

We do Job Printing of all Descriptions. The Saskatchewan Publishing Co., Limited.

The West.

If you have lost anything, or have anything to sell, advertise in this paper.

FURTHER CASES OF GRAFT ON TRANSCONTINENTAL

How Government Rewards Favorites By Paying Exorbitant Rents--Hon. Chas. Murphy a Small Politician--Tries to Exploit Conductor Reynolds For Political Purposes--How The Opposition Frustrated Pugsley's Attempt to Give Way Our Resources--What The French Treaty Has Done For Us.

Major Sam Sharpe, Conservative member for North Ontario, has held the floor of late in the Public Accounts Committee, and by persistent and skilful probing has uncovered some strong facts. The Laurier Government rents the Woods Building in Ottawa for \$25,770.00 a year, although the assessed value of the property is only \$110.00. For the Canadian Building occupied by the Immigration Department, the Naval Bureau and other Government offices, the annual rental is \$42,538, and the assessed value of the building is \$141,800. A third building, on Queen street, is occupied by the Railway Commission. All three were rented to the Government by Mr. J. W. Woods, but it was discovered this morning that all three have been transferred to and are owned by the Imperial Realty Co., a body corporate and politic, whose shareholders are almost as averse to publicity as the shareholders of the North Atlantic Trading Co. The trustees for 800 shares of the capital stock of this company, an Ottawa bank manager, absolutely refused to disclose the names of the owners.

When the Woods Building was rented by the Government it was partitioned and ready for occupancy. The owners claimed that \$21,251 had been expended in permanent improvements, and actually succeeded in getting the Government to pay them one-half of this amount. A still more remarkable payment was made in the case of the Canadian Building. Three elevators had been installed and all the floors had been laid long before the premises were rented by the Government. Yet the Government paid one-half of the cost of the elevators already in the building, one-half of the cost of the \$5,000 floor and one-half of the cost of other improvements, totalling \$91,981. For the three buildings, worth in the aggregate \$300,000, the Government pays in annual rent \$73,614.

Grafting on the Transcontinental.

Herewith are given two additional examples of grafting on the National Transcontinental:

Case No. 9.—The Government engineers caused the country to pay for 29,267 yards of solid rock, 18,409 yards of loose rock, and 17,453 yards of earth, or \$43,270. Mr. Lumsden said that the proper figure should have been, solid rock, say 87 yards, loose rock, 11,228 yards, earth, 44,836 yards, working out to only 15,129. Thus the excess payment was \$28,141, or 186 per cent.

Case No. 10.—The country pays for 4,454 yards solid rock, 4,864 yards loose rock, and 6,424 yards earth, or \$10,482. The proper figures, according to the Chief Engineer, were 19 yards rock, 1,000 yards loose rock, and 14,732 yards earth, or only \$3,608. Thus the country was cheated out of 3,854, or 190 per cent.

Thus our ten cases work out thus:

No. 1.—Proper cost, 4,420; actual cost, 14,200; overpayment, \$9,780; or 230 per cent.
No. 2.—Proper cost, 1,735; actual cost, 7,711; overpayment, 5,976; or 344 per cent.
No. 3.—Proper cost, 1,059; actual cost, 4,198; overpayment, 3,139; or 290 per cent.
No. 4.—Proper cost, 1,1; actual cost, 5,857; overpayment 2,241; or 202 per cent.
No. 5.—Proper cost, 3,440; actual cost, 11,735; overpayment, 8,295; or 241 per cent.
No. 6.—Proper cost, 4,702; actual cost, 10,303; overpayment, 5,600; or 199 per cent.
No. 7.—Proper cost, 7,755; actual cost, 24,928; overpayment, 17,173; or 255 per cent.
No. 8.—Proper cost, 30,003; actual cost, \$4,771; overpayment 54,727; or 182 per cent.
No. 9.—Proper cost, 15,128; actual cost, 43,270; overpayment 28,141; or 180 per cent.
No. 10.—Proper cost, 3,608; actual cost, 10,462; overpayment, 6,854; or 190 per cent.

On the whole ten cases the figures are: Proper cost, \$72,468; actual cost, \$21,972; overpayment, \$144,505, or almost exactly 200 per cent. These ten pieces of work have cost exactly three times what Mr. Lumsden, the Government's own chief engineer, says was honest and right. Mr. Lumsden was dismissed for describing this as wrong.

When asked the why and wherefore in the House of Commons, the Minister of Public Works had the impudence to not only block the inquiry, but took the high-handed position that it was none of the people's affair. He would see to it, my lords and ladies, that Canada's rights are properly safeguarded, but further than this is was no one's damn business what he did with the waterway in the Dominion.

On top of this come the statement of the Hon. Mr. Emerson, delivered on the floor of the House of Commons, to the effect that he had been informed on good authority that a fund of two million dollars had been raised to buy enough members of Parliament to jam

the Long Sault power project through. The charges made by Mr. Emerson and others may be hot air and again they may contain sufficient ground work for an inquiry. Under the circumstances it would appear to be up to Parliament to get at the bottom of it, and in the interest shelve the bill for good and all.

"An innocent looking thing was this bill when first introduced. In its earlier stages it asked that the St. Lawrence Power Transmission Company be given the power to erect wires for the transmission of power on the Canadian side of the River St. Lawrence. It would, in any event, do nothing worse than enter into competition with the Hydro-electric Commission. However, a close examination of the bill uncovered the sting. The company was authorized to get its power any old place, and build its lines anywhere it wished. It would be free to expropriate the property of the Crown in Ontario, and it would have the right to build in any municipality without asking the permission of the people. These are the powers which were to be given to a foreign company, the projectors of which are unknown to even the members of Parliament, barring, of course, the Hon. William Pugsley and his select band of adherents.

Oh, yes, the Hon. William would look after the interests of the country. Canada's right would be properly safeguarded. Leave it to the Hon. William Pugsley, Minister of Public Works. The Hon. William had the plans and presumably the specifications of the St. Lawrence Power Transmission Company, which is now discovered to be one and the same thing as the St. Lawrence Power Company, the latter being an United States corporation, with powers to build a dam across the St. Lawrence for the development of electrical energy. The scheme, it is self-evident, is nothing less than a barefaced attempt to give an United States electrical trust a foothold in Ontario, and at the same time give these people an opportunity of creating in Eastern Ontario a monopoly in electrical energy.

"Yes, the Hon. William is looking after us all right. But is it not time that the tables were turned and someone looked after him?" It is to be noted in this connection that Saturday Night has lately been devoting a good deal of attention to the great politics for Murphy to give Reynolds once more appear at such a time and place as would allow Hon. Mr. Murphy the opportunity of getting a speech off his chest. He could not in St. Patrick and Reynolds, and the mere fact that he had to obtain (from Reynolds) the Albert Medal in order that it could be presented over again (to Reynolds) was a mere detail.

"So it was that on St. Patrick's night all good Irishmen assembled at Massey Hall, Toronto, to hear the speech delivered by the Hon. Charles Murphy (printed copies of which had previously been sent out to the press. "One must feel sorry for the hero of Spanish River. With Cabinet Ministers looking about for opportunities to glorify themselves at someone else's expense, it is, I know, a difficult matter to escape. It seems a pity that a man cannot be just a plain hero. Conductor Thomas Reynolds deserved a better fate.

"Good words need no bush; the finest jewels least need a gaudy setting, and men like Thomas Reynolds should not be caused upon to produce the limelight for politicians of the Murphy class."

Saving the Long Sault.

If the Conservatives in the House of Commons had not put their whole strength into the fight, and undergone the discomforts of an all-night sitting, the Liberals headed by Mr. Pugsley, would have forced through the St. Lawrence Power Transmission Bill. The measure is not dead yet, and an attempt may be made after the Easter holiday to fight it through by the aid of the Laurier Government majority.

This is what the Toronto Saturday Night, a non-party paper, has had to say on the subject: "Mr. William Pugsley, with a few well-trained trusty followers, did their level best the other day to hand over to a United States syndicate a vast water power on the St. Lawrence river. Had they been able, Pugsley and his followers would have passed over to a group of men, whose names even are unknown to Canadians, one of the greatest assets that the country possesses.

"When asked the why and wherefore in the House of Commons, the Minister of Public Works had the impudence to not only block the inquiry, but took the high-handed position that it was none of the people's affair. He would see to it, my lords and ladies, that Canada's rights are properly safeguarded, but further than this is was no one's damn business what he did with the waterway in the Dominion.

On top of this come the statement of the Hon. Mr. Emerson, delivered on the floor of the House of Commons, to the effect that he had been informed on good authority that a fund of two million dollars had been raised to buy enough members of Parliament to jam

the Pennsylvania Railroad, which maintains a private fire department in each large city it enters, has equipped a number of locomotives with pumps and hose to fight fires with water from the tanks.

GREAT RUSH CONTINUES

Sixty Cars a Day Pass Through Portal—Strict Test For Horses—Great Congestion of Traffic at North Portal.

Winnipeg, April 11.—Never in any part of Canada at any time have the sights been seen which are now to be witnessed daily in North Portal, Sask. At no port did so many American settlers enter the country in a single day, and the rush continues.

Yesterday three train loads, each with sixty cars of settlers' effects, passed the international boundary. In addition there are three regular daily passenger trains. On the three trains a footload of effects arriving yesterday, it was estimated that there were about 1,100 horses. In addition there were many cattle, and very large quantities of farm implements. Considerable difficulty has been caused at the point of entry owing to the fact that there is no adequate water supply at Portal. The water there is not good and a number of American farmers were in difficulties owing to a shortage. The C. P. R. is operating a special water train daily and thus supplying the needs of the travellers.

Sixty Cars a Day.

Sixty cars per day, with approximately 250 people, is the average number now passing that point for points in the west. In March the total for the month was over 6,000, and for April it is expected that the total will be over 8,000. Portal is a favorite point of entry and railway men state that in 1911, if the season of 1910 is favorable as many Americans will enter that gateway alone as entered by all the gateways in 1909.

All the horses which are brought into Canada from the U. S. are submitted to the Melen test for glanders, unless they are provided with the chart of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. This chart is recognized by the Government of Canada, and horses certified to by this bureau are not unloaded at all at Portal. As soon as the car passes the customs it is permitted to pass the horses, which are submitted to the Melen test for 24 hours. The temperature of those which arrive at noon is taken at 1 o'clock and again at 2. At 6 o'clock the injection is made, and the temperature is taken again at 8 and 10 o'clock next day. If the result is satisfactory, the horses are passed. If not they are returned to the United States.

Congestion at Portal.

There has been occasional congestion at Portal, but officials of the C. P. R. have been called there to adjust the matter. The officials of the Canadian Government have also been constantly at work and J. Bruce Walker is there today making special enquiry with reference to this difficulty. Supplies for the stock and food for the travellers are carried on the animals. Merchants in Portal are nevertheless reaping a golden harvest from the travellers. Thirteen cars of baggage were handled at the Winnipeg depot of the C.P.R. yesterday. It is a record for this year and indicates how largely the immigration into the country from the east is. The cars on the average hold 270 people, so the total for the day would be 3,500. Only during the movement of harvest hands has as much baggage been received in any previous day by the C. P. R. in this city.

Roosevelt for Pinchot.

Port Maurizio, April 12.—Out of a clear sky from the highest solitudes of Elba came the significant announcement today that Col. Roosevelt had accepted Pinchot's invitation to address the National Conservation League some time this coming summer after his return to America. The date has not yet been determined.

Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Pinchot, following their rearranged plan, declined to discuss the ulterior significance of this decision. The monotonous smile with the barrier phrase, "I have nothing to say," came glibly to the lips of Pinchot after his talk with the Colonel. It can be stated, however, almost on authority, that in an address of this kind, without mentioning individuals, Colonel Roosevelt will vigorously attack the system now maintained by the present administration in its forestry developments. Without mentioning names or entering into controversies, he will undoubtedly line himself with Pinchot and leave the issue where Secretary Ballinger must squarely meet it, and indirectly President Taft must stand or fall with its dictum.

Prohibition for Nova Scotia.

Halifax, April 12.—Premier Murray's prohibition bill was brought down in the Legislature this afternoon. It provides for province-wide temperance, except in the city of Halifax, where one license for every thousand of population will be allowed, and counties under the Scott Act already. It is similar to the Prince Edward Island Act. It is expected that the House will be dissolved and that this measure will be the main issue of the campaign.

Victoria, April 11.—Captain F. G. Tatlow, injured last Friday in the upsetting of his trap when the horse sitting at an automobile, died yesterday morning without receiving consciousness. He was a native of County Down, Ireland, and former provincial minister of finance.

R. H. Williams & Sons, Ltd. **THE GLASGOW HOUSE** **R. H. Williams & Sons, Ltd.**
Departmental Stores

New Weaves and New Colors



Many competent critics say that the weaves and shades shown in Dress Materials for Spring and Summer, 1910 are more beautiful than for many seasons past. Certainly the quiet elegance of the popular cloths leaves little to be desired, while the range of colors gives wonderful scope for the creation of pretty Gowns. Here are four new materials that will please you.

TAMISE CREPES—A silk and wool material of great beauty. It is 42 inches wide and comes in Silver Grey, Rose, Alice Blue, Wistaria, White and Black, per yd. \$1.25

ENGLISH DIAGONAL CLOTH—This is a very elegant material for Suits or street costumes. It will give an amount of service too; 52 inches wide. Some of the leading shades in this are Mignonette, Aeroplane, Catawba, Brieriot, Ashes of Iris, Violet Ash. Per yard \$1.25

SATIN DIRECTOIRE CLOTH—A remarkably handsome weave and very much in demand. It is 48 inches wide. We show it in Possam (a new brown drab), Raisin, Olive, Rose, Violet Ash, Purple, etc. Per yard \$1.25

WOOL RAJABAS—A beautiful new silk finished material that makes up well. In Cream, Pearl Grey, Rose, Purple and Mignonette. This weave is very popular, 40 inches wide. Per yard \$1.25

CONVENTION POSTPONED

Conservatives Decide to Postpone National Convention For Few Months—Borden's Leadership Strongly Endorsed.

Ottawa, April 12.—Two Conservative gatherings of more than common interest were held here today. The first was a caucus of party members of Parliament and the second was a meeting of the committee in charge of the convention, called to decide whether the convention should be held in June or postponed.

