POOR DOCUMENT

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LAURIER INTRODUCES THE AUTONOMY BILL

Separate Schools Provided for, the Same as Exist Now

Each Province to Receive More Than $1,000,000 Annually from Dominion Treasury--Public Lands Will Remain in Possession of Federal Government --Subsidy on a Basis of 250,000 Population for Each--Leader of Opposition Hasn't Made Up His Mind About Educational Clause.

Ottawa, Feb. 21—(Special)—There was a large attendance of members in the house, and the gallaries were crowded today to listen to the speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in introducing his bill establishing provincial government in the two new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, which have been carved out of the Northwest Territories.

The principal features of the bill have already been pretty well outlined. It is needless to say that the liberal treatment given to the full-fledged provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan will be fully appreciated by the west.

The desire was not only to be just, but generous, in extending provincial autonomy to the terratories. The western members pushed a hard bargain, and as a consequence the financial clauses of the bill were not completed until after 2 o'clock today.

Each province will receive, to begin with, $1,030,000 annually. This will increase with the population. This amount is made up of $50,000 for civil government, $200,000 capitation grant, $405,000 as debt allowance, and $375,000 interest in lieu of lands.

The speech of Sir Wilfrid was certainly one of the greatest efforts of his life, probably the second best he ever delivered. It is strange that these two great utterances had to deal with the west. The premier as well as those who heard him at the time agree that his speech on the Northwest rebellion of 1885 will always stand as his best. On that occasion he was pleading for the half-breeds who were driven into insurrection because of misrule from Ottawa. Today he was extending full provincial rights to the people of the same territory.

Sir Wilfrid spoke for about two hours, and was in splendid voice throughout, and was very frequently applauded.

This is Canada's Century.

Sir Wilfrid said: "The bills which I have the honor to present are for the admission of two more members into the Canadian family of provinces. The two bills are intimately connected, so the explanation I have to give will apply to both. It has been observed that, as the nineteenth century had been the century of the United States, so the twentieth would be the century of Canada.

"This opinion is not extravagant, for on this continent and across the waters it is accepted as a statement of truth beyond controversy. The wonderful development of the United States during the last 100 years may well be an incitement to our efforts and our ambitions. In the development, however, and settlement of the western part of the American union, every other consideration has been sacrificed to that of rapid growth. Little attention has been paid to the elements introduced into the republic, or to the observance of the laws, so that frontier settlement became a by-word for lawlessness. We have been satisfied in our west with slower progress so as to ensure the maintenance of law and order."

The premier reminded parliament that in 1867, when the Canadian confederation was formed, the enormous tract of country lying between Ontario and British Columbia was owned and controlled by the Hudson Bay Company. In the very first year, however, of the confederation, steps were taken to acquire this region so that ultimately the authority of the Dominion of Canada might extend from ocean to ocean.

In 1875 a measure was carried through the federal parliament providing a charter for the Northwest Territories, which has been amended from time to time so that at this moment the Northwest Territories are in the enjoyment of not only full ministerial responsibility and constitutional government, but also of a large measure of local autonomy. The present legislation, therefore, is but the final step in the process. The metal was already in the crucible, and all parliament had to do was to put the stamp of the Canadian nationality upon it.

Population Now Estimated at 500,000.

The dividing line between the new provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta would follow the fourth meridian. They will have an area of about 275,000 square miles each, about equal to Ontario. The population of the territories, according to the last census, was 100,000 souls, but is today estimated at 500,000. It is calculated that this is about equally divided between Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The premier next turned to the effort made by Manitoba to extend its borders westward by annexing part of what is now the Northwest Territory. This was not a new request for it had been made by Manitoba to Sir John Macdonald's government as far back as 1884. At that early day the territories were still in their infancy. If, however, no justification could be found for meeting Manitoba's views then it was certainly a very much more difficult proposition today when the territories were grown to manhood with aspirations and ambitions of their own wholly apart from the people of Manitoba. If the Northwest had been agreeable to Manitoba's proposal well and good, but the reverse was the case. The people concerned would not consent, therefore the federal cabinet was bound to refuse Manitoba's plea.

