves) till they get so strong from that Exercise that they don't need any more help to do their duty.

But, Dr. Cascaret wants to be right on the spot, in your Pocket or Purse, where he can regulate these Bowel-Muscles all the time, in health, and out of health.

Because, even the strongest Bowel-Muscles may be overworked.

Heavy dinners, late suppers, whiskey, wine, or beer drinking, nervous excitement, sudden exposure to cold or heat, and a dozen other every day likelihoods tire the Bowel Muscles.

In such cases a penny Cascaret in time is worth fifty dollars worth of Treatment later on, to say nothing of the suffering, discomfort, loss of Business Energy, and loss of Social Sunshine it saves.

* * *

Cascarets carried constantly in your Vest Pocket, or in "My Lady's" Purse, is the cheapest kind of Health-Insurance, and Happiness-Promotion, that ever happened.

Contains six Candy tablets—Price Ten Cents a Box at any Druggist's.

Pleasant as Licorice to the taste, but full of Potent Stimulation for the Bowel-Muscles.

Big box of tablets (to re-fill pocket-box) at 50 cents.

You can try Cascarets FREE before you buy. Write for free Sample and booklet, "The Curse of Constipation," best ever printed on the subject. Address Sterling Remedy Company, 374 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 657

DOCTOR CASCARET
Office - In your own Vest Pocket
On call any Minute-Day or Night

OLD Doctor Cascaret is now ready to move into your Vest Pocket.

There, you can have his services on the instant they are needed.

Dr. Cascaret has lately decided to take this step nearer home.

Because so many persons, who pay for his services, defer using them till their cases become complicated, deep-seated and serious.

You know Dr. Cascaret is the "Star" Specialist in Chronic Constipation and Indigestion.

He undertakes to cure these for $1.00, or return the money.

But, he prefers to prevent them, and other resulting diseases, by timely treatment in their early stages.

* * *

When Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Headache, Bad Breath, Coated Tongue, Belching of Stomach Gas, or any of these forerunners of Indigestion appear, Old Dr. Cascaret wants to be right on the spot, in your Pocket.

He wants to check the coming trouble instantly before it can grow into a habit of the Bowels to be costive.

Ladies, who extend to Dr. Cascaret the hospitality of their Purses or their Dress Pockets, will be rewarded with a fine Complexion, and healthy Happiness.

These will fifty times repay for the trifling space occupied, and the ten cents per week of cost.

* * *

Dr. Cascaret guarantees to cure the most obstinate cases of Constipation and Indigestion, without discomfort or inconvenience.

His medicine does not gripe nor purge, nor create a drug habit.

Because it is not a "Bile-driver," nor a Gastric-Juice Waster, but a direct Tonic to the Bowel Muscles.

ON FLOOR OF LEGISLATURE SPECIALLY INVITED LIST

This Afternoon Promises a Brilliant Function at the Opening of the House.

The following is the list of those invited to occupy seats on the floor of the chamber during the opening this afternoon:

Mrs. Arthurs, Mrs. F. A. Anglin, Mrs. A. B. Aylesworth, Mrs. H. R. Alley, Mrs. J. E. Atkinson, Mrs. M. Alexander, Mrs. H. W. Auden, Miss Addison, Mrs. Annis, Mrs. G. W. Allan, Mrs. Frank Arnoldi, Mrs. Oliver Adams, Mrs. John Akers, Mrs. Murray Alexander, Mrs. H. B. Anderson, Mrs. E. D. and Miss Armour, Mrs. Albert Austin.