On the ground of an appeal of the Conservative party in Nova Scotia, where a local general election is pending and which, it was understood, would be brought off in June near the date appointed by the Federal Conservative party for the convention, the committee today decided to postpone the convention, submitting the decision to a special Conservative caucus tomorrow morning.

Ten days or so ago R. L. Borden, Opposition leader, sent a request to each of the delegates appointed to represent the provinces asking his opinion as to whether the convention should be brought off in June or not, and this decision today is the result. At the caucus of Conservative members, the question of the leadership of the party was opened for discussion. Mr. Borden stayed away from the caucus as did also several of the whips. The situation was thoroughly thrashed out and it was frankly admitted that Mr. Borden's leadership had never been in doubt. Not a single voice was raised in protest. On the other hand every member who spoke warmly endorsed Mr. Borden. The caucus broke up amid hearty cheering and the chairman, Mr. Geo. H. Perly, handed out the following official statement:

"At a Conservative caucus this morning a discussion took place with regard to the extraordinary reports that have lately appeared in newspapers concerning dissensions in the Conservative party and alleged criticism of the leadership of Mr. R. L. Borden. There seems to have been no real foundation for any such reports, and the caucus unanimously passed a resolution expressing explicit confidence in Mr. Borden as leader of the Liberal-Conservative party, [and] his right to hold that position and pledge to his its allegiance and loyalty."

SCHOOL LAND SALES.

Half a Million Acres to be Offered by Auction in May and June.

Notice has been issued by W. M. Ingram, superintendent of school lands of a number of school land sales which will take place during

Money to Loan

On Improved Farm Lands and City Property

FIRE INSURANCE—We represent some of the oldest, largest and wealthiest Fire Insurance Companies in the World, and their rates are no higher than those charged by the "weak ones"

FOR SALE
FARM LANDS CITY PROPERTY PLATE GLASS INSURANCE HEALTH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE BONDS

McARA BROS. & WALLACE
1827 South Railway Street Phone 118

FIGHT FOR WHEAT.

Keen Fight Between American and Canadian Companies.

Montreal, April 9.—Grain exporters believe that Canada is on the eve of the keenest fight that has taken place in recent years between the United States and Canadian transportation routes for the grain grown in the Canadian west that still remains to be carried to the Atlantic seaboard.

Montreal grain men are awaiting with considerable interest information as to the amount of the latest cut in the rates for grain for export filed by the American trunk lines. It is not believed the rate will be less than 3 1/4c from Buffalo to New York and Boston, as it would not pay the roads to carry it for less. While Baltimore and Philadelphia exporters are making an effort to secure some of the grain for export at these ports the real struggle will, it is believed, be between Montreal and New York.

Should the Canadian lake carriers decide to bring the rate from Fort William to Montreal down to 4 1/2 cents the supremacy of the St. Lawrence route will be maintained despite cuts by the United States trunk lines. There is still to be added to the railway rate from Buffalo to the seaboard a charge of 1 1/2 cents from Fort William to Buffalo plus nine-tenths of a cent terminal charge at New York, which brings the rate by way of New York up to almost 6 cents. The terminal charge at Montreal is only half a cent for elevator service at the harbor commissioners' elevators, divided between lake and ocean carriers.

An exporter said today: "I do not believe the American roads will succeed in diverting much of the Canadian wheat, but they will take some. The situation will bear close watching for the prize is worth securing. There is more wheat in the Northwest this year than any year at this time, being not far short of 10,000,000 bushels."

American flour exporters say that the new rate places them at a greater disadvantage than ever with their British and Canadian competitors and it will not bring any wheat to American shores.

SCHOOL LAND SALES.

Half a Million Acres to be Offered by Auction in May and June.

Notice has been issued by W. M. Ingram, superintendent of school lands of a number of school land sales which will take place during

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Capital Authorized . . . \$10,000,000
Capital Paid Up 5,000,000
Reserve Fund 5,000,000

D. R. WILKIE, President.
HON. ROBT. JAFFRAY, Vice-President.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN:
Lloyds Bank, Ltd. 71 Lombard St. London

BRANCHES IN PROVINCES OF
MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, QUEBEC, ONTARIO, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Farming and general business transacted.

Savings Bank Department
Interest allowed at current rates from date of deposit.

REGINA BRANCH
J. A. WETMORE, Manager

WRIGHT BROS.

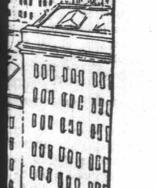
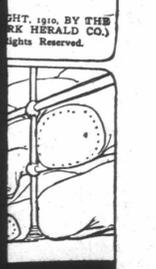
Undertakers and Embalmers.

Day Phone 53
Night and Sunday Phone 141

Regina, Sask.

May and June. The lands to be sold aggregate over half a million acres, and the upset prices will range from \$7 to \$15 per acre. The following are the places and dates set: Camrose, Alta., May 19; Medicine Hat, Alta., May 25; Weyburn, Sask., June 3; Arcola, Sask., June 6; Stoughton, Sask., June 8; Francis, Sask., June 10; Estevan, Sask., June 13; Esterhazy, Sask., June 17; Abernethy, Sask., June 20; Rosthern, Sask., June 23; Hanley, Sask., June 24; Saskatoon, Sask., June 27.

Indiana has required all locomotives except those used for switching purposes, to be equipped with electric headlights.



IS SAINT TINE'S DAY THIS FAVOR ARE DOING THE POSTER WONT SAY US!



ING NUTE: BE WE'LL FEL-W!

McGAY

Coal on Earth
West Coal
 Pennsylvania Hard
WOOD
 Poplar, Slabs
 and B. C. Fir
 DELIVERY
FUEL COMPANY
 Kingsley, Prop.
 Railway and Rae Sts.
 Phone 284

SATCHEWAN COAL
 For Stove and Furnace
25 a ton
 at the sheds
 Sheds: Dewdney St.
 and Broad, and
 Meron & Heap's Ware-

Utopia
 Regina's
 Date Cafe
 open for business,
 the best of foods
 at least style.
 to Regina are
 to come here for
 satisfaction
 ed.
 line of Fruits
 tionary always
 Winter Apples
 st grade by the

Best prices paid for
 Butter and Fowl;
 best wanted.
US A TRIAL

UTOPIA
 17th St. Phone 891

peers & Co.
 UNDERTAKERS
 17th St., Phone 219
 to C.P.R. Telephone
 in Connection.
 and night. Large
 to select from.

ONEY LOAN
 CURRENT RATES
 to submit applications.
VENTURES
 and School Debentures
 ights and Sold

ON REID & CO.
 Limited
 17th St. Telephone 448

FRUIT EXCHANGE
 60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

TRADE MARKS
 Desires
 Copyrights & C.
 a sketch and description may
 for option. Free whether
 ably patentable. Communication
 strictly confidential. No
 through Adams & Co. receive
 through Adams & Co. receive
 through Adams & Co. receive



The Business Man's Cream Separator
 The DE LAVAL is the business man's Cream Separator, and the men who use cream separators as a business use the DE LAVAL.
 Ten years ago there were a dozen different makes of creamery or factory separators in use. Today over 98 per cent of the world's creameries use DE LAVAL separators alone, and no effort is longer made to sell any other kind.
 It means a difference of several thousand dollars a year whether a DE LAVAL or some other make of separator is used in a creamery. Exactly the same differences exist, on a smaller scale, in the use of farm separators. But the farmer user doesn't know it. Nine times out of ten he can't tell when he is wasting \$50, or \$100 a year in quantity and quality of product through the use of an inferior separator.
 But every farm user of a separator knows that if it is absolutely necessary to use a DE LAVAL separator with the milk of a creamery it must pay relatively well to do so on the farm. No amount of argument can get around that conclusion.
W. J. M. WRIGHT
 1743 Ross St., Regina

HOMESTEAD MAPS READY

Revised Edition Conveys Information Regarding Lands, Railways, Postoffices and New Surveys Up to Date

Ottawa, April 8.—The edition of the homestead map of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, corrected to Jan. 31, 1910, for which there have been many inquiries from all parts of Canada and the United States was issued today by the department of the interior.

This map, in addition to showing all railways, post offices and new surveys up to date, shows at a glance by systems of keying used the settlement from year to year, 1909 being shown in a special red color, also all timber berths and grazing leases. It is of special value to all persons having interests in the prairie provinces. All lands disposed of are shown in various colors, two colored portions showing the land yet available for settlement.

A table showing the land situation under the title of the map gives the following interesting information.

Total land areas Manitoba, 40,848,880 acres (approx.); Saskatchewan, 143,937,680 acres (approx.); Alberta, 150,117,750 acres (approx.)

Surveyed areas—Forest reserves, 2,880,000 acres.

Parish and river lot settlements—620,642.

Indian reserves—2,480,788.

Indian reserves surrendered and sold—482,389.

Balance of surveyed lands—138,785,412 acres.

Total—145,249,985.

Total area under homestead preemption and purchased homestead entry including patented homestead—44,027,000 acres. Chiefly even numbered sections.

Granted to railway companies account of land subsidies, chiefly odd numbered sections—31,864,047.

School land endowment (unsurveyed area not included)—7,948,500.

Granted to Hudson's Bay Company (unsurveyed area not included)—6,565,000.

Otherwise disposed of (Manitoba swamp lands, sales irrigation lands northwest, half-breed scrip and military scrip—11,490,100.

Total area under grain crop (including wheat), 1909—11,960,000 acres.

Total under wheat 1909—6,878,000 acres.

Total yield of wheat, 1909, (figures from department of agriculture)—147,000,000 bushels.

The Next Census.

Ottawa, April 8.—Archibald Blue, a special census commissioner, and other Dominion officials connected with the Dominion census branch of the agricultural department, are already beginning to prepare for the census of Canada, which will be taken next year.

There will be naturally considerable interest owing to the inclusion of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, for though they were taken into account in 1901 as territories, this will be the first time their population has ever been taken as provinces. It is expected that 9,000 officials will be employed.

Minaid's Liniment Cures Dandruff

BARKER FLAYS W. F. McLEAN

The Toronto World Misrepresentation of Conservative Leader Shown up by Member for Hamilton—The Indemnity Discussion.

Ottawa, April 8.—Statements made in the Toronto World, which is owned by W. F. McLean, in regard to R. L. Borden's acceptance of a salary for his services as leader of the Opposition, were given the lie direct in the House of Commons today by Samuel Barker, of Hamilton.

On a question of privilege Mr. Barker drew attention to an item which appeared in that newspaper on Monday last, reflecting upon R. L. Borden, the Opposition leader, for having accepted a salary of money from the public funds for fulfilling the duties of that office.

Mr. Barker mentioned that this was one of a series of articles condemnatory of Mr. Borden. The item under consideration went on to say that Mr. Barker had negotiated this matter with the then Minister of Justice, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick.

The member for Hamilton stated that he would not personally have paid any attention to the matter, for, in his opinion, very little reliance could be placed on what appeared in the Toronto World, but Sir Charles Fitzpatrick had been involved in the charge.

Speeches of Manager.

This article was read in connection with the speeches of the manager of that newspaper, in which he had also spoken of the increased indemnity to members as a reward for betrayal of the very broadest character, and which formed the subject of lectures which Mr. MacLean had delivered through the country. It would be seen that it was one of those skilful items which the World was accustomed to publish.

Mr. Barker gave the whole story an "unqualified contradiction," and added: "I believe the man who inspired it knew he was talking a wilful lie, I have a reason to say that."

He went on to say that before accepting the grant, Mr. Borden had called conferences of the leading men of his party from every province, and it was agreed that it was unfair to expect the leader of the Opposition to bear personally all the expenses incidental to that position. He could not see how a grant to the leader of the Opposition made him a servant of the government.

Not Government Money.

It was not the government which paid the money. The whole house voted money, and it was the money of the people. Mr. Borden himself was opposed to the grant. So far as increased indemnity to members of parliament was concerned, a conference was held by members of both sides of the house, and all that he (Mr. Barker) had to do with it was that he had been requested to act with Hon. L. P. Borden in revising some of the clauses of the old act. This had become a necessity in some cases, for one of the members had become notorious for getting payment for his absence rather than his presence in the house. One of the objects of the new bill was to improve the checks upon the public expenditure, and this was what had probably angered the Toronto World. He was sorry Mr. MacLean was not present.

Check Indemnities.

Mr. Barker explained that formerly members of parliament made an affidavit at the end of the session that they had been present so many days and absent so many days. The committee thought this was taxing the memory of the members too severely, and it would be fairer that they should do it once a month, when their memories were fresher.

He could think of nothing which would arise the ire of the member for South York, nor did he know of anything which would give an excuse for dragging in the name of Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, except that a check on the members' indemnity for attendance had been instituted. "The statement in the World is an absolute falsehood," concluded the member for Hamilton.

BIG JUMP IN REVENUE

The Total Dominion Revenue Will be Over One Hundred Millions—The National Debt of the Country Still Increasing.

Ottawa, April 8.—The returns of revenue and expenditure of the Dominion received by the finance department up to the night of March 31, and published in the regular monthly financial statement today, bear out the forecast made a few days ago that the total revenue for the fiscal year will, when all the returns are in, be over one hundred million and the surplus of revenue over all ordinary revenue will be close to the twenty million mark, both figures constituting a remarkable new record in the financial administration of the country.

Actual receipts returned to the finance department up to the end of the month totalled \$98,552,374. It is estimated that over two million dollars will be received before the books for the year are finally closed, some two months hence, thus bringing the total revenue close to a hundred and one millions. This will be an increase of about sixteen million dollars as compared with the preceding fiscal year. The expenditure on the consolidated fund account is expected to reach about eighty-one millions, a decrease of three millions as compared with 1909 and a net betterment of nineteen millions. Of total increase in revenue about thirteen millions is due to customs.

The expenditure on capital account for the year as shown by returns received up to the end of the month has been \$31,461,686, of which some twenty millions was on account of the National Transcontinental Railway. The capital expenditures, special charges for the year, including railway subsidies and bonuses will probably be \$55,500,000. Exclusive of expenditure on the National Transcontinental Railway Canada has paid during the past fiscal year, out of the revenue every item of expenditure on both capital and consolidated account with nearly five millions still to the good to apply to the N. T. R. construction account.

The total debt of the Dominion at the end of the month was \$326,976,712, a decrease during the month of \$2,683,166.

A FARM CREED.