Manitoba's Petition Held Up.

There was, however, another feature of Manitoba's petition to which consideration would be given, and that was respecting the ownership of the slice of the provisional district of Saskatchewan lying north of Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis. The Northwest legislature was willing that this should be given to Manitoba, but even this the federal cabinet was not willing to condone without further consideration. Manitoba was entitled to a fair hearing in her desire for an extension of her territory to the shores of Hudson Bay. But Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan must also be heard from, and in time a conference with these various authorities will be held at Ottawa to determine whose the district in question shall be. In the preparation of the present bills the federal government had enjoyed the assistance of Premier Haultain, of the Northwest, and of his colleague, Mr. Bulyea, and also of the members who represented that part of Canada in parliament.

The autonomy question naturally divided itself into four leading features, as follows: How many provinces should be created; in whom should be vested the ownership of the public lands; what financial terms should be accorded; and finally, the school system to be applied to that part of Canada.

The area of the districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Athabaska and Mackenzie, together, represented 1,112,527 square miles, which is slightly more than the area of the seven organized provinces of the union. This enormous extent it was manifestly impossible to form into one province. Besides, the territories in question naturally formed themselves into two portions from the point of view of agriculture, climate and products generally.

The boundary between the northern and the southern areas was a little to the south of the line that separates the provisional district of Mackenzie from the provisional district of Athabaska. In the northern area the climate is too cold and the soil too poor for agriculture. There were, true, indications of valuable mineral deposits and perhaps might give us some day another Yukon.

May be Another Yukon.

But mineral wealth alone would never give a country thick and permanent settlement, therefore the country lying north of the sixtieth parallel might very well be put to one side as absolutely different from the region between the sixtieth parallel and the United States border. The latter was undoubtedly one of the finest agricultural areas in the world.

The government's purpose, therefore, was to give autonomy to the section extending north from the United States boundary to the northern limits of Athabaska. The reason for including Athabaska in the new provinces was because of the fertile valley of the Peace River which lies in this provisional district.

The area of the two new provinces, he went on to say, would continue to be represented as they are today until another election has taken place.

The bill provides the legislative assembly of Saskatchewan and Alberta shall be composed of 25 members each, the provisional capitals would be respectively Regina and Edmonton, but the provinces will enjoy the right when they are organized to select their own capitals. The present bill is to come into effect on the first of July next.

Dominion to Retain Lands.

A strong plea had been made to the federal government that Saskatchewan and Alberta should be given full ownership and control of public lands within their respective bounds. This plea was no doubt suggested by the fact that the provinces which entered the union at confederation each retained their own public domain, British Columbia doing the same when it joined later on. But the cases are not parallel. When Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia entered confederation they were in a position to dictate their own terms to a certain extent. Each had controlled its own crown lands. But the cases of the Northwest is different. The territories were bought by the dominion government and have ever since been administered by the federal authorities. The Northwest Territories cannot rightfully claim to retain when they attain to provincial status what they never had hitherto. In the United States whenever a new state is created the federal power retains the ownership and management of the public lands.

When Manitoba was formed a province it was not given its public lands. They were kept by the dominion and the province was presented with an annual grant in lieu thereof. On grounds of public policy the government was certainly justified in following a like course with Saskatchewan and Alberta because if the latter were presented with the unsold portion of the public domain on the prairies they might greatly hamper and restrict the success of the federal government's immigration policy which has attracted such a large number of settlers into western Canada in the last few years.

If, for instance, the provinces were to increase the price of public lands they would strike a serious blow at the dominion's immigration work.

The Financial Terms.

