

THE JOINT PROPOSALS MADE BY THE PROVINCIAL PREMIERS

Asking Larger Subsidies From
Dominion Treasurer

ALL SIGNED THE RESOLUTION

The Increase Amounts to \$2,143,812—Imperial Legislation May Be Needed.

Ottawa, Jan. 29. — The resolutions which the provincial premiers have submitted to the Dominion Government in their demand for greater consideration from the Dominion treasury are as follows:

"Whereas, at the time of the passing of the British North American Act, 1867, and the subsequent enactments affecting the same, it was impossible to foresee the development of the Dominion, and to fix in a definite and unalterable way the distribution of the revenue so as to make sufficient provision for the central government, and furnish the various provinces with the means adequate to carry on their local affairs.

"And, whereas, it was the evident intention of the framers of the union act, as expressed in the Quebec resolutions of 1864, and in the debates at the conference, that the Dominion should be made adequate financial provisions for carrying on the affairs of the central government and those of the various provinces.

"And, whereas, the financial resources of several of the provinces, as determined by the various provisions of the union act, and of the other statutes governing the matter, are no longer sufficient to meet the expenditure necessary to carry on the public affairs of the provinces, and to promote in an efficient manner their development and progress.

THE PRESENT SUBSIDIES.
"And, whereas, under the various statutes now governing the financial arrangements between the several provinces and the Dominion, a specific subsidy is payable to each province as follows:

Quebec	\$80,000
Nova Scotia	70,000
New Brunswick	50,000
Manitoba	50,000
British Columbia	25,000
Prince Edward Island	20,000

"And, whereas, this subsidy was granted to the provinces for the maintenance of their governments and legislatures but is entirely inadequate for the said purposes, and in order to attain the ends for which it was granted, it was necessary to increase it, and apportion it as hereinafter provided.

"And, whereas, in addition to the specific subsidy above referred to, the various provinces are allowed by the union act, and by subsequent enactments, an annual grant of 80 cents per head of their population as established for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec by the census of 1881, and for the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island by the last decennial census.

"And, whereas, this subsidy was granted to the provinces in consideration of the transfer to the central government of their customs and excise duties.

"And, whereas, the revenue of the Federal Government was in 1881, \$15,087,928, of which the sum of \$11,530,983 was from customs and excise duties, and the revenue in 1901 was \$51,029,994, of which the sum of \$38,245,225 was for customs and excise duties.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.
"And, whereas, the population of two provinces for which the basis of calculation of per capita subsidy under the census of 1881 was increased as follows:

Provinces.	1881.	1901.	Increase.
Ontario	1,292,091	2,182,947	786,856
Quebec	1,111,566	1,648,898	537,332

"And, whereas, this increase of population has imposed upon the said provinces heavier burdens in order to meet the increased cost of administration of justice, legislation, education, agriculture, public works, charities, etc., and the other urgent demands which modern conditions impose upon them.

"And, whereas, no corresponding increase of subsidy has been granted notwithstanding the additions to the revenues of the Federal Government.

RIGHTFUL INCREASES.
"And, whereas, it is but fair that in order to meet such increased expenditure, the annual per capita subsidy should be calculated according to the population of the several provinces as follows:

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certained by the preceding decennial census.

"And, whereas, several of the provinces are not in a position to provide by taxation or otherwise for the additional expenditure required, and are not expected to contribute for local purposes more than a certain portion of such expenditure.

"And, whereas, the additional subsidy to be paid by the Government of Canada would be more than reimbursed to them by the additional customs and excise duties collected for the Dominion treasury from the increased population attracted to the country.

PREMIERS' PROPOSALS.
"Be it therefore resolved: (1) That this conference is of the opinion that an equitable basis for a settlement of the subsidy to be yearly paid by the Dominion to the several provinces for the support of their governments and legislatures, and in lieu of allowance of 80 cents per head heretofore paid, may be found in the proposal following. That is to say:

"(a) Instead of amounts now paid, the sums hereafter payable yearly by Canada to the several provinces for the support of their governments and legislatures to be as follows:

"(a) Where the population is under 150,000, \$100,000.
"(b) Where the population is 150,000, but does not exceed 200,000, \$150,000.
"(c) Where the population is 200,000, but does not exceed 400,000, \$180,000.
"(d) Where the population is 400,000, but does not exceed 800,000, \$190,000.
"(e) Where the population is 800,000, but does not exceed 1,500,000, \$220,000.
"(f) Where the population exceeds 1,500,000, \$240,000.