Nearly every one knows Henry Ward Beecher as the greatest preacher that America has ever produced, but there are few who know he was at one time the editor of a farm paper in Illinois. At this time in the originator of a "farm creed" which he published in his paper, and which is true today. The following is the creed as it was written years ago:

"We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation.

"We believe that soil loves to eat, as well as its owner, and ought therefore to be liberally fed.

"We believe in large crops which leave the land better than they found it—making the farmer and the farm both glad at once.

"We believe in going to the bottom plowing and enough of it. All the better with a subsoil plow.

"We believe that every farm should own a good farmer.

"We believe that the best fertilizer for any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence. Without this, lime and gypsum, bones and green manure, man and guano, will be of little use.

"We believe in good fences, good stock, good farm houses, good good, good orchards, and children enough to gather the fruit.

"We believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a spinning wheel, a clean cupboard, a clean dairy, and a clean conscience.

"We firmly believe in farmers who will not improve; in farms that grow poorer every year; in starving cattle; in farmers' boys turning into clerks and merchants; in farmers' daughters unwilling to work, and in all farmers ashamed of their vocation or who drink whiskey until honest people are ashamed of them."

AUTO PLOWS

New Machine To Supersede Horse on Farm

New York, N.Y., April 6.—The Steel Trust is getting some remarkable large orders from automobile manufacturers and especially for those building a new class of machine for farmers. These machines are designed to take the place of horses in plowing and in the ordinary cultivation of crops. Farmers are notoriously extravagant in the purchase and handling of machinery. The automobile companies are proving that even with respect to horses, this will furnish a new source of business for automobiles for the steel trust and for the oil producers. It will increase the volume of oats and corn to be sold for human food at the same time. The purchase by Morgan of an automobile company and the purchase by interests identified with him of a great area on Central Park west, now used for saddle horses but soon to be used for exhibition of automobiles, indicate extensive plans for putting the horse out of business. A steel man said today that if the farmers take kindly to this idea the demands by the farmers for steel will equal that of the railroads.

CHILDREN

In disorders and diseases of children drugs seldom do good and often do harm.

Careful feeding and bathing are the babies' remedies.

Scott's Emulsion
 is the food-medicine that not only nourishes them most, but also regulates their digestion. It is a wonderful tonic for children of all ages. They rapidly gain weight and health on small doses.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Send for name of paper and this of for our beautiful Savings Bank and Child's Book. Send for name of paper and this of for our beautiful Savings Bank and Child's Book. Send for name of paper and this of for our beautiful Savings Bank and Child's Book.

SCOTT & BOWNE
 1230 Wellington St. West, Toronto, Ont.

STRUCK HIM BELOW BELT

Miller, of South Grey, Accuses Aylesworth of Acting Unfairly—Minister of Justice Attempts to Explain Ourselves.

Ottawa, April 11.—In the Commons this morning H. H. Miller, sponsor for the anti-gambling bill defeated last Thursday night, referred to the complaint by the Minister of Justice that he had done a dishonorable thing in making public a letter which the minister had written him giving his legal opinions regarding the proposed measure. Mr. Miller said that as chairman of the committee he had consulted Mr. Aylesworth, as he had a right to do. He considered the Minister of Justice had struck him below the belt.

Hon. W. B. Aylesworth said he was sorry if the member for South Grey considered that he had a grievance or complaint. When he had spoken of the letter in the House he had no idea of imputing to Mr. Miller any dishonorable conduct. He had said that while he had no objection to the reading of the letter, he was surprised at its production.

Mr. Aylesworth went on to say that he certainly did not expect that anything that passed between Mr. Miller and himself in connection with the framing of the latter's bill would be made a matter of public discussion in any form. Because he was Minister of Justice, that did not mean that he was legal advisor of the House or of any particular member, neverthe less, he was willing to give any member the benefit of his advice. It was in that sense that he had discussed the matter with Mr. Miller, and while in no sense accusing the latter of divulging anything, or of being guilty of breach of faith, he could not, he held, but be surprised that he had taken such a course.

Sorry Miller's Story.

"I am not," said the Minister of Justice, "upbraiding my hon. friend in any way." Dealing with Mr. Miller's "striking below the belt" reference, Mr. Aylesworth expressed both regret and astonishment that Mr. Miller should feel that way. Mr. Aylesworth said that in the conversations he had had with the minister he never concealed the fact that he was opposed to the theory on which the bill was framed. He had given Mr. Miller to understand that he would not introduce such legislation because he did not approve of the scheme of it.

The effort on the part of the promoters of the bill to call walking about and the taking of bets, the keeping of a betting place, he considered to be "mere verbal trickery." In view of this attitude on his part in 1909 and a net betterment of nineteen millions. Of total increase in revenue about thirteen millions is due to customs.

The expenditure on capital account for the year as shown by returns received up to the end of the month has been \$31,461,686, of which some twenty millions was on account of the National Transcontinental Railway. The capital expenditures, special charges for the year, including railway subsidies and bonuses will probably be \$55,500,000. Exclusive of expenditure on the National Transcontinental Railway Canada has paid during the past fiscal year, out of the revenue every item of expenditure on both capital and consolidated account with nearly five millions still to the good to apply to the N. T. R. construction account.

The total debt of the Dominion at the end of the month was \$326,976,712, a decrease during the month of \$2,683,166.

END OF WORLD CRAZE

The action of some peasants in Hungary, based on the belief that the world was about to come to an end, in making a feast of all the provisions they had in store recalls the story of the Millerite craze of half a century ago.

The founder of the Miller sect was born in 1782 and, when he first reached man's estate, developed into an atheist. Later on he joined the Baptist church and became an ardent Bible student. The prophecies attracted his particular attention, and his studies of these led him to believe in the near approach of the day of judgment. He began publicly declaring his belief on this point, and at the end of ten years had a great following.

People Crazy by Fear.

The date fixed for the final crash was April 23rd, 1843. In the August before the arrival of that date a tent 140 feet in diameter, and supported by a pole 40 feet high set out in New York and 3,000 people sat there to hear Miller's message of approaching doom. Similar tents were set up in which people gathered to hear the same warning. Belief in the statements made spread rapidly and, when a paper mill took fire in New Haven on a winter night, the reflection of the flames in a blinding snow storm caused the people to rush from their homes believing the end had already come.

By the month of March following the teachings of Miller were "the New York Sun, having the most serious results. Suicides became common, and scores of people went crazy. At Augusta in Maine four lunatics were taken from one town to the state hospital in a single week. Eleven other persons, driven insane by attendance at a Miller meeting, were taken to Worcester Hospital, and by the first of April the number of insane Millerites in this asylum had reached fifteen.

His Wings Did Not Work.

Even more serious results followed. At Portsmouth, N. H., a Millerite was in such haste to see the coming of the Lord that, clad in his ascension robe, he climbed a tree and attempted to fly to heaven, but fell to the ground and broke his neck instead. In Massachusetts a farmer cut his wife's throat because she would not be converted, and a mother poisoned herself and all her children.

The craze was not without its ludicrous side, as well. In New York, a shopkeeper gave notice that people might help themselves to his stock of shoes as he had no further use for them, while a Bowery shop-keeper, whether in earnest or from a sense of humor of the situation, stuck out a large placard announcing "Charles for Ascension Robes." Some of the same believers gathered before the doors of the Millerite meetings and threw bricks through the windows.

A Change in Date.

Finally the 23rd passed without any unusual commotion in the heavens, and even this did not shake the faith of the Millerites, and a new date was fixed for the 22nd of October. Throughout the summer people gathered, in tents, halls and fields and prayed, shouted and groaned, flinging themselves on the ground in an ecstasy of agony. A Philadelphia shopkeeper put up a placard announcing: "This shop is closed in honor of the King of Kings, who will appear about the 23rd of October. Get ready friends to crown Him Lord of all."

Another man published an appeal in a Philadelphia newspaper entreating "All whom this may reach to prepare to meet their God."

A New York store-keeper burned his stock of dry goods before his door and refused to provide for his family, while a handler of water-side freight in Brooklyn discharged his workmen, believing that the business was about to cease for all time. The local authorities in one township in New Hampshire felt compelled to apply to the local judge for warrants for ten persons who had neglected their business and allowed their property to run to waste, while in Brattleboro, Vt., there were no less than twenty-seven insane Millerites at one time. At Black Rock a young man threw himself into the Niagara River and was swept over the falls. Some, in attempting literally to obey the commands of the Bible, as they understood them, crawled about on their hands and knees with others on their backs, meaning to represent the entry into Jerusalem. "There was a holy dance, a holy laugh, washing of feet, holy rolling and sacrifices." In fact, the whole of New England seems to have been torn up.

STRUCK HIM BELOW BELT

Miller, of South Grey, Accuses Aylesworth of Acting Unfairly—Minister of Justice Attempts to Explain Ourselves.

Ottawa, April 11.—In the Commons this morning H. H. Miller, sponsor for the anti-gambling bill defeated last Thursday night, referred to the complaint by the Minister of Justice that he had done a dishonorable thing in making public a letter which the minister had written him giving his legal opinions regarding the proposed measure. Mr. Miller said that as chairman of the committee he had consulted Mr. Aylesworth, as he had a right to do. He considered the Minister of Justice had struck him below the belt.

Hon. W. B. Aylesworth said he was sorry if the member for South Grey considered that he had a grievance or complaint. When he had spoken of the letter in the House he had no idea of imputing to Mr. Miller any dishonorable conduct. He had said that while he had no objection to the reading of the letter, he was surprised at its production.

Mr. Aylesworth went on to say that he certainly did not expect that anything that passed between Mr. Miller and himself in connection with the framing of the latter's bill would be made a matter of public discussion in any form. Because he was Minister of Justice, that did not mean that he was legal advisor of the House or of any particular member, neverthe less, he was willing to give any member the benefit of his advice. It was in that sense that he had discussed the matter with Mr. Miller, and while in no sense accusing the latter of divulging anything, or of being guilty of breach of faith, he could not, he held, but be surprised that he had taken such a course.

Sorry Miller's Story.

"I am not," said the Minister of Justice, "upbraiding my hon. friend in any way." Dealing with Mr. Miller's "striking below the belt" reference, Mr. Aylesworth expressed both regret and astonishment that Mr. Miller should feel that way. Mr. Aylesworth said that in the conversations he had had with the minister he never concealed the fact that he was opposed to the theory on which the bill was framed. He had given Mr. Miller to understand that he would not introduce such legislation because he did not approve of the scheme of it.

The effort on the part of the promoters of the bill to call walking about and the taking of bets, the keeping of a betting place, he considered to be "mere verbal trickery." In view of this attitude on his part in 1909 and a net betterment of nineteen millions. Of total increase in revenue about thirteen millions is due to customs.

The expenditure on capital account for the year as shown by returns received up to the end of the month has been \$31,461,686, of which some twenty millions was on account of the National Transcontinental Railway. The capital expenditures, special charges for the year, including railway subsidies and bonuses will probably be \$55,500,000. Exclusive of expenditure on the National Transcontinental Railway Canada has paid during the past fiscal year, out of the revenue every item of expenditure on both capital and consolidated account with nearly five millions still to the good to apply to the N. T. R. construction account.

The total debt of the Dominion at the end of the month was \$326,976,712, a decrease during the month of \$2,683,166.

HIGH SPITE FENCE.

Ottawa's Forty Foot Spite Fence Is Going to Come Down.

Ottawa, April 11.—Probably the highest spite fence in Canada erected some months ago by Dr. Echlin between his residence and an apartment block on Elgin street, being built by Dr. Kennedy, will come down. The fence, which is forty feet high, was put up because the window of the apartment house overlooked Dr. Echlin's lawn. Details of an agreement which will result in the removal of the fence which promised to ruin the apartment house, have not been announced, but both doctors agree that the light is over and the fence, which was erected at a cost of nearly one thousand dollars, will be removed.

BRITISH STUDENTS.

Will Travel in Canada and United States.

London, April 8.—Canada and the United States will make the acquaintance this summer of several British university students travelling under the auspices of the central bureau for the international interchange of students.

The bureau was opened lately in London. The president is Lord Strathcona, high commissioner for Canada; the honorary treasurer is Lord Brassey, and the chairman of the executive committee, Sir Charles Eliot. The students will hold travelling scholarships worth \$575 each, entitling them to instruction at Chicago, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Canadian centres of learning, from Montreal to Vancouver.

The object of the enterprise is to

STRUCK HIM BELOW BELT

Miller, of South Grey, Accuses Aylesworth of Acting Unfairly—Minister of Justice Attempts to Explain Ourselves.

Ottawa, April 11.—In the Commons this morning H. H. Miller, sponsor for the anti-gambling bill defeated last Thursday night, referred to the complaint by the Minister of Justice that he had done a dishonorable thing in making public a letter which the minister had written him giving his legal opinions regarding the proposed measure. Mr. Miller said that as chairman of the committee he had consulted Mr. Aylesworth, as he had a right to do. He considered the Minister of Justice had struck him below the belt.

Hon. W. B. Aylesworth said he was sorry if the member for South Grey considered that he had a grievance or complaint. When he had spoken of the letter in the House he had no idea of imputing to Mr. Miller any dishonorable conduct. He had said that while he had no objection to the reading of the letter, he was surprised at its production.

Mr. Aylesworth went on to say that he certainly did not expect that anything that passed between Mr. Miller and himself in connection with the framing of the latter's bill would be made a matter of public discussion in any form. Because he was Minister of Justice, that did not mean that he was legal advisor of the House or of any particular member, neverthe less, he was willing to give any member the benefit of his advice. It was in that sense that he had discussed the matter with Mr. Miller, and while in no sense accusing the latter of divulging anything, or of being guilty of breach of faith, he could not, he held, but be surprised that he had taken such a course.

Sorry Miller's Story.

"I am not," said the Minister of Justice, "upbraiding my hon. friend in any way." Dealing with Mr. Miller's "striking below the belt" reference, Mr. Aylesworth expressed both regret and astonishment that Mr. Miller should feel that way. Mr. Aylesworth said that in the conversations he had had with the minister he never concealed the fact that he was opposed to the theory on which the bill was framed. He had given Mr. Miller to understand that he would not introduce such legislation because he did not approve of the scheme of it.

The effort on the part of the promoters of the bill to call walking about and the taking of bets, the keeping of a betting place, he considered to be "mere verbal trickery." In view of this attitude on his part in 1909 and a net betterment of nineteen millions. Of total increase in revenue about thirteen millions is due to customs.