The premier next came to the financial terms under which the two new provinces take their place in the confederation. The B. N. A. Act provided for the payment of federal subsidies towards the maintenance of the provincial authorities, and though the principle in his own judgment was utterly wrong, the government had no option but to carry out the compact in the creation of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The expenditure of the Northwest Territories last year was $1,630,000, of which all but $150,000 was provided by the dominion. This year therefore, if the demands were not increased, the provinces would need about $818,000 each. But as everyone knows the settlement is growing and more liberal provisions must be made, therefore, for the requirements of the early future.

The grant for the support of legislation and government in each province will be $50,000, which is equal to what is paid to New Brunswick today.

The provincial subsidy will be paid to the new provinces at the same rate as to the older members of the confederation, viz.: eighty cents per head of population. This will be allowed on a population of 250,000 in each province to begin with. The census of each province will be taken every five years and the grant will be increased in proportion until the population shall have reached 800,000.

When the bargain was made with New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia it was agreed that the eigthy cents per head subsidy would be paid on a population up to 400,000. No doubt this was because the legislators of that day thought the provinces in question would take a long time to reach that limit. If so their calculation has proven true. But Saskatchewan and Alberta, whose population today is 250,000, will very soon pass the 400,000 mark.

Both Provinces Without Debt.

A more important item is the debt allowance to the new provinces. Inasmuch as Saskatchewan and Alberta both come in free of debt and will have to pay a share of the debt burden of the older provinces they will be entitled to receive from the federal exchequer half yearly in advance interest at the rate of 5 per cent on a sum of $8,175,000. This total is calculated at the rate of $32.42 per head on the population of each province.

Sir Wilfrid then turned to the allowance the province will draw in lieu of the public lands. As the crown lands are to remain the property of the dominion a sum will be paid to the new provinces based upon the estimated value of the lands in question, viz., $37,500,000, the same being estimated to be of an area of 25,000,000 acres and a value of $1.50 per acre.

With their present population of 250,000 souls and until this has reached 400,000, each province will be paid one per cent on the estimated value of the lands, that is $375,000 per year. Thereafter, until the population reaches 800,000 souls interest will be paid at the rate of one and a half per cent, which will give them each $562,500. Thereafter, until the population reaches 1,200,000 souls interest will be allowed at two per cent, yielding the provinces $750,000. Thereafter, payment is to be made at the rate of three per cent, which will give the provinces each $1,125,000 on account of public lands.

In addition to the foregoing, and as an additional compensation for the lands there will be paid to Saskatchewan and Alberta annually for five years an interest payment of one and a half percent to provide for the erection of the necessary public buildings. This will yield $62,500.

$1,030,375 to Each Province Annually.

In other words the amount to be paid each of the new provinces at the outset from the federal purse will be $1,030,375, which will increase to $1,125,000 by the time the population reaches 1,200,000 souls.

Sir Wilfrid said he "deeply regretted a special clause which must find a place in the present bill on account of the nature of the bargain the federal parliament made with the Canadian Pacific railway. He referred to the tax exemption for all time to come of the C. P. R., its capital stock, all stations and station grounds, workshops, buildings, yards and other property, rolling stock and appurtenances required for the construction and working of the road.

"It was a most lamentable condition of affairs, nevertheless we must abide by the conditions of the contract. The exemption clause frees the C. P. R. from federal, provincial or even municipal taxation. Hon. Mr. Blake, Mr. Charlton and others had done their best to secure an amendment of the clause in question, but unfortunately their efforts were futile.

"However, if the efforts of the dominion and the new provinces can avail to get rid of the exemption clause the federal government would be only too glad to lend any help in its power to get rid of the incubus. Some form of legislation or agreement or expropriation might be devised to cope with the question. However, regrettable as it was, there was nothing the dominion could do but abide by the compact until it was possible to find a remedy.

The School Question.