LAST DECENTENAL CENSUS.
"(b) Instead of an annual grant per head of population now allowed, the annual payment hereafter to be at the same rate of 80 cents per head, but on the population of each province, as ascertained from time to time by the last decennial census, until such population exceeds 2,500,000, and at the rate of 60 cents per head for so much of said population as may exceed 2,500,000.

"(c) The population ascertained by the last decennial census to govern, except as to British Columbia and Manitoba; and as to these two provinces, the population to be taken to be that upon which, under the respective statutes in that behalf, the annual payments now made to them respectively by the Dominion are fixed.

"(d) The population by the census ascertained to be greater; and thereafter the actual population so ascertained to govern.

"(e) The population ascertained by the last decennial census to govern, except as to British Columbia and Manitoba; and as to these two provinces, the population to be taken to be that upon which, under the respective statutes in that behalf, the annual payments now made to them respectively by the Dominion are fixed.

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No Danger.

Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis, Official Analyst to the Dominion Government, has proved by analysis that "Sunlight Soap is a pure and well-made soap, and has a thorough cleansing power, without danger to the clothing or skin."

Clothing is worn more in the wash than in use where common soaps are used, and the hands are liable to eczema. Try Sunlight Soap—Octagon Bar—next wash day, and you will see Prof. Ellis is right. No one should know better than he.

quarters of a million dollars the higher subsidy brings us."

REPRESENTATION IN THE COMMONS.
Ottawa, Jan. 29.—The formal presentation of the resolutions at Quebec conference did not conclude the business of the provincial delegates with the Dominion Government. The New

REINFORCEMENTS FOR ADEN, ARABIA

Troops Sent From India to the Garrison There—Plan to Explore the Blue Nile.

London, Jan. 29.—Reinforcements of troops have been ordered to sail from India for Aden, Arabia, with the object of strengthening the British garrison there in consequence of the increase in the Turkish forces in the disputed hinterland. No conflict, however, is anticipated.

UP THE BLUE NILE.
W. H. MacMillan, of St. Louis, Mo., has planned to leave London in a few days for Addis Ababa, capital of Abyssinia, whence with Col. Harrington, British agent at the court of King Menelik, and Isidor Morse, of Boston, he will lead an important expedition to explore the whole course of the Blue Nile. The expedition will consist of 100 camels, 40 attendants, an armed escort of Abyssinians and a flotilla of specially constructed boats. The object of the expedition is to ascertain the navigability of the Blue Nile as a trade route from Central Abyssinia to the Mediterranean. The Anglo-Egyptian authorities are aiding Mr. MacMillan, who is defraying the expenses. He expects to launch the flotilla at the source of the Blue Nile in June and hopes two months later to reach Khartoum, one thousand miles below, at the junction of the Blue Nile and the White Nile.

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Dufferin—A. Richardson.
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Simcoe—R. Murphy, Tessoronto.
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VENEZUELAN DIFFICULTY
Caracas Hourly Expecting the Raising of the Blockade.

A Hitch in the Arrangements Affecting Non-Blocking Powers.

London, Jan. 29.—It was said at the foreign office yesterday that there was no change in the Venezuelan blockade situation. The claims of powers other than those engaged in the blockade will not be included in the terms of arrangement by which 20 per cent of the customs will form the basis of the guarantee of Venezuela.

The allies are awaiting Venezuela's reply to their conditional acceptance of the guarantee. Venezuela appears to have asked the allies to permit all countries having claims against her to participate in their payment out of the proceeds of the customs set apart for that purpose. This the allies have declined to agree to.

Caracas, Jan. 28.—Everyone here expects the blockade to be raised at any moment.