The expenditure on capital account for the year as shown by returns received up to the end of the month has been \$31,461,686, of which some twenty millions was on account of the National Transcontinental Railway. The capital expenditures, special charges for the year, including railway subsidies and bonuses will probably be \$55,500,000. Exclusive of expenditure on the National Transcontinental Railway Canada has paid during the past fiscal year, out of the revenue every item of expenditure on both capital and consolidated account with nearly five millions still to the good to apply to the N. T. R. construction account.

The total debt of the Dominion at the end of the month was \$326,976,712, a decrease during the month of \$2,683,166.

END OF WORLD CRAZE

The action of some peasants in Hungary, based on the belief that the world was about to come to an end, in making a feast of all the provisions they had in store recalls the story of the Millerite craze of half a century ago.

The founder of the Miller sect was born in 1782 and, when he first reached man's estate, developed into an atheist. Later on he joined the Baptist church and became an ardent Bible student. The prophecies attracted his particular attention, and his studies of these led him to believe in the near approach of the day of judgment. He began publicly declaring his belief on this point, and at the end of ten years had a great following.

People Crazy by Fear.

The date fixed for the final crash was April 23rd, 1843. In the August before the arrival of that date a tent 140 feet in diameter, and supported by a pole 40 feet high set out in New York and 3,000 people sat there to hear Miller's message of approaching doom. Similar tents were set up in which people gathered to hear the same warning. Belief in the statements made spread rapidly and, when a paper mill took fire in New Haven on a winter night, the reflection of the flames in a blinding snow storm caused the people to rush from their homes believing the end had already come.

By the month of March following the teachings of Miller were "the New York Sun, having the most serious results. Suicides became common, and scores of people went crazy. At Augusta in Maine four lunatics were taken from one town to the state hospital in a single week. Eleven other persons, driven insane by attendance at a Miller meeting, were taken to Worcester Hospital, and by the first of April the number of insane Millerites in this asylum had reached fifteen.

His Wings Did Not Work.

Even more serious results followed. At Portsmouth, N. H., a Millerite was in such haste to see the coming of the Lord that, clad in his ascension robe, he climbed a tree and attempted to fly to heaven, but fell to the ground and broke his neck instead. In Massachusetts a farmer cut his wife's throat because she would not be converted, and a mother poisoned herself and all her children.

The craze was not without its ludicrous side, as well. In New York, a shopkeeper gave notice that people might help themselves to his stock of shoes as he had no further use for them, while a Bowery shop-keeper, whether in earnest or from a sense of humor of the situation, stuck out a large placard announcing "Charles for Ascension Robes." Some of the same believers gathered before the doors of the Millerite meetings and threw bricks through the windows.

A Change in Date.

Finally the 23rd passed without any unusual commotion in the heavens, and even this did not shake the faith of the Millerites, and a new date was fixed for the 22nd of October. Throughout the summer people gathered, in tents, halls and fields and prayed, shouted and groaned, flinging themselves on the ground in an ecstasy of agony. A Philadelphia shopkeeper put up a placard announcing: "This shop is closed in honor of the King of Kings, who will appear about the 23rd of October. Get ready friends to crown Him Lord of all."

Another man published an appeal in a Philadelphia newspaper entreating "All whom this may reach to prepare to meet their God."

A New York store-keeper burned his stock of dry goods before his door and refused to provide for his family, while a handler of water-side freight in Brooklyn discharged his workmen, believing that the business was about to cease for all time. The local authorities in one township in New Hampshire felt compelled to apply to the local judge for warrants for ten persons who had neglected their business and allowed their property to run to waste, while in Brattleboro, Vt., there were no less than twenty-seven insane Millerites at one time. At Black Rock a young man threw himself into the Niagara River and was swept over the falls. Some, in attempting literally to obey the commands of the Bible, as they understood them, crawled about on their hands and knees with others on their backs, meaning to represent the entry into Jerusalem. "There was a holy dance, a holy laugh, washing of feet, holy rolling and sacrifices." In fact, the whole of New England seems to have been torn up.

STRUCK HIM BELOW BELT

Miller, of South Grey, Accuses Aylesworth of Acting Unfairly—Minister of Justice Attempts to Explain Ourselves.

Ottawa, April 11.—In the Commons this morning H. H. Miller, sponsor for the anti-gambling bill defeated last Thursday night, referred to the complaint by the Minister of Justice that he had done a dishonorable thing in making public a letter which the minister had written him giving his legal opinions regarding the proposed measure. Mr. Miller said that as chairman of the committee he had consulted Mr. Aylesworth, as he had a right to do. He considered the Minister of Justice had struck him below the belt.

Hon. W. B. Aylesworth said he was sorry if the member for South Grey considered that he had a grievance or complaint. When he had spoken of the letter in the House he had no idea of imputing to Mr. Miller any dishonorable conduct. He had said that while he had no objection to the reading of the letter, he was surprised at its production.

Mr. Aylesworth went on to say that he certainly did not expect that anything that passed between Mr. Miller and himself in connection with the framing of the latter's bill would be made a matter of public discussion in any form. Because he was Minister of Justice, that did not mean that he was legal advisor of the House or of any particular member, neverthe less, he was willing to give any member the benefit of his advice. It was in that sense that he had discussed the matter with Mr. Miller, and while in no sense accusing the latter of divulging anything, or of being guilty of breach of faith, he could not, he held, but be surprised that he had taken such a course.

Sorry Miller's Story.

"I am not," said the Minister of Justice, "upbraiding my hon. friend in any way." Dealing with Mr. Miller's "striking below the belt" reference, Mr. Aylesworth expressed both regret and astonishment that Mr. Miller should feel that way. Mr. Aylesworth said that in the conversations he had had with the minister he never concealed the fact that he was opposed to the theory on which the bill was framed. He had given Mr. Miller to understand that he would not introduce such legislation because he did not approve of the scheme of it.

The effort on the part of the promoters of the bill to call walking about and the taking of bets, the keeping of a betting place, he considered to be "mere verbal trickery." In view of this attitude on his part in 1909 and a net betterment of nineteen millions. Of total increase in revenue about thirteen millions is due to customs.

The expenditure on capital account for the year as shown by returns received up to the end of the month has been \$31,461,686, of which some twenty millions was on account of the National Transcontinental Railway. The capital expenditures, special charges for the year, including railway subsidies and bonuses will probably be \$55,500,000. Exclusive of expenditure on the National Transcontinental Railway Canada has paid during the past fiscal year, out of the revenue every item of expenditure on both capital and consolidated account with nearly five millions still to the good to apply to the N. T. R. construction account.

The total debt of the Dominion at the end of the month was \$326,976,712, a decrease during the month of \$2,683,166.

STRUCK HIM BELOW BELT

Miller, of South Grey, Accuses Aylesworth of Acting Unfairly—Minister of Justice Attempts to Explain Ourselves.

Ottawa, April 11.—In the Commons this morning H. H. Miller, sponsor for the anti-gambling bill defeated last Thursday night, referred to the complaint by the Minister of Justice that he had done a dishonorable thing in making public a letter which the minister had written him giving his legal opinions regarding the proposed measure. Mr. Miller said that as chairman of the committee he had consulted Mr. Aylesworth, as he had a right to do. He considered the Minister of Justice had struck him below the belt.

Hon. W. B. Aylesworth said he was sorry if the member for South Grey considered that he had a grievance or complaint. When he had spoken of the letter in the House he had no idea of imputing to Mr. Miller any dishonorable conduct. He had said that while he had no objection to the reading of the letter, he was surprised at its production.

Mr. Aylesworth went on to say that he certainly did not expect that anything that passed between Mr. Miller and himself in connection with the framing of the latter's bill would be made a matter of public discussion in any form. Because he was Minister of Justice, that did not mean that he was legal advisor of the House or of any particular member, neverthe less, he was willing to give any member the benefit of his advice. It was in that sense that he had discussed the matter with Mr. Miller, and while in no sense accusing the latter of divulging anything, or of being guilty of breach of faith, he could not, he held, but be surprised that he had taken such a course.

Sorry Miller's Story.

"I am not," said the Minister of Justice, "upbraiding my hon. friend in any way." Dealing with Mr. Miller's "striking below the belt" reference, Mr. Aylesworth expressed both regret and astonishment that Mr. Miller should feel that way. Mr. Aylesworth said that in the conversations he had had with the minister he never concealed the fact that he was opposed to the theory on which the bill was framed. He had given Mr. Miller to understand that he would not introduce such legislation because he did not approve of the scheme of it.

The effort on the part of the promoters of the bill to call walking about and the taking of bets, the keeping of a betting place, he considered to be "mere verbal trickery." In view of this attitude on his part in 1909 and a net betterment of nineteen millions. Of total increase in revenue about thirteen millions is due to customs.

The expenditure on capital account for the year as shown by returns received up to the end of the month has been \$31,461,686, of which some twenty millions was on account of the National Transcontinental Railway. The capital expenditures, special charges for the year, including railway subsidies and bonuses will probably be \$55,500,000. Exclusive of expenditure on the National Transcontinental Railway Canada has paid during the past fiscal year, out of the revenue every item of expenditure on both capital and consolidated account with nearly five millions still to the good to apply to the N. T. R. construction account.

The total debt of the Dominion at the end of the month was \$326,976,712, a decrease during the month of \$2,683,166.

STRUCK HIM BELOW BELT

Miller, of South Grey, Accuses Aylesworth of Acting Unfairly—Minister of Justice Attempts to Explain Ourselves.

Ottawa, April 11.—In the Commons this morning H. H. Miller, sponsor for the anti-gambling bill defeated last Thursday night, referred to the complaint by the Minister of Justice that he had done a dishonorable thing in making public a letter which the minister had written him giving his legal opinions regarding the proposed measure. Mr. Miller said that as chairman of the committee he had consulted Mr. Aylesworth, as he had a right to do. He considered the Minister of Justice had struck him below the belt.

Hon. W. B. Aylesworth said he was sorry if the member for South Grey considered that he had a grievance or complaint. When he had spoken of the letter in the House he had no idea of imputing to Mr. Miller any dishonorable conduct. He had said that while he had no objection to the reading of the letter, he was surprised at its production.

Mr. Aylesworth went on to say that he certainly did not expect that anything that passed between Mr. Miller and himself in connection with the framing of the latter's bill would be made a matter of public discussion in any form. Because he was Minister of Justice, that did not mean that he was legal advisor of the House or of any particular member, neverthe less, he was willing to give any member the benefit of his advice. It was in that sense that he had discussed the matter with Mr. Miller, and while in no sense accusing the latter of divulging anything, or of being guilty of breach of faith, he could not, he held, but be surprised that he had taken such a course.

Sorry Miller's Story.

"I am not," said the Minister of Justice, "upbraiding my hon. friend in any way." Dealing with Mr. Miller's "striking below the belt" reference, Mr. Aylesworth expressed both regret and astonishment that Mr. Miller should feel that way. Mr. Aylesworth said that in the conversations he had had with the minister he never concealed the fact that he was opposed to the theory on which the bill was framed. He had given Mr. Miller to

The West

THE SASKATCHEWAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED, 1773 ROSE STREET, REGINA, SASK.

The WEST is published every Wednesday per annum to all parts of Canada and the British Empire. To United States and other foreign countries, One Dollar and Fifty Cents (\$1.50) per annum. All subscriptions payable in advance. Arrears charged at Fifty Cents per year extra.

Advertising rates furnished on application. Address all communications to the Company.



Wednesday, April 13, 1910.

LOCAL OPTION.

Saskatoon will have a local option contest this fall, and The Phoenix of that city is confident of the defeat of the measure. In view of the probability of a contest in this city, the views of the Saskatoon paper will be interesting to our citizens. The Phoenix in the following article admits the final victory of temperance, but declares that the time is inopportune for the contest in that city or any other western city:

"There is not the slightest doubt that the local option movement has taken not only a firm but a permanent hold on the rural districts, both in Canada and the United States. It is entirely probable that the campaign next winter in this province will result in the cutting out of a number of licenses in the rural districts, making it impossible in many other towns to get a license, but the outcome in the cities and towns cannot be predicted with the same degree of certainty. The matter of getting hotel accommodation is associated, not only in thought, but in practice, with the holding of a license. Hotel accommodation is a most important matter in a western town. Every citizen of central Saskatchewan knows that. All business people also know how important it is that incoming prospectors shall find comfortable places to stay in the town or city to which they come. Capital will be less likely to invest in the hotel business in the new small towns if licenses are not available. This fact will influence many business men to vote against local option, not because they want liquor themselves, or even want to see it sold, but purely from a business point of view that they want to see an hotel or hotels in their town. This will be the prevailing argument with a considerable number of voters when they go to the polls next December. The acute need of hotel accommodation in many places, even where there are hotels now, will be a formidable influence in the matter, and many men who deprecate the rum traffic will nevertheless vote in favor of a license as against local prohibition.

"It is a plain fact, if one may judge the signs of the times at all correctly, that the public mind is determined that the present system of liquor selling shall be abolished. In the older states and provinces there has been an ebb and flow, victory and defeat, for temperance reform, but social economists are substantially a unit in the belief that some other system than the present licensing system must be evolved in order to check the ruinous liquor traffic now in vogue on this continent. If the business were dissociated from the hotel business it would be a simpler problem. Years ago the retail liquor trade was associated with the grocery business. It has since been separated, and at the present time a man may run his grocery business separate and distinct from the liquor trade and on equal footing with his competitors. It will come to that in the hotel business. There is no reason why an hotel business might not be made to pay in a growing western town apart from the sale of liquor. Possibly there would not be a willingness to invest in hotel property for the dividends would not be so large. Nevertheless, if society makes up its mind that this separation has to come and that liquor selling must be placed upon some other business basis the sooner a satisfactory solution is worked out the better. It is hard to see how any system of

prohibition could be successfully carried out in this country when such a large proportion of the people want to drink, but even though there is a demand on the part of a large number for intoxicating beverages, the moral demand of another and probably a preponderating element in the state, is strong for liquor reform.

"We are inclined to think that the temperance forces would have been well advised to have restricted their local option campaign to the rural districts this year. By so doing they would have gained certain ground from which they could advance to other ground. The campaign upon which they have embarked is so large that the results are not likely to be as satisfactory as the friends of temperance would desire, and it is quite possible that the vote may give local option a very decided setback. We are inclined to think that so far as Saskatoon is concerned local option will be voted down by a considerable majority, not because the people here are anti-temperance, but because they are not prepared for such a radical step at this period in the city's development as would entail a great economic loss to the hotel interests and discourage the building of hotels at a time when they are greatly needed to provide accommodation for this growing city."