"I now come," said the premier, "to the question of education, which is, perhaps, under existing circumstances, the most important feature that parliament is called on to deal with. There are evidences coming to us from all directions that the old passions which such a subject has always aroused are not, unfortunately, buried. Indeed, already before the policy of the government has been brought down, before the subject has been fairly before the people, the government has been warned of its duty in the matter, and not only warned but threatened as well from both sides of the question, from those who believe in separate schools and those who oppose them.

"These violent appeals are not a surprise to me, nor are they a surprise to anybody. We have known by experience of the past that public opinion is always inflammable whenever and wherever questions arise touching ever so remotely upon the religious convictions of the people. It behooves us, therefore, all the more at this solemn moment to approach the subject with calmness and deliberation, resolved to deal with it not only in accordance with the inherent principle of abstract justice, but in accordance with the spirit, the Canadian spirit of tolerance and charity, of which the confederation is itself the essence."

Before taking up the educational problem as applied to the new provinces of the Northwest, Sir Wilfrid reviewed the educational problem in Canada back to its genesis. New problems, he remarked, might arise, but they would always resolve within the same well beaten circle of man's passions, prejudices and selfishness. By tracing up the origin of separate schools in this country, history will show us the way and give us the light.

No Trouble in Quebec.

"I am proud to say," remarked the premier, as a son of Quebec, that I am not aware of the Protestant minority in my own province ever having any cause of complaint of the treatment they received at the hands of the majority." In support of this assertion he quoted Sir John Rose's speech in the confederation debates.

"In the early days the educational system in lower Canada was rudimentary. It became more effective after the union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841."

Dr. Sproule—"Would not that seem to be an argument in favor of leaving it to the provinces?"

Sir Wilfrid—"I will come to that presently, and hope to satisfy my honorable friend if he has an open ear on the subject."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not pretend to argue the abstract principle of separate schools, but he did hold that it was placed in the constitution of the Northwest in 1875 and, as Hon. George Brown, who opposed it, maintained that once there it could never be removed.

Educational Clause.

The following is the educational clause:—

The provisions of section 93 of the British North America act shall apply to the said province as if at the date upon which this act comes into force the territory comprised therein were already a province. The expression "the union" in the said section being taken to mean the said date, subject to the provision of said section 93 and in continuance of the principle heretofore sanctioned under the Northwest Territories act,

It is enacted that the legislature of the said province shall pass all necessary laws in respect of education and that it shall therein always be provided that a majority of the ratepayers of any district or portion of said province or of any less portion or sub-division thereof by whatever name the same is known, may establish such schools therein as they think fit and make the necessary collections of rates therefor.

B. That the minority of the ratepayers therein whether, Protestant or Roman Catholic, may establish separate schools therein and make the necessary assessments and collections of rates therefor.

C. That in such cases the ratepayers establishing such Protestant or Roman Catholic schools shall be liable only to assessment of such rates as they impose upon themselves in respect thereof.

In the appropriation of public monies by the legislature in aid of education, and in the distribution of any monies paid to the government of a province arising from the school fund established by the dominion lands act, there shall be no discrimination between the public schools and the separate schools, and such monies shall be applied to the support of public and separate schools in equitable shares or proportion.

Borden Will Think It Over.

R. L. Borden said that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had changed his views in regard to autonomy. In 1903 the premier gave strong argument against autonomy, and now he had made a change of front. The leader of the opposition expressed the view that the lands should be vested in the two provinces. As for the educational question, while he was not prepared to discuss it upon its merits today, he would just point out to the leader of the government that what the parliament of Canada had enacted it could repeal.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that they might repeal the C. P. R. agreement.

Mr. Borden replied that this would be interfering with vested rights, but as far as the educational question, no matter what the individual views of the members might be, he hoped that it would be discussed in a spirit of Christian charity and forbearance.

The bill was read a second time.

Students on Strike.

Berlin, Feb. 22—The students of the technical institute of Hanover have declared a general strike, refusing to attend the lectures till the case of a student who was expelled several days ago shall have been re-heard.