Mrs. W. H. Beatty, Mrs. C. R. W. and Miss Biggar, Mrs. H. Blake, Lady Boyd, Mrs. Walter and Miss Barwick, Mrs. A. Bolte, Mrs. W. R. and Miss Brock, Mrs. Burwash, Mrs. T. G. Blackstock, Mrs. H. St. G. Baldwin, Mrs. S. T. Bastedo, Mrs. G. A. Burnham, Hon. S. C. Biggs, Mrs. Armstrong Black, Mrs. James Baird, Mrs. Price Brown, Mrs. James Bain, Mrs. Walter Beardmore, Mrs. G. R. Baker, Mrs. G. C. Biggar, Mrs. Jean Blewett, Mrs. and the Misses Burritt, Mrs. E. Bristol, Mrs. T. G. Brough, Mrs. Acton Burrows, Mrs. Bunting, Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. E. H. Barnes, Miss Birchall, Mrs. Joseph Bascom, Miss A. Boyd, Mrs. Bernard Bryan, Mrs. and Miss Bell, Mrs. and Miss Baird, Mrs. A. Baker, Mrs. A. R. Boswell, Miss Constance Boulton, Mrs. J. R. Barber, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. A. E. Belcher, Rev. J. S. and Mrs. Brouhall, Mrs. Bradshaw, Mrs. Braithwaite, Mrs. Badgley, Mrs. Aemilius Baldwin, Mrs. Lawrence Baldwin, Mrs. R. W. Barker, Mrs. E. H. Bickford, Mrs. and Miss Boultbee, Mrs. Melfort Boulton, Mrs. Henry Brock, Mrs. Weston Brock, Mrs. George Brooke.

Mrs. W. and Miss Cassels, Mrs. G. R. R. Cockburn, Mrs. H. H. Cook, Mrs. A. M. Cosby, Mrs. W. C. Crowther, Mrs. Duncan Coulson, Mrs. David Creighton, Mrs. E. T. Coatsworth, Mrs. Thomas Crawford, Mrs. Lawrence Cosgrave, Mrs. J. D. Cayley, Mrs. W. A. Charlton, Mrs. J. R. Cartwright, Mrs. E. S. Cox, Mrs. Dr. Carveth, Mrs. V. Cawthra, Mrs. T. A. Chisholm, Mrs. J. L. Capreol, Mrs. A. Campbell, Mrs. and Miss Cruso, Mrs. T. D. Crerar, Mrs. George Creasor, Dr. I. Cameron, Mrs. Robert Cassels, Mrs. J. Cawthra, Mrs. R. C. Clarkson, Mrs. C. Cockshutt, Mrs. G. Crawford, Mrs. Lionel Clarke, Mrs. J. Cawthra, Lady and Miss Carling, A. H. U. and Misses Colquhoun, Mrs. Charles Clarke, Mrs. A. C. Crew, Mrs. J. Caven, Mrs. M. T. Clemes, Mrs. J. M. Cameron, Mrs. A. V. Cameron, Mrs. Cowan, Mrs. and Miss Crompton, Mrs. S. Corley, Mrs. and the Misses Carruthers, Mrs. G. Chambers, Mrs. Chalcraft, Mrs. F. C. and Miss Cayley, Mrs. Vaux Chadwick, Mrs. H. Carscallen, Mrs. G. E. and Miss Casey, Mrs. W. T. Caven, Mrs. R. T. Coady.

Mrs. G. T. Denison, Mrs. T. D. Delamere, Mrs. J. M. Delamere, Mrs. J. T. Davidson, Mrs. Grace Denison, Mrs. William Douglass, Mrs. W. Davidson, Mrs. J. W. Drynan, Mrs. George Dickson, Mrs. E. H. Duggan, Mrs. C. Denison, Mrs. J. and Miss Dryden, Mrs. Darling, Miss H. W. Dawson, Miss Dunn, Mrs. T. Davies, Mrs. A. Davies, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. G. D. Dawson, Mrs. C. R. and Miss Dickson, Mrs. H. A. Drummond, Mrs. E. A. DuVernet, Mrs. H. Drayton, Miss Davies.

Lady Edgar, Mrs. R. Elmsley, Mrs. Willis, Mrs. T. Eaton, Miss Eastwood, Mrs. M. C. Ellis, Mrs. L. E. Embree, Mrs. W. C. Eddis.

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