A FAROE.

One of the best jokes in the history of Canadian parliamentary proceedings of recent years has been the so-called investigation by four Liberal members, and three Liberal lawyers, into the Lumsden charges. Those who followed the doings of the special committee selected by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, were impressed with the irresistible humor of the fact that four Government supporters were gravely considering serious accusations against the administration. And in order that they might be perfectly safe in bringing in a verdict of "not guilty," they secured the able assistance of three eminent counsel. One of these, Mr. R. C. Smith, the batonier of the Montreal bar, is defending the Transcontinental Commission. Mr. Smith was a Liberal candidate against Mr. H. B. Ames in St. Antoine division at the last general elections. The Committee of four Liberal members then appointed a lawyer to represent the public. This gentleman turned out to be Mr. F. H. Chrysler, K.C., prominent in parliamentary practice, an ex-president of the Ottawa Liberal Association, who since 1896 has drawn in legal fees from the Government some \$35,000. Mr. Chrysler represents the public as against the Government which is on trial. Then the sub-engineers mentioned by Mr. Lumsden as among those in whom he had lost confidence, are represented by Mr. Jack Moss, K.C., of Toronto, who comes of a historic Liberal family. There is the situation. The three lawyers are paid by the Government, the four Liberal members who constitute the committee are stalwart henchmen of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who have in the past done faithful service in the "blocker's brigade," and yet surprise is expressed that the public has not only lost all interest, but all confidence in the proceedings of this star chamber, where the rattle of the loaded dice is plainly heard. Nothing more ludicrous in the shape of a faroe was ever presented on the political stage. — Toronto Saturday Night (Ind.)

WANT THE LANDS.

"That the Liberals of Manitoba in convention assembled, believe that a satisfactory adjustment of the boundary question consists in the acceptance of the extension of the boundaries as offered by the Dominion Government, provided it is accomplished by the transfer to this province of the lands, minerals, timber, fisheries and other natural resources of the added territory." The Liberals of Manitoba must have been studying the financial condition of Saskatchewan, and realize the necessity of the control of the public domain by the provinces. In moving the adoption of this the Liberal leader, Mr. Norris, pointed out that with control of the public domain a railroad would be built diagonally across the province to Hudson's

Bay without the expenditure of a dollar of the present revenue. He claimed that by securing the control of the public domain the province would be making an excellent bargain. What kind of bargain must Saskatchewan have made?

CURRENT COMMENT

(Farmers' Sun) The Laurier government can scarcely be congratulated on the amount of foresight shown in connection with the recent trade complications with the United States, and the occurrences leading thereto. It ratified the French treaty, a good enough instrument in itself, but utterly insignificant in comparison with the maintenance of friendly commercial relations with the United States, although repeatedly warned that such ratification would be construed as undue discrimination against the United States, and thereby subjecting Canadian exports to the American market to the maximum rates of duty. Then, when actually brought face to face with the danger of seeing the maximum enforced, on the date fixed therefor, the Government found itself in a very awkward dilemma. It was faced by the possibility of an insistent demand from the United States for the same terms that had been conceded to France and by an equally insistent order from the protected interest in this country that the present scale of protection against American competition be maintained. Fortunately the leaders of the Republican party in the United States were in an equally difficult predicament. Republican leaders, with the November elections for Congress in sight, and with many of their followers in revolt against the regular scale of duties imposed under the Payne-Aldrich tariff dreaded the political effect of an increase in those rates in so far as Canada is concerned, accompanied as this would have been by the application of the Canadian tariff to American imports. More fortunate still were in the President's chair a man with really enlightened views as to the relations that ought to exist between these neighboring countries. The result is, apparently, that Canadian exports to the United States are to continue to be entered at present Customs rates in return for concessions by Canada a good deal less than those which were made to France—concessions that the protected interest in Canada will doubtless protest against, but the protests will be nothing to what they would have been had the Laurier Government been compelled to give to the United States everything that was conceded to France. All's well that ends well, but for the fortunate ending the government is a good deal more indebted to circumstances than to its own statesmanship and skill.

(Toronto News)

Mr. Monk and his little group of recalcitrants demand Mr. Borden's removal from the Conservative leadership. Mr. Borden is to be assassinated because of his attitude towards naval defence. Mr. Monk had determined that the party should oppose both the organization of a Canadian navy and a contribution to the Admiralty. He announced his policy at Lachine, and came to Ottawa determined to force his views upon the Opposition. But Mr. Monk is a feeble person at best, and had set himself a task which no man could accomplish. All the traditions of the Conservative party are centred in British connection and devotion to the Empire. It was inconceivable that, in order to serve the petty ambitions of Mr. Monk, it could be made to discredit all its traditions and all its professions. Failing, therefore, to drive Mr. Borden and the Opposition Mr. Monk set out to effect a change in the leadership of the party, and to accomplish his purpose by other methods.

In this, again, he is not likely to succeed. There seems to be no one in sight as well fitted as Mr. Borden for the office of leader, and no one who could be more safely trusted in the office of Prime Minister. It may be that sometimes he is more of a statesman than a politician. It may be that he has not always played down to the prejudices of certain elements. It may be that he has not turned with every wind that blows in order to snatch a petty party advantage. In the long run, however, consistency and integrity are a great asset even to a politician, and, if they do not always ensure immediate popularity, they give the strength which endures.

The future movements of Mr. Monk can be of no particular interest, and are not likely to be of particular importance. He has shown no aptitude for politics. He has failed to achieve any measure of success in Quebec. He creates no enthusiasm in his own party, and is not taken seriously by his opponents. Many persons believe that he has been chosen for the office that he should have been chosen when the choice of caucus fell upon Mr. Borden. His mistaken ambition and his great disappointment possibly explain the course that he has pursued during the last five or six years. This course has brought a man who has failed to make an impression upon his own province to attempt a dictatorship over the whole Conservative party. The situation is absurd to the last degree, and, if nothing else happens, fortunately, Quebec Conservatives will be rid of the impotent leadership by which they have been embarrassed ever since the accession of the Laurier Government to office.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION

In its legislation guaranteeing the bonds of the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company, the Government has grossly neglected the interests of the Territories.

The Opposition does not oppose the principle of assisting railways through the guaranteeing of their bonds, as a portion of the Government press has alleged; but it does believe in the principle of concession for concession; that in return for the extensive use of public credit the people should receive substantial concessions equal, at least, to those obtained by other provinces.

These companies have had their bonds guaranteed for 1,325 miles of road to the extent of \$13,000 per mile with interest at 4 per cent for 20 years. This guarantee may be increased to \$15,000. The liability thus assumed by the Province is \$21,000,000 on principal account, and \$25,200,000 for interest. In return for this great assistance, by which these companies are enabled to extend their systems, the Province has received nothing but a guarantee that the roads aided will be constructed within a given time and according to the standard of the C. N. P. main line.

Instead of adopting the policy of concession for concession the Government conceded practically everything that the companies requested and, in the matter of concessions, received practically nothing in return. The Government has not control over rates, nor has it one of the many other concessions which other provinces that have aided the Canadian Northern insisted upon and secured. From the very nature of the case the lines must pass entirely out of the hands of the Provincial Government.

Ontario's Agreement.

In 1904 the Ross Government in Ontario granted a cash and land subsidy to the G. T. P. and to the Huronville and Lake of Bays railways. In return it secured control of rates, together with other concessions. The control of rates section reads:

"The rates for passengers and freight which may be charged by each of the said companies on the said railways shall be such as may be approved of by the Railway Committee of the Executive Council of Ontario, and each of the said companies shall comply with any conditions now or hereafter imposed by any act respecting the granting of aid to railways."

This section was placed in the agreement, notwithstanding the fact that the Railway Commission was already in existence.

Another concession reads as follows: "Each of the said companies shall be obliged upon the request of any township or county municipality through which the line of railway passes, to carry material, gravel or stone, required for improving any of the roads within any such municipality at the actual cost of handling and carriage."

The Ross Government also guaranteed the bonds of the James Bay Railway (C.N.R.) and among several concessions received one granting to settlers, and bona fide land seekers a passenger rate of one cent a mile and a half-rate on settlers' effects.

What Manitoba Got.

In 1901, when the Manitoba Government guaranteed the bonds of the Canadian Northern, it secured stated reductions in rates, and general control over them for thirty years—control, not only within the Province, but as far east as Port Arthur. Nothing was left to chance, or the will of the railway company.

When the legislation guaranteeing the railway bonds was being enacted, the Opposition urged upon the Government the necessity of securing control of rates, Mr. Haultain introducing a motion to that effect. It was opposed, the Government replying that the Railway Commission had control of rates. That argument is fallacious, and does credit neither to the discernment nor the sincerity of those who advanced it.

The Railway Commission.

It is not the general function of the Railway Commission to reduce rates. What the Commission does, and can be expected to do, is to remove unfair discrimination, and to equalize and standardize rates. That is something very different from granting stated reductions. Rates may be very high, without constituting unfair discrimination.

Speaking in the House of Commons on the Railway Commission during 1903, Mr. Oliver, now Minister of the Interior, said:

"If I understand the general purposes of the Railway Commission, it is that it shall prevent discrimination in rates; that it tends to the equalization of rates, that it shall provide against the conditions which prevail throughout Canada when one town is discriminated against in favor of another, or where certain differences are made by one railway from another. It is not the equalization of rates that we want. It is not equalization that we need. As I said a few moments ago, we need that the rates shall be cut to the bone, that we shall get the lowest rate which it is possible to get in order to transact our trade."

Mr. Oliver got at the core of the question. In Western Canada there have been three notable reductions in freight rates. How were they effected? By the Railway Commission? No; by agreements between the railway companies and the governments. The first of these was the result of a direct agreement between the Manitoba Government and the Northern Pacific; the second followed, the agreement between the Dominion Government and the Canadian Government respecting the Crow's Nest line; the third resulted from the agreement made between the Manitoba Government and the Canadian Northern.

Opinions of Authorities.

This opinion has been confirmed by the testimony of railway officials themselves. Addressing the Railway Commission in Regina during October, 1909, ex-Judge Phippen, counsel for the Canadian Northern, said:

"We have the fact that owing to special circumstances created by the action of the government of the Province of Manitoba, the rates from the head of the lakes to Winnipeg are lowered to a standard which we would not expect to find if these rates were governed by normal conditions, in so far as they affected that district. And we have this fact—that the rates to the City of Regina have benefited to the full extent of the reduction brought about by the action of the Province of Manitoba."

Mr. J. A. M. Atkins, solicitor for the C. P. R., speaking on the same occasion, said: "So far as the Canadian Pacific Railway is concerned, the company takes this position, that by virtue of the reductions which were forced upon the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway, and subsequently upon the Canadian Northern Railway, the conditions in Manitoba were such as to make it highly competitive for the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Canadian Pacific Railway was not a party to that agreement, but by virtue of the reduction of tolls through these statutory agreements, the conditions were such that they became highly competitive and the C. P. R. was compelled to meet these competitive conditions."

Premier Scott in 1903.

In 1903, Premier Scott, who was then a member of the House of Commons, was not even satisfied with control of rates by the Railway Commission. During the discussion over the bill guaranteeing the bonds of the main line of the C. N. R., a bill which provided for the control of rates by the Governor-in-Council, or Commission, or any other body constituted for the control of railways, Mr. Scott said:

"There was another suggestion which I consider a very good and essential one, made by the hon. member for East York (Mr. MacLean), that is that there should be put in this contract a provision for maximum rates, so that the people who are to be constructed shall know definitely and distinctly what advantage they are to receive in return for what the public is doing for this company."

In other words, Mr. Scott wanted what Manitoba got. Some months after, another bill was brought before Parliament to bonus the Kirkella branch of the C. P. R. Again the subject of control of rates and maximum rates came up, and Mr. Scott, among other statements, said:

"If it is fair to compel the Canadian Northern to give a contract for maximum rates, their aid to this other company (C.P.R.) should carry with it a similar condition. In this case we should make a contract with the company with regard to the rates to be charged to the people of the district."

The British Columbia Agreement.

British Columbia was the last province to aid the Canadian Northern, which it did through guaranteeing the company's bonds for the sum of \$21,000,000 on principal account at 4 per cent. for 30 years. Was British Columbia satisfied with the so-called argument that the Railway Commission has control of rates, and that it was therefore unnecessary for the Provincial Government to stipulate for such control? By no means: British Columbia got control of rates and bound the Canadian Northern to content itself with appealing, in case of dissatisfaction, to the Provincial Supreme Court, thus waiving the right to appeal to the Railway Commission.

The Two Exceptions.

Thus all the provinces that have assisted the Canadian Northern have, with the exception of Saskatchewan and Alberta, secured control of rates. The rates in Manitoba have been much reduced, and in British Columbia they will be kept reasonable through the control which the Government of that Province can exercise. But through the neglect of the Canadian Northern and Alberta also—in paying whatever rates the Canadian Northern has seen fit to impose; and they will continue to do so.

The prairie divisions are the profitable parts of the Canadian Northern system. During the recent election campaign in British Columbia the financial standing of the company was thoroughly discussed, and to prove its stability, the profitable nature of the prairie divisions was particularly emphasized. Discussing this subject, the Victoria Colonist of November 17 said:

Blackstock, Flood & Co.

Farm Lands and City Property 1701 SCARTH ST. REGINA, SASK.

SIX FARMS for sale on the crop payment plan. 640 ACRES highly cultivated land near Francis. Do not miss this. 960 ACRES near Kinderley in the Eagle Lake District at \$13.00 per acre. 960 ACRES near Rosetown at \$16.00 per acre. 640 ACRES near Milestone at \$8,000.00. THREE IMPROVED FARMS south of Tyvan 3 and 4 miles. Cheap. 640 ACRES 4 miles South of Richardson, well improved. Good buying. WANTED—A list of your Regina City property. WANTED—A farm to rent. WANTED—A list of that farm you want to sell. WANTED—A man with money to buy a section.