HERE IS A CURE FOR SLEEPLESSNESS

Weak, Listless, Sleepless Men and Women Cured Every Day by Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

The physical suffering and mental anguish that victims of sleeplessness endure is indeed a sad story. But in Dr. Hamilton's Pills there is swift relief from this awful condition. Thousands have proved the merit of this grand medicine, among them Mrs. G. T. Lyons, one of the best known residents of Geneva, who writes: "My health ran down and I was unable to sleep. I had headache and pains in different parts of my body. In the morning I was weary and exhausted—no rest or comfort came from the snatches of sleep I got.

"Dr. Hamilton's Pills braced me at once. After the first night I got refreshing sleep and that extreme weariness left me and I recovered very fast.

"No medicine I ever used gave such telling results as Dr. Hamilton's Mandrake and Butternut Pills."

Don't let sleeplessness drive you crazy; take Dr. Hamilton's Pills and get well. You will increase in flesh, your appetite will be vigorous, force and energy will be instilled into your nervous system.

By nourishing and purifying the blood and by stimulating the action of the kidneys, liver and stomach. Dr. Hamilton's Pills accomplish wonders. Try a 25c. box, or five boxes for $1, at all dealers, or N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A., and Kingston, Ont.

A Big Quarter's Worth

For twenty-five cents you can't get anything so useful in the home as a bottle of Polson's Nerviline. When it cures the ills of the entire family! Headache and neuralgia it relieves instantly. For indigestion, stomach troubles or cramps it's "just what the doctor ordered." Mothers find Nerviline invaluable for breaking up colds and curing croup, hoarseness and sore throat. Don't be without Nerviline,—it is economical and reliable. In use for nearly fifty years.

The Grip Leaves Thousands in its Path Weak, Nervous, Dyspeptic, Catarrh Wrecks.

From New York Journal. "During the recent Grip epidemic, claiming a million victims or more, the efficiency of Peruna in quickly relieving this malady and its after-effects has been the talk of the continent."

LIKE A DEMON grip has crossed our country, leaving behind scores of physical wrecks.

Victims of catarrh of the head, catarrh of the throat, catarrh of the lungs, catarrh of the stomach, catarrh of the kidneys, catarrh of the pelvic organs, are to be counted by hundreds of thousands. Grip is epidemic catarrh, and sows the seed of chronic catarrh within the system.

This is so true that few grip sufferers are able to make a complete recovery until they have used Peruna.

Never in the history of medicine has a remedy received such unqualified and universal eulogies as Peruna.

A New York Alderman's Experience.

Hon. Joseph A. Flinn, alderman Fifth District, writes from 104 Christopher Street, New York City, as follows:

"When a pestilence overtakes our people we take precaution as a nation to preserve the citizens against the dread disease.

"La grippe has entered thousands of our homes this fall, and I noticed that the people who used Peruna were quickly restored, while those who depended on doctor's prescriptions, spent weeks in recovering, leaving them weak and emaciated.

"I had a slight attack of la grippe and at once took Peruna, which drove the disease out of my system in a few days and did not hinder me from pursuing my daily work.

"I should like to see our Board of Health give it official recognition and have it used generally among our poor sick people in Greater New York."—Joseph A. Flinn.

D. L. Wallace, a charter member of the International Barber's Union, writes from 15 Western avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.:

"Following a severe attack of la grippe I seemed to be affected badly all over. I suffered with a severe backache, indigestion and numerous ills, so I could neither eat nor sleep, and I thought I would give up my work, which I could not afford to do.

"One of my customers who was greatly helped by Peruna advised me to try it, and I procured a bottle the same day. I used it faithfully and felt a marked improvement. During the next two months I took five bottles, and then felt splendid. Now my head is clear, my nerves steady, I enjoy food, and rest well. Peruna has been worth a dollar a dose to me."—D. L. Wallace.