A LATE CONFERENCE.
Washington, Jan. 28.—The British and Italian ambassadors, Count Quatelli, the German chargé d'affaires, called on Mr. Bowen, Venezuela's representative in the negotiations, looking to a raising of the blockade and a settlement of the claims against Venezuela, about 10:30 o'clock tonight, and were still in conference at 11:30 o'clock. This conference was by appointment and at the request of the representatives of the allies.

ALLIANCE CRITICISED.
London, Jan. 28.—Right Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith, M.P., speaking at Hull this evening, severely criticised the Anglo-British alliance with Venezuela with what he characterized as an "ill-concealed adventure from the risks and humiliation of which the British Government should speedily extricate itself and the country."

Mr. Asquith congratulated the Government on the agreement between the United States and Canada to adjust the Alaska boundary question.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, secretary for Scotland, in a speech at Edinburgh, said it was not an alliance for defensive purposes, extending for a great length of time, and for all the interests of the two countries, but was a mere casual co-operation for a specific purpose and for a limited time. He had not the slightest doubt that compensation which will be satisfactory to Great Britain will be satisfactory to Germany, and the speaker was confident that this compensation will prevent any breach of the existing good feeling between European countries and the United States. It was best for the peace of the world that Great Britain and Germany should have acted together.

Twenty C. P. R. Cars Derailed.
Tweed, Jan. 28.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning a westbound C.P.R. freight train left the track about four miles east of here. Some twenty cars were derailed, and the track was considerably damaged for a distance of about thirty rail lengths. It was 5 o'clock in the evening before traffic could be resumed. No one was injured.

Brunswick and Prince Edward Island representatives, Premier Tweedie and Peters, had a long hearing before the Cabinet on the subject of Federal representation. The next redistribution bill, based on the census of 1901, will reduce the representation of Prince Edward Island by one member of the Commons and that of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by two members each. The Maritime Premier argued that the act be amended so as to increase Quebec's representation rather than reduce the others on the basis of the unit of population established by Quebec's fixed representation of 65 members. They admit, however, that so long as the proportionate representation of the provinces is not disturbed the objection to the present system is founded largely on sentimental aversion to reduction in the number of members which a province at present returns to the Commons.

Premier Prior and Hon. Mr. Eberle, of British Columbia, had another conference with Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the questions affecting the Province. The Premier asked that the Province be given control of the fisheries.

A BROAD BOOM IS PREDICTED

In the Development of Canada—The Preferential Tariff—Alaskan Treaty.

London, Jan. 29.—The London Daily Express predicts a really broad boom in Canadian development. Tuesday was a busy day on the Stock Exchange in Canadian stocks. Hudson's Bays reached 40 and Pacifics and Trunks advanced.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen continue to manifest the keenest interest in Canada. The Countess of Aberdeen is to read a paper before the Society of Arts on Feb. 10 on "Women in Canada."

Regarding the new Imperial Food Supply Company, it is announced that a subsidiary company has been successfully floated in Cape Town, with a capital of \$50,000, which will at once begin operations in the production of foodstuffs.

THE PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.
Lord Strathcona publishes in the papers a long and detailed analysis showing the effects of the preferential tariff. He explains the disparity between Canadian imports from the United States and Great Britain, and claims to prove by figures that the preference has resulted not only in arresting a continuous decline in a trade route from Central Abyssinia to the Mediterranean, but in stimulating the Anglo-Egyptian authorities to aid Mr. MacMillan, who is defraying the expenses.

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ONE CHILD IN FORTY

All children need the elements of fat in their food because it is of first importance in proper nourishment. Doctors say one child in forty is properly fed—the other thirty-nine don't get a right amount of fat in their food at the right time.

If more children were given Scott's Emulsion it wouldn't take long before more than one in forty was properly fed. There is in Scott's Emulsion something that seems to take hold of children who do not get enough and proper nourishment from their every-day food.

First there is that important element of fat; this is contained in the cod liver oil in the very best and most desirable form. Then there are the hypophosphites of lime and soda which tone the blood and strengthen and nourish the bones. The perfect combination of these food principles in Scott's Emulsion makes this preparation of great value to all children.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
85 Front St., W., Toronto.