CHARCOAL BEAVER BRAND

DOES NOT SMOKE! But becomes glowing and red hot a few minutes after you light it. No wood needed—just a little paper and a match. Cheap, well yes, only 35c for a half barrel dustproof bag. WHITMORE BROS., LIMITED Agents for Saskatchewan in Regina Pharmacy 1719 Scarth Street, Regina

STANDARD CHEMICAL CO. OF TORONTO, LIMITED

"The year ending June 30, 1909, was, as every one knows, an off year on the prairies; yet this railway, which depends chiefly on the prairies for traffic, earned \$10,581,767.93, which is \$3,450 per mile; its operating expenses were \$2,266 per mile; leaving its net earnings at \$1,184 per mile."

In a subsequent issue, the Colonist said: "Nothing can well be more certain than that by the time the British Columbia line is completed, four years hence, the annual surplus from the C. N. R. prairie lines will be at least \$3,000,000 or \$10,000,000."

High rates and large profits go hand in hand. As British Columbia and Saskatchewan granted the same amount of assistance to railways, and by the same method, guarantee of bonds, it will be interesting to compare the concessions they received.

It is recalled that British Columbia guaranteed the bonds of the Canadian Northern, which, in that province is known as the Canadian Northern Pacific, for \$21,000,000, and interest at 4 per cent, for 30 years. This sum is equal to the amount of the guarantees assumed by Saskatchewan for the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company.

But British Columbia got numerous valuable concessions. Saskatchewan according to the standard of the Canadian Northern main line, that the work practically got nothing more than an agreement that the lines would be built would be done within a stated time, and that the companies' property would stand as security.

British Columbia secured control of rates, through and local, for all time; indemnification again all loss; a \$500,000 bond from the company in addition to the security of the company's property; an interest in the townsites; an agreement that the company will not pass out of provincial control, besides other concessions of a minor nature.

What Mr. Haultain asked for was: Government control of rates; power for the Government to acquire the lines if they were deemed advisable to do so; power for the Government to decide on the location of the mileage.

Within a year or two the entire Canadian Northern system in this Province, a large part of which is being built on the public credit, will have passed out of the control of the Provincial Government, and all because of the gross negligence of the Scott Government.

The Opposition does not oppose the guaranteeing of railway bonds, but asks that when bonds are guaranteed the public should receive some concessions for the financial accommodation.

OPPOSITION.

Many Species of Birds and Beasts are Disappearing.

Almost every year sees the final extinction of one or more animal and bird species. Even in recent years many species have passed into oblivion without so much as the manner of their going being heeded or observed.

The large bounties given by candidates for the favor of the Roman populace in ancient days when wild beasts were pitted against captives or gladiators in the arena of the coliseum assisted in depleting Northern Africa of its larger fauna.

In those days the hippopotamus inhabited lower Egypt, and indeed two were killed by an Italian, Dr. Zerlinghi, at Dalmietta, as recently as 1600.

In animal extinction Africa in recent centuries has suffered severely. It has lost the quag, which was exterminated by about 1865; the blue-buck or blawbuck, destroyed by the Dutch in the early years of the 19th century; and the white-tailed gnu, which, if it has not entirely vanished is on the very verge of extinction.

The mis-called "white" rhinoceros and the South African gemsbok are rapidly approaching a like fate.

When Mauritius was taken possession of by the Dutch in 1598 the dodo was a comparatively common bird. So helpless was this great flightless pigeon, however, a dodo useful was it for food for seamen and settlers that in less than a century it had completely vanished.

Two other great birds of Mauritius, the flightless rail and the giant coot, also perished utterly in the 17th century.

No specimen of the dodo's near relative, the solitaire of Rodrigues, ever reached Europe. Common at the beginning of the 17th century, they were practically nonexistent by the middle of the 18th. The white dodo of Bourbon, first described in 1613, was on the verge of assured extinction 80 years later.

The gigantic aepyornis of Madagascar was still existing, some think, in the 18th century, since one European is stated to have seen it alive in 1745.

The date of the extinction of the moa is still a debatable point, though it is possible that the last members of this huge race were destroyed by the Maori immigrants into New Zealand from three to five centuries ago.

The small black emu of Kangaroo Island, plentiful in 1805, was wiped out in less than a score of years. The New Zealand quail, a common game-bird half a century ago, has been exterminated. The last wild auroch appears to have been killed in Poland in 1627, though degenerate descendants still linger in the parks and reserves of Eastern Europe.

The great auk before 1800 was common even to abundance upon the rocky coasts and islets of the north.

By 1825 it had become rare, and 20 years later the last known specimen was wantonly killed.

Whether the animal of which De Flacourt wrote in 1653 was in truth the giant lemur of Madagascar or a form closely allied to it is now impossible to determine; but it is practically certain that this remarkable animal was existing at no enormously remote time.

The Antarctic fur seal—of which it is said that millions were killed by avaricious sealers in 45 years, has ceased to be observed.

In 1741, a noteworthy animal was discovered by Behring on the islands off the coast of Kamchatka. This was an enormous toothless manatee from 20 to 28 feet in length, known as "Steller's rhyma."

Steller, the naturalist, who accompanied the expedition, advocated their use as food for the sailors. His advice was faithfully followed, and so assiduous was the pursuit that by 1768, less than 27 years after their discovery, the last rhyma had been slain, and an interesting species completely blotted out.

Of the tortoises, with which the Mascarene and Seychelles Islands swarmed two centuries ago, few specimens have survived to our times, despite the centenarian age attained by some individuals.

The huge tortoises of the Aldabra Islands, so plentiful in former times, are known no longer, save by a solitary species, in their native haunts.

The colossal chelonians of the Galapagos group supplied so delicious and so greatly esteemed a diet that in 20 years the rapacity of the ships' crews made sad and irreparable havoc among them. — Chambers Journal.

Engineer Killed.

Fernie, B. C., April 12.—A wreck resulting fatally to Engineer Ed. Roberts this morning, two miles east of Fernie. Conductor Merron was coming west light and when rounding a curve in the road the engine ran into a rock-slide, throwing it into the river, which at that point runs along the railway banks. Roberts had time to set his air brake and throw over his lever, but was caught in his seat and held in what proved to be a death grip by the ponderous engine. The wrecking crew arrived from Cranbrook at 8.45 and the lifeless body of the brave engineer was extracted from beneath the engine one hour later.

The rock slide brought down several tons of rock which completely blocked the road. Fireman Selby, being on the left side of the engine, got through the upper cab window, but had to swim some distance in the river to reach shore.

BY-LAW

A By-Law of the Province for the year 18,000.00 to Erection and Institution Hospit

WHEREAS the of Regina deem an isolation Ho Block known as City of Regina, and Whereas the purpose of the erection of building that issued to the the assessed value in thirty year day of July, 19 the rate of 4 1/2 payable half-yearly Eighteen Throu 000.00) is the a tended to be c on the credit of rateable property ing to the last r namely, the ass year 1908, is H and Eight Hundred lars (\$11,714,568

AND WHERE of the existing said City is Ored and Fifty Hundred and Ninty Cent no part, either is in arrears;

AND WHERE late the sinking Fund of its debenture AND WHERE funds on credit of the City of Ninety-Five dred and Forty-n Cent (\$5,000,000) for the credit of the City of Regina.

1. It shall be on the credit of the City of Regina, in the sum of Eighteen Thousand and Eight Hundred and Eighty Dollars (\$18,000.00) to after provided;

2. The said date on the and shall be in manner that the amount of the said sum of Eighteen Thousand and Eight Hundred and Eighty Dollars (\$18,000.00) shall be paid by the City of Regina, in the sum of Eighteen Thousand and Eight Hundred and Eighty Dollars (\$18,000.00) for the credit of the City of Regina.

3. The rate of per centum from the first payable sum of the first day of January during the debentures attached to each representing the of interest.

4. The said ed with the Co City and shall Coupons shall tures of the M engraved or and the debent be made payab real in London Montreal, Torc debentures ma or currency an partly in the 5. In addition tere shall be each year dur said debenture in the said rates sufficient Eight Hundred (\$810.00) for the sum of Th Dollars and 95) by way of principal at the sum of Thred and Thirve Cents (\$1.35) per centum.

6. This By-l the 1st day of

7. This By-l

News of the Province

Lorjod has organized a board of trade.

The Strasburg hotel has been sold for \$25,000.

Oxbow is advocating the establishment of a cremery in that town.

A fire at Watrous last week destroyed stables and barnery of Mr. Lennier.

Last week a prairie fire near Havelock destroyed the farm buildings of Duncan McFee.

Rev. Mr. Rowe, of the Anglican Church, Watrous, has resigned owing to ill-health.

Both Crank and Hanley following the example set by Davidson, are starting publicity campaigns.

A. G. Bunting and C. Maguire have taken over the implement business of E. H. Johnson in Yellow Grass.

Ellaboro Orange Lodge is asking R. S. Lake, M.P. to investigate the closing of the Indian individual school.

Rev. G. F. Kaye preached his farewell sermon to the Baptists of Wolseley last week. He leaves Wolseley for Rapid City.

Reports of damage from prairie fires have been general. Several losses have been sustained by farmers in many parts of the province.

H. Martier, a Montmartre resident, committed suicide last week. He had been summoned to appear before the J. P. on a charge of indecent assault.

Two by-laws were carried in Estevan last week. One for \$25,000 for an electric light plant and the other for \$10,000 to furnish and equip the new town hall.

Bob Caskey has deserted the sanctuary for the farm. In future, A. Bell Bennett, formerly of Morden, will guide the destinies of the Howard Chronicle.

On the thirteenth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood, the Rev. Father Bigonnesse, of Battleford, received handsome presents from his congregation. He has spent twenty-nine years in Battleford.

The Filmore press says that last fall several farmers of the district tried the experiment of sowing wheat before the cold weather set in. We hear that this is going to prove a success; Mr. Hoffmeister, one of the experimentalists, states that the grain he sowed last fall is doing splendidly.

A record in "autumn" was made on Saturday when an automobile bound for Regina reached Davidson from Dundurn ahead of the C.N.R. passenger train, both auto and train having left the latter place at the same time. At this point the manager of the road machine informed the conductor that they would meet again at Lumsden—Davidson Leader.

Stole Letter
The theft of a registered letter from Roylton postoffice caused considerable excitement in that burg. John Miller, an employee, was arrested but acquitted. Shortly afterwards, Gordon McLean, who had been one of the witnesses against Miller, confessed to the deed and was committed to stand trial at Regina.

Chartered Accountants
The joint examining board of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and the University of Saskatchewan, consisting of Professor George H. King, chairman, Saskatchewan; A. M. Fenwick, M.A., and T. Grant, C.A., A.C.I.S., of Regina; A. A. M. Dale, C.A., South Qu'Appelle, and W. H. Hurie, C.A., Brandon, met in the city to go through the papers in connection with the examinations held last month. Nine candidates wrote in the province, five in Regina, and two each at Moose Jaw and Prince Albert.

Western Demand for Horses
Toronto, April 10—Horse exchanges report a great demand in the west for the horse. Buyers from the west have filled all orders as quickly as they could and several carloads have been shipped on rush orders to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, at as good prices as at any time of the season. Prices are quoted as follows: Top notch drafters 1.70 to 1.800 lbs. each, a few sold \$250 to \$255 each; general run of drafters 1.300 lbs. to 1,600 lbs. \$180 to \$225; general purpose horses \$170 to \$210.

Let Peace Prevail
Abram Schecter and Rev. M. Berner had some misunderstandings and it appears Schecter threatened Berner with violence. A charge of making threats was being laid by Berner against Schecter before Justice I. S. Riddell last week. Before formally making a charge both parties agreed to put the facts before the magistrate, have his opinion, and let his decision be final. The result was both parties were bound over to keep the peace for five years in \$500 each.—Alameda Dispatch.

Licence Commissioners
The following applications for liquor licences were considered at the semi-monthly meeting of the Commission in Regina on Thursday: Berner and Strong, Nokomis, application for hotel licence recommended; M. M. Conaty, Kenaston, application for the

transfer of a hotel licence was adjourned to the next meeting; two applications for wholesale licences for Watrous were adjourned to the annual meeting of the board to be held in Saskatchewan on May 27. These applications were made by N. B. Wilkes and N. B. Wright.

Rural Telephones
The rural telephone is finding favor around Cuper and its vicinity; some 27 subscribers are already listed on 25 miles of circuit. The system will have Cuper as its centre and will extend to McDonald Hills on the north and Loon Creek on the south. The work of construction is expected to commence before the end of this month. The villages of Markinch and Balcarres are also installing rural systems. The trunk line is now entering Abernethy so that by the end of the year an excellent telephone communication should be in force.

Stabbing Affray
Hans Lind was seriously stabbed by Lewis Spoonhies at Ole Peterson's farm, six miles north of Margo on April 2. He was brought to Margo and his wounds dressed by Dr. Broughton who immediately wired J. Clark, J. P., who swore in P. H. McNeil of Wadena as a special constable. Mr. Clark also wired for Constable Willson of Canors who arrived next morning. In the interval, Constable Bert Wistle of Sheho had arrived at Margo and he and Mr. McNeil proceeded to the farm of Lewis Spoonhies and arrested the assailant, bringing him into Margo where his preliminary trial was held before Magistrate Clark.

New Branch Banks
The following branch banks were opened in Saskatchewan during the month of March:
Buchanan, Union Bank of Canada.
Dubuc, Northern Crown Bank.
Halbrite, Standard Bank of Canada.
Morse, Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Saskatoon, Bank of British North America.
Swift Current, Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Waldron, Northern Crown Bank.
Waldron, Bank of British North America.
Halbrite, Royal Bank of Canada.
Summerberry, Dominion Bank.

Remove Alkali
From the experience of some of the settlers it would appear that barley is of great assistance in removing alkali from land, says the Wadena Herald. J. Jensen of Sec. 24-34-14 broke up a piece of prairie five years ago. On exposure to the sun and weather it turned white and in spite of cultivation the crop was a failure. The second crop of oats proved little better and the third crop being barley only produced a small yield. However, Mr. Jensen persevered and gave the last piece of cultivation and as a result last year grew a splendid crop of barley. The soil has now lost all traces of the alkali, is mellow and loamy and he regards it as one of the best fields on his farm.

Prairie Fire Damage
Strasburg, April 7—Yesterday a fierce prairie fire raged through the Mountain district doing extensive damage to the young trees and hay that would have been cut during the coming summer. Many farmers who were unfortunate enough to be in the zone of fire suffered considerable loss to property and stock. The stable, granary and hay belonging to Chas. W. Neld are a total loss; the stable and hay of David Rosa were burned to the ground and W. B. Snow's stable suffered considerably.