Mr. O. H. Perry, Atchison, Kansas, writes:

"Again, after repeated trials of your medicines, Peruna and Manalin, I give this as my expression of the wonderful results of your very valuable medicine in its effects in my case after repeated trials.

"First, it cured me of chronic bronchitis of fifteen years' standing by using two bottles of Peruna in January, 1894, and no return of it.

"After I was cured of bronchitis I had la grippe every winter for several winters. But, through the use of Peruna, it got gradually weaker in its severity, until it dwindled down to a mere stupor for two or three days. Now the stupor does not trouble me any more."—O. H Perry.

A Congressman's Experience.

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Gentlemen—"I am more than satisfied with Peruna, and find it to be an excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh. I have used it in my family and they all join me in recommending it as an excellent remedy."

Very respectfully, George H. White.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

TRAINING WAR HORSES

Where and How England Puts Through a Course of Sprouts the Steeds That Will Bear Her Warriors and Draw Her Cannon.

(H. G. Roberts, in Harper's Weekly).

There are very few of the great powers of the world—our own is a notable exception—who possess within the confines of their own territory a sufficient number of horses suitable for the requirements and constant renewals of the cavalry arm. Accordingly the various war offices of the world have recourse to various known markets in foreign countries, and the result of this is a very mixed mass of animals which it is no small task to train and educate so that they may act together with some degree of uniformity.

Cavalry horses have first and foremost to be accustomed to the sound of rifle and artillery fire; and while many pass the first of these examinations more or less readily, the thunder of parked artillery is a supreme and severe test for equine nerves. Then, again, the recently acquired remounts must overcome their aversion to water; for it is obvious that an enemy will blow up and burn bridges wherever possible, so that flooded rivers have to be forded, frequently enough—as in the case of the Russians retreating before the Japanese—in great disorder and extreme haste.

For this reason the military powers of the world establish regular swimming schools for cavalry horses; and as the system is very much the same in all nations, we will consider the equine training school at Aldershot, in England, as typical of all. For Great Britain is a power that has to go abroad for her cavalry horses, and it is well known that when the magnitude of the Boer war was fully revealed, British officers of the veterinary branch were dispatched in urgent haste, and with practically unlimited credit, to buy up tens of thousands of suitable animals wherever they could procure them, from Nijni-Novgorod to the Argentine provinces.

Aldershot is, of course, the great military centre of England, just as Portsmouth is the naval headquarters. This great rolling expanse of the Hampshire Downs, however, has of late years grown somewhat too small for great operations, mainly by reason of the great range of modern small-arm fire, as well as that of artillery. The British war office has now acquired very extensive manoeuvre grounds on Salisbury Plain.

Many and varied, and extraordinary even, from a civilian point of view, are the sights to be seen at Aldershot, these ranging from moving targets, or sheet-iron soldiers, to extensive balloon factories, where the well-known military aeronaut, Colonel Templer, turns out dozens of aerial monsters wherefrom an enemy's country may be mapped and photographed and his movements observed. But the most interesting and amusing of all the sights of Aldershot is the big reservoir, or lake, where cavalry horses from all parts of the world are trained to swim with a thoroughness that rivals even the Italian system of horse training.

It is well known, by the way, that cavalry horses in the Italian army go through almost as much training as though they were intended for a circus.

The newly received horses, coming as they do mostly from inland regions, have a deep-seated objection to the water, and as their riders are for the most part very scantily clad indeed, the struggles between tutor and "pupils" are ludicrous in the extreme. If it is found absolutely impossible to coax the animals into water deeper than their knees or girths, collapsible boats are used, and the refractory animal dragged by main force beyond his depth, when he has to swim for dear life. As might be supposed, after this experience, his objection to the water is stronger than ever, but he is conquered by being kept on a somewhat slender diet, and then coaxed out by a man in a receding boat holding out to him a tempting feed of corn.