Chas. H. Rowe, who had recently bought two hay stacks, lost them both. The pecuniary loss, though considerable, is small when compared with the loss of time through rebuilding and the great inconvenience caused through the want of these necessary buildings at such an important time of the year when farmers are busy seeding.

Almost Fatal Poisoning
What might have been a fatal case of poisoning from canned goods occurred in Drinkwater on Monday last week. Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Hall, who live at the west end of the village, had eaten of canned corn for supper. Upon retiring they each remarked that they felt a slight headache. Mrs. Hall became rapidly worse and Mr. Hall arose and lit the lamp. After this he seems to have become unconscious. When he came to his senses he found Mrs. Hall, who had been also lying on the floor unconscious. He tried to raise her but his strength seemed gone. Between walking and crawling, he managed to get across the street to Mr. Lewis's, their nearest neighbor and procured assistance. The doctor was summoned and pronounced it poisoning, most probably from the canned corn that had been eaten at the evening meal. Thanks to the prompt and efficient aid rendered, both are now better, and only a natural weakness remains, all danger being over.

New Church
The Methodists at Ross Plain have let the contract to erect a church. It will be modern in appearance and style of architecture. The building will be of red pressed brick, and when completed and ready for use will cost

over \$7,000. The building will be 36 by 36 feet, with a basement for Sunday school purposes and business meetings. The entrance to the main body will be beneath a square tower, and from here admission is gained to the basement. Seating accommodation will be provided for one hundred and sixty people with sufficient room to seat over two hundred on special occasions. The pews will be arranged in semi-circular form after the plan of Wesley Methodist Church at Lumsden.

For two sides of the building there will be cathedral windows of colored glass.

since Rev. Wm. Arnett has been pastor to Lumsden, Wascana and Rose Plain M. sts., two new church buildings will be completed at a cost of about \$24,000, which includes furnishings, etc.—News Record.

Settlers at Wawarden.
Hawarden, Sask., April 8—Seven-teen cars of settlers' effects arrived here Wednesday morning. Of this number thirteen cars unloaded here, and four cars were for points further west.

The newcomers are farmers from Iowa, who have purchased land in the district. In addition to the freight cars there was also a colonist car for the women and children. Sixty-four horses and eighteen head of cattle made up part of the contents of the cars, and the train was decorated with signs reading "We're off to the Iowa of Canada." "Wheat has made Saskatchewan." "We're off to raise Dollars Wheat."

This brings the total cars of settlers' effects unloaded at Hawarden, up to thirty-five since March 1. About ten more cars are expected. The excellent crop of last fall is largely responsible for this influx of settlers to Hawarden. The average yield of wheat here was 28 bushels to the acre, and oats 75 bushels.

Local Option.
That the churches are somewhat militant on local option for Saskatchewan was manifested at a meeting of the Social and Moral Reform council in the Y. M. C. A. last Friday evening, when a motion was unanimously carried agreeing to embark on a campaign to secure local option at the civic voting on the 13th of December next.

After unanimously agreeing that the local option party would strengthen their own ranks effectually by establishing a temperance hotel, a committee consisting of Messrs. Clare, Clevyslag, A. C. McEown and B. A. Archibald, was appointed to solicit stock for the construction of a first-class temperance hotel in the city, which should be second to none locally, for comfort and administration.

A striking committee representative of all churches in the city was then appointed in connection with the campaign.

Mr. Keeleyside was asked by a delegate how the Roman Catholic vote would go in connection with local option. He replied that throughout the province he had made it a special rule to ask the priests how they viewed the matter, and was informed by them in nearly every case that their people would be in favor of the measure.

The Roman Catholic Church was not represented at the meeting.

After a Wife.
Minneapolis, Minn., April 11—Alfred Heath, 37 years old, who came from Moose Jaw, Sask., to Minneapolis for a wife and found the first object of his affection fair but false, is now ready to receive applications from prospective Mrs. Heath. He went today to the police with his complaint. Heath is an Englishman, and with his brother has a farm 25 miles from Moose Jaw.

Through the offices of a neighbor he heard of a Minneapolis girl who liked the idea of becoming a wife, whom he came to see and win. He was taken with the girl and was ready to get married right away, but she said her brother was coming to America soon and she wanted to see him before going too far. She said Heath could leave her \$100. That, however, did not please Heath. Instead, he bought her ticket and left it at the station and then arranged to leave her

\$100 credit at the grocery store. When the girl heard this she flew into a rage. Heath says, and it was all instantly.

Heath explained to the police that he was going to get up on the farm, and he has to hurry home. What he wants now is somebody to take the place of the fair but false one. As she is but five feet six inches tall he bars any girl who is taller. She must not be more than 24 years old, although he has no objection to a widow provided there are no children.

Departmental Examinations.
The annual departmental examinations for Grade VIII, diplomas will be held on June 27, 28, 29 and 30, as per the time table given below.

Candidates will write at their own schools and the teacher will act as presiding examiner. Teachers who have candidates for this examination should make application to the Department of Education, Regina, for blank forms. These should be returned to the Department not later than May 1.

GRADE VIII, TIME TABLE.
Monday, June 27.
Hours. Subject.
8.45 to 9.00—Reading the Regulations
9.00 to 11.00—Grammar
1.30 to 4.00—Literature
Tuesday, June 28.
9.40 to 11.30—Arithmetic
1.30 to 3.50—Geography
Wednesday, June 29.
9.00 to 11.00—History
11.05 to 12.35—Drawing
2.40 to 4.00—Composition
Thursday, June 30.
9.40 to 11.00—Agriculture
11.15 to 12.15—Writing
2.00 to 3.00—Spelling

The examination for Teachers' Diplomas and the University examinations will begin on July 4 at certain centres, of which announcement will be made at a later date. Applications much reach the Department not later than May 15. Blank forms of application and time table may be had on application to the Department.

The Lanigan Fire
Lanigan, Sask., April 7—The people of Lanigan are just beginning to realize what a narrow escape they had yesterday when the town was almost destroyed by a prairie fire. The origin of the fire has not yet been discovered, but a strict investigation is taking place.

The fire originated west of the town and several town officials at once drove out to the blaze. At this time the wind was blowing from the south, but before the officials could reach the fire the wind changed and the fire swept down upon the town. The alarm was at once given and the two fire engines were got out very promptly and rushed to the scene.

The wind was blowing a hurricane and as the fire got into the scrub the flames were fully 20 feet high. Women of the town worked side by side with the men beating out the back-fires which were started around the town fire guard. At one time it seemed that nothing could save the Alexander Park addition to the town. Mothers with their children took refuge in the centre of the race track and several sick people had to be hurriedly assisted to a safe place. The efforts of the fighters was rewarded with success. The fire being eventually prevented from doing any damage.

The only fatality was a pig roasted to death in its sty. Some of the fighters were prostrated by their great exertions and had to be medically attended.

Bjorge's Revenge
There was no more capable or enthusiastic rural legislator in all Saskatchewan than was Gunder Bjorge, while he sat at the dinner table of Hirsch L. L. D., and it was simply beyond belief that a vote of the sovereign people could be mustered sufficient to oust Gunder from office; in fact it seemed impossible that a candidate could be found to even challenge Gunder's supremacy. But the change in L.L.D. boundaries last year, added new territory to Gunder's district, including the village of Hirsch, where Charley Zellikson is a man of considerable renown, with political ambitions. So, at the municipal elections last winter, Councillor Bjorge

found himself pitted against Zellikson in a very fierce contest, and the worst feature of the whole business was that, by some twist, the poll was arranged to be held in Zellikson's own house. It is contended by Gunder's friends that men, women and children, dogs, cats and chickens all had an opportunity to vote for Zellikson, while Gunder's supporters had to be well authenticated and very persistent in order to get marking a ballot for him. The result was of course the election of the son of Abraham, to the utter disgust of the Scandinavian element in the district. But it was not to be let go at that. Councillor Bjorge invoked the majesty of the law, and the thrilling drama was pictured at Arcola last month, before the Supreme Court. After grave consideration the learned judge decides that there was some irregularity in conducting the election, and has ordered that it be fought over again. This time Gunder will take care that the battle will be waged on neutral ground, and he will show Zellikson a thing or two about polling votes.—Estevan Mercury.

FUNERAL AT MOOSOMIN
Moosomin, Sask., April 10—The largest concourse of people ever attending a funeral in Moosomin, were present at the obsequies of the late Captain Taylor, held Saturday afternoon. The cortege left the family residence at four o'clock for the Presbyterian church, where the funeral service was conducted by the Rev. C. W. Gordon, of Winnipeg, assisted by the Rev. J. F. Stewart, Wolseley, and Rev. D. L. Oliver, Moosomin. The sermon, which was of the most impressive character, was preached by the Rev. Mr. Gordon.

Commissioner Perry, Assistant Commissioner J. M. McNeill, Superintendent W. H. Rutledge, Inspectors J. H. Hefferman, R. S. Knight, E. A. Pelletier, J. Lindsay, J. Binnet, of Regina, and Inspector C. Jungel, of Yorkton, his chiefs and brother officers, were pall-bearers. The sixteenth Light Horse, Moosomin, furnished auxiliary bearers as follows: Captain Price, Adjutant B. Johnston, Lieutenant Mundell, Lieutenant Manners, Captain Bannister, Lieutenant George Stewart, Major Williams. Officers and members of the Masonic fraternity, sixty strong, marched in the procession. Wreaths in profusion were sent in by the many friends, including a huge one from the officers and members of the R.N.W.M.P., and one each from the Masonic lodges at Oak Lake and Moosomin. Near relatives present were his brothers Alexander, from Portage la Prairie; Geo. from Hamilton, and Mrs. Westbrooke, Minneapolis; Mr. Goldwell and Mrs. Turbull, brother and sister of Mrs. Taylor, from Winnipeg. Close friends were present from Oak Lake, Virden and Wapella. Owing to the distance, Sir Thomas and Lady Taylor found it impossible to be present. Prof. Warren and the choir of the church furnished a splendid burial service.

Capt. Taylor has been in the force nine years, and was a most respected officer, having held many important posts. He was a member of the Q. O. R. I nearly his life he served with the 91st regiment during the last rebellion, and distinguished himself as a commissioned officer under Col. Evans in the Afghan campaign in 1886. He served under the Hon. Mr. Dewdney in the Indian department. But for his death he would have been transferred to Weyburn, where he would have had charge of Southern Saskatchewan.

For the inflation of automobile tires a Frenchman has invented tubes containing aluminum with a small proportion of mercury bichloride. The admission of water forms hydrogen gas under pressure, which easily be turned into the tires.

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AILMENTS.
I am a woman.
I know women's sufferings.
I have found the cure.
I will make less of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—yes, my reader, for yourself, for your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourself at home without the help of a doctor. Man cannot understand woman's sufferings. Who can advise her from experience, who knows better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or White Discharge, Pile Hemorrhoids, Catarrh of the Uterus or Ovaries, Menstrual Disorders, Growth, also pain in the head, back and bowels, bearing-down feelings, nervousness, creeping feelings of the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. I want to send you a complete 10 days treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give me a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you one of our books—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it and learn to think for herself. When the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have saved themselves and their homes from the knife, and especially cured Leucorrhoea, Green Discharge, and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Pimples and health always result from its use. Whenever you live, I can tell you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell you why that home treatment really cures all women's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten day treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address: MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 74 53 WINDSOR, ONT.

Canadian Northern Railway
EFFECTIVE APRIL 3rd, 1910
IMPROVED SERVICE
Train No. 16. Daily. Train No. 15.
12.00 Lv. PRINCE ALBERT Ar. 13.35
14.55 Lv. WARMAN Ar. 16.00
15.25 Ar. SASKATOON Lv. 16.25
16.40 Lv. SASKATOON Ar. 15.05
22.30 Ar. REGINA Ar. 15.05
13.05 Ar. WINNIPEG Lv. 18.40
NEW SERVICE.
Train No. 25. Daily Except Sunday. Train No. 26.
12.50 Lv. REGINA Ar. 15.00
13.50 Lv. SASKATOON Ar. 12.45
20.25 Lv. WARMAN Ar. 11.48
23.25 Ar. PRINCE ALBERT Ar. 8.50
EAST PRINCE ALBERT Lv. 8.35
ADDITIONAL SERVICE.
Goose Lake Line
Daily Except Sunday.
16.20 Lv. WARMAN Ar. 11.20
16.50 Ar. SASKATOON Lv. 10.50
17.15 Lv. SASKATOON Ar. 14.20
20.45 Ar. ROSETOWN Lv. 7.00
Full Information From Agents

Change of Time

Canadian Northern Railway

EFFECTIVE APRIL 3rd, 1910

IMPROVED SERVICE

Train No. 16. Daily. Train No. 15.

12.00 Lv. PRINCE ALBERT Ar. 13.35

14.55 Lv. WARMAN Ar. 16.00

15.25 Ar. SASKATOON Lv. 16.25

16.40 Lv. SASKATOON Ar. 15.05

22.30 Ar. REGINA Ar. 15.05

13.05 Ar. WINNIPEG Lv. 18.40

NEW SERVICE.

Train No. 25. Daily Except Sunday. Train No. 26.

12.50 Lv. REGINA Ar. 15.00

13.50 Lv. SASKATOON Ar. 12.45

20.25 Lv. WARMAN Ar. 11.48

23.25 Ar. PRINCE ALBERT Ar. 8.50

EAST PRINCE ALBERT Lv. 8.35

ADDITIONAL SERVICE.

Goose Lake Line

Daily Except Sunday.

16.20 Lv. WARMAN Ar. 11.20

16.50 Ar. SASKATOON Lv. 10.50

17.15 Lv. SASKATOON Ar. 14.20

20.45 Ar. ROSETOWN Lv. 7.00

Full Information From Agents

WEST LABOR PROBLEM

Thousands Are Wanted For The Farms—List of Places That Are Urging the Immigration Department to Send Labor.

Winnipeg, April 9—A famine of agricultural labor is facing the farmers of Western Canada at the present time as one of the results of the phenomenally rapid development of the country. Despite the heavy immigration the shortage seems to be increasing rather than diminishing, as very many of the new comers at once locate on homesteads of their own and in a short time become themselves employers of labor. Heretofore many of the farmers have depended upon the Dominion government immigration officials to supply their requirements for experienced and experienced help, but so acute is the situation this year that it is far beyond the resources of the department to cope with it.