But although judicious force is used, it must not be supposed that the horses are terrified or frightened, unless this is absolutely necessary. On the contrary, they are taught to overcome their natural dread of deep water by quite slow degrees. Some of them are so terrified at the prospect that they will not even wet their fetlocks at first, but plant their trembling legs resolutely a few feet away from the water. They are then ridden gently up and down the edge, and constantly kept within sight of the big sheet of water. Gradually they are ridden a little way into it, and soon are quite comfortable when wading along up as far as their knees. A few days later the "pupil" finds that it is not so terrible, after all, to be walking on the bottom with just his head above the water, and his naked teacher swimming at his side with one arm about his neck.

From this stage to that in which the animal is taken beyond his depth and swims a little way automatically is but short. The horse is never made to swim until he is tired, however, but is taken away and rested to be brought back next day. One raw "pupil" is as much as one man can look after at a time, but when the animals are little advanced in their training, several of them are put under the instruction of one man. As they find themselves able to swim longer and longer distances, the collapsible canvas-boats are again brought into requisition.

And this time the teachers themselves get into the boats and tether thereto the swimming horses, of which there may be quite a string, swimming strongly for quite a long distance. The result of this training is that during military manoeuvres on a large scale, the cavalry, on arriving at a broad and deep river, plunge in with confidence, caring little about the depth of the stream, and wading or swimming to the opposite bank without the least suspicion of panic or disorder.

If the stream be very broad the rider usually dismounts and swims at the side of his horse, with one arm resting on his neck. Arriving at the opposite bank, the animal usually displays great intelligence in selecting a landing place, where he clambers up and out, there to shake himself and wait until his dripping rider is ready to mount.

Quite as important as the swimming training-school of the cavalry-horse "pupil" is that of the commissariat animals and those of the hospital department. For it would be a serious thing if these animals during the passage of a flooded stream lost their heads and drowned, or were thrown into such a panic as seriously to interfere with the movements of the other animals and men.

CANADA'S FIRST BIG TURBINE LAUNCHED

Glasgow, Scotland, Feb. 21—The Cunard line's first turbine steamer Carmania was launched at Clydesbank this afternoon in the presence of Lord Inverclyde (chairman of the Cunard Steamship Company) and a great crowd of people. She is 21,000 tons register, is 678 feet long, has eight decks and accommodation for 2656 passengers and a crew of 450 men. The Carmania is expected to attain a speed of 21 knots.

TROUBLED WITH SLEEPLESSNESS?

Nerves Are Burnt Out, Vitality is Exhausted—Build up With Ferrozone, Then You'll Sleep Like a Top.

There is probably no remedy that soothes the nerves and drives away those long nights of wakefulness like Ferrozone. Every person whose sleep is restless should take Ferrozone like Mr. J. H. McGaw, who writes from Saskatoon as follows:

"I was bothered with insomnia last summer to such an extent that my health almost broke down. I was frightfully nervous. If it had gone on much longer I would have been a physical wreck. I read about Ferrozone and concluded it was the sort of remedy I needed. I bought six boxes, and took one tablet with every meal. A change was at once noticeable. I no longer labored under such great mental excitement, and was able to take things more quietly. Ferrozone improved my digestion. It built up my spirits and health, and in a comparatively short time sleep came the minute my head touched the pillow. Ferrozone completely rehabilitated my system, and has made me a different kind of man altogether.

Don't wait until your condition becomes nervous prostration; it's hard to cure. Take Ferrozone regularly and the cause of your sleepless nights will be removed. It always cures insomnia.

FERROZONE BRINGS RESTFUL SLEEP

Ferrozone is the greatest health-giver, the most valuable tonic, that money can buy. It will bring you lasting strength, vigor and health, at small cost. Only Ferrozone can do this so be sure that no dishonest dealer substitutes something represented "just as good." No other remedy is so good as Ferrozone, price 50c. per box, or six boxes for $2.50 at all druggists or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.