Today the commissioner of immigration estimates from letters on file in his office that no less than 7,000 farm hands are urgently required in the three prairie provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and figuring on a comparative basis, it is probable that 10,000 or even 12,000 can find immediate employment. The shortage is most acute in Manitoba and is least felt in Alberta as that province has not yet reached the same stage of agricultural development as the two sister provinces. Hundreds of men have been sent out, but they seem to be swallowed up without appreciably reducing the demand.

Where Men Are Wanted
According to the files of the immigration department, many of the smaller towns and centres have sent in requests for from 20 to 1,000 men. A list of 28 of these places picked at random, give the following as their requirements, as vouched for by the boards of trade, and government or railroad officials.

Mortlach 30
Viscount 20
Wauchope 20
Milestone 100
Orcadia 20
Oak River 20
Portal 200
Reston 50
Brandon 1,000
Virden 400
Hanley 400
Legal 250
Spring Coulee 120
Stettler 100
Greenell 20
Prohlar 35
Weyburn 50
Alameda 50
Crystal City 50
Paynton 85
Pilot Mound 125
Regina 150

In connection with these statistics, it might be mentioned that the immigration officer at Virden estimates that nearer 1,000 than 400 men will be required there. He also has opening for 50 married couples without children, all of whom can secure immediate employment.

Scale of Wages
Wages are correspondingly high for the class of labor in demand. The majority of farmers prefer to secure labor on yearly contract, although many of them hire for seven or eight months, dating from April. For experienced farm labor the wages run from \$250 to \$275 per year together with board and lodgings. Inexperienced men command a wage running from \$150 to \$180 per annum, with everything found except their clothing.

Married couples, for whom there are openings for at least 400 filled with the commissioner of immigration at Winnipeg, can command a salary of from \$350 to \$400 per year but of course experienced farm laborers are preferred in all cases.

ANXIOUS TO MARRY
Lipton Man Tries to Secure Affections of Widow by Force
Lipton, Sask., April 10—Thomas Jas. Breen was yesterday committed for trial by Magistrate Neuh and Borsoran on a charge of assaulting Mrs. Betty Bower. The defendant, a resident of this place, it appears has been a frequent visitor at the house of Mrs. Bowers, who is a widow, residing with her four children a short distance from town. Breen, it is stated, has made several proposals of marriage to Mrs. Bower, and on March 31st is alleged to have remained at the house against her wish, using violence and threats, when she objected to his attentions.

In the morning she consented, under threats, to marry Breen and after he had left, saying he was going to the minister, she ran to the village and told her story. A policeman was called from Balcarres, Breen meanwhile taking refuge in a straw stack with a bottle of laudanum and a box of matches in his pocket. He threatened that if any attempt was made to arrest him he would blow his brains out and get her to the stack. This he eventually did, but the fire was extinguished by the police officer and the onlookers and Breen was then taken to a drug store and an emetic administered.

Under this treatment he quickly recovered and the poison had no ill effects. The preliminary hearing took place behind closed doors.

The gypsy moth, which has caused such havoc in New England, has been seen in Regina. It is reported to have been brought to America by a Harvard professor, who tried to breed a hardy species of silkworm.

Mason & Risch Pianos
SOLD DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO HOME
ONE GRADE ONE PRICE ONE PROFIT
Factory Branch
SCARTH STREET
REGINA, SASK.

No Alu...
ROOSE AND...
Cardinal Mer...
Why Roose...
Audience V...
Methodists
Rome, April...
Del Val receive...
York newspaper...
pose of granti...
on the circum...
the failure of...
the Pope. The...
conversation by...
present situat...
here in Rome...
to conduct a...
hostility again...
lies and slande...
door, in this...
harbor all...
they openly s...
his enemies...
strive to put...
enunciated by...
the status of...
apostate priest...
have stripped...
power and we...
strip him of...
"When Mr. I...
wish to see...
that he did no...
ton, in this...
a consequence...
friendly way...
pressed that...
to be prevented...
to which h...
banks. No com...
the same pro...
when other a...
are arranged."

EVERY SISTER SUFFER-
MEN'S AILMENTS.

My charge, my home
to you for any suffer-
ing, for yourself, your
or your sister. I will
to yourself at home with-
I cannot understand how
we women know from ex-
er than any doctor. I know
a safe and sure cure for
discharge, ulceration, Dis-
the womb, Prolapse, Sten-
or Ovarian Tumors or
of the head, back and bowels,
nervousness, creeping feel-
ing, desire to cry, hot
dry and bladder troubles
knee peculiar to our sex.
complete 10 days treatment
to you that you can cure
I'll cost you only about 12
I will send you the
I'll. I will also send you free
illustrations showing
some. Every woman should
know. You must have open-
themselves with my home
I will explain a simple home
in sickness, and painful or
any who know and will gladly
disease and makes women
a free ten days' treatment is
gain. Address:

WINDSOR, ONT.

The great Baking Powder
of the country—
used in millions of
homes—never
failed

No Alum
Fifty Years
the
Standard
No Lime
Phosphate

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
Baking Powder

Received the highest award
at Chicago World's Fair

**THE REFORM
OF THE LORDS**

The House of Lords Has Been Agitating for Reform—Select Committee by Rosebery Made Many Interesting Recommendations.

Ill-informed persons on this continent persistently labor under the delusion that the House of Lords always has been and still is opposed to its own reform. Such people seem really to believe that the Upper Chamber's adoption the other day of three self-reformatory resolutions was forced upon it as a measure of self-preservation against more sweeping changes proposed by the Asquith Government. The very opposite is the fact. The Radical attempt to rouse the peers against the Peers failed in the last election campaign. Moreover, it is years since the Upper Chamber began the preliminary proceedings looking to its own reconstruction.

The Rosebery Committee. In 1907 the House of Lords appointed a select committee to consider plans for increasing its own efficiency, and the committee submitted their report in 1908—two years before Mr. Lloyd-George began his successful tirade. At an early stage in their proceedings they came to the conclusion that, except in the case of Peers of the Blood Royal, it was undesirable that the possession of a peerage should of itself give the right to sit and vote in the House of Lords. It followed from this recommendation that in future the dignity of a peer should be separate and distinct. The latter would carry with it the right to sit and vote in the House of Lords, which the former would not.

New Principle Adopted. The committee accepted the principle of qualification. To provide for the adequate representation of the hereditary peers in the reformed House of Lords, they recommended that all hereditary peers, including those of Scotland and Ireland, should be formed into an electoral body for the purpose of electing 20 from among their number to sit and vote as Lords of Parliament; and that those representative peers should sit, not for life, but for a term of years. The committee were of the opinion that the number of the Spiritual Lords of Parliament should be largely reduced. They recommended that the Episcopal representatives should number ten; that the two Archbishops should sit by right during their tenure of their sees; and that the remaining body of bishops should elect eight of their number to represent them for the duration of each Parliament. The committee were of the opinion that the number within the House representatives of the other great Churches of England, Scotland and Ireland.

Colonial Representation. The representation of the Colonies was considered by the committee, who were greatly impressed by the danger of the representation of the King's subjects outside the United Kingdom being drawn within the arena of British party politics. They could not see, however, that any serious danger in this respect would accrue from the admission to the deliberations of the House of Lords of official representatives of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa during the tenure of office. The committee thought that the presence within the House of ex-Viceroy and of other qualified persons connected with the administration of India would always ensure the full consideration of all questions affecting the interests of the Indian Empire.

Qualifications. The committee recommended that any peer should be entitled to receive a writ of summons to the House of Lords who was or had been a Cabinet Minister, Viceroy of India, Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, High Commissioner for South Africa, or Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; who had held for four years any of the following offices, or with less tenure of any such office, had been for 25 years in the paid service of the State in any capacity, namely: Permanent head of any of the principal Government Departments, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Chief Commissioner and Political Resident of the first class in India, or of the second class in any other part of His Majesty's dominions; or Ambassador, or Governor, or Speaker of the House of Commons; or who had attained the rank of Vice-Admiral in the Royal Navy or of Lieutenant-General in the Army; provided that he was, or had been, on the Active List in such capacity.

Others Eligible. It was further recommended that any peer should be entitled to receive a writ of summons to the House of Lords who held or had held high judicial office, or who had held the office of Attorney-General or Solicitor-General of England, of Lord Advocate for Scotland, or of Attorney-General for Ireland; who held the office of Lord Great Chamberlain, Earl Marshal, Chairman of Committees, Political Secretary or Under-Secretary in any Government Department; or who, succeeding to a peerage, had served for ten years in the House of Commons. They also suggested that any person created as hereditary peer

**IRELAND
WILL BE TORY**

Nationalisation of Land is Killing Home Rule—The Budget Unpopular in Ireland—The Church Feels Redmond's Alliance With Radicals.

Irishmen on this side of the Atlantic who for decades have financed the Home Rule movement will be surprised to learn that Ireland is turning Tory, and that the plan for a sovereign Parliament at Dublin is doomed to failure by a successful application of the Land Purchase Act. Yet that is just what some Irish writers are saying through the English and American press. According to these authorities the Irish peasant, once in possession of his own farm will value his own security and prosperity above any political dreams and will refuse to "rise" again at anybody's call.

**NO VISIT
TO CANADA**

England's Great Soldier Says That He Cannot Visit Canada This Year—Kitchener Condemns the Australian Army.

San Francisco, Cal., April 7.—"Kitchener of Kharoum," acknowledged the greatest soldier in the British Empire, landed in San Francisco at 7.30 this morning as quietly as any other foreigner in the city was typical of the man. He desired to be regarded as an unofficial visitor. It did not matter if he should hurt a few people's feelings; he was not going to be lionized here. He did not even notify Consul Walter R. Hearst that he was coming. Hearst's first information came through Stephen Smith, who is commercial agent here for the New Zealand government. Smith in his present capacity was no stranger to New Zealand, as he had been in the past. He had been asked to arrange for his hotel accommodation. Smith had charge of the visitor today. He took him for a drive around the city and then dodged away from the "maddening crowd" for an automobile tour through the Santa Clara Valley and meanwhile the British consul is well out of the running.

"We don't know anything about Lord Kitchener's movements," was the information given at the consulate this morning. "I understand he has gone for a drive with Mr. Smith. He is staying at the Palace. You might find out what he is doing there."

This evening Lord Kitchener attended the banquet to Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree at the Palace Hotel. The invitation was sent to him by wireless, as his vessel, the *Marlborough*, was in the bay. Lord Kitchener declared he had nothing to say when approached by an interviewer. "Oh, I cannot say anything; there is absolutely nothing I could say that would be of interest to the American people or press," said Lord Kitchener, "but I'll say this, I've had a delightful voyage and I am very anxious to see your city. You know I've not seen as much of it as you have, but I have not had much time. Perhaps, I wish I could say something, but there is nothing. I expect to stay in the States ten days, only ten days, and then I shall sail from New York for England. I want to see your city, San Francisco, Chicago, New York, and the country generally, but my time is limited. No, I cannot visit Canada now, at any rate."

Passengers on the *Marlborough* were of the highest quality. The admiral, who had been in the field of Great Britain, but almost without exception, referred to his reserved manner throughout the entire sea trip of five weeks from Wellington. Asked if he was alarmed over the situation in Australia, Lord Kitchener replied: "No, I am not disturbed because no war threatens, but otherwise there would be cause for grave anxiety. The army there is not in such a good position or condition to cope with a large and well drilled invading force."

WILL EAT NO MEAT.

One Hundred Thousand Jewish Women Object to High Prices. New York, April 10.—One hundred thousand Jewish housewives will begin tomorrow a period of abstinence from meat that will last until the high prices come down. Between one and two thousand kosher meat butcher shops will be closed, most of them because they cannot do any business any more; the others because they are in sympathy with the kosher meat consumers.

A dozen meetings attended by thousands of Jewish women decided upon this move today, and unofficially they decided there will be warm demonstrations in the city which will be held every day that keeps open and dare to charge the figures that have been in vogue during the past few days. Nearly all the shops whose proprietors were daring enough to keep open today felt the indignation of their customers. While the day was quiet on Saturday, there were still enough riots to keep the police busy and the kosher butchers on the run.

London, April 10.—Capt. Scott is informed by the High Commissioner for New Zealand that the New Zealand government proposes to contribute \$500,000 toward the expense of the 1910 British anti-Arctic expedition.

**STEAMSHIP
EXPLOSION**

Terrible Scenes on a British Steamship—Panic Follows Explosion—Most of the Passengers Were Russian Immigrants.

Dover, April 7.—A child was killed and fifty persons, mostly women and children, were injured by an explosion early today on the British steamer *Cairnora* off Dungeness. The steamer caught fire and a wild panic ensued in which men battled for possession of the life boats, thrusting woman and children aside. The captain and crew acted with creditable bravery. They forced the men back and insisted upon taking the women and children off the burning vessel first.

**SETTLERS ARE
COMING FAST**

Immigrants from Great Britain and United States Pouring Into Canada—Expect That 400,000 Will Come in This Year.

Ottawa, April 5.—At the Atlantic gateways and at every point of entry along the international border lines in Western Canada, immigrants are now pouring into Canada at a rate hitherto unequalled in the history of the Dominion, and of a class which both for physical stamina, adaptability, for good citizenship and for possession of independent means has never been equalled in the history of the Dominion.

The immigration department reports that with regard both to quality and number the influx of new settlers is now breaking all records. According to present indications there will be fully 150,000 Americans settle in Canada this year, principally composed of farmers from the Western states, who are now pouring across the boundary line to take up land in the Canadian West. The increase in American immigration this year to date is over 50 per cent, as compared with last year, when the total reached nearly 90,000. The entry certificates this year show that the average amount brought into the country in cash or settlers' effects is \$211 for each man, woman and child. This means that for the year about \$125,000,000 will be brought into the country from this source alone. Those who are coming are of the very best of the agricultural class in the world.

From Great Britain it is expected that fully 100,000 immigrants will arrive this year. These too are reported by the immigration authorities to be well equipped both with money and effects and are physically of a better general average than ever before came into the country in such large numbers. Ontario and Western Canada are getting the bulk of them, although Quebec and the Maritime Provinces are now gradually attracting a larger percentage than in the past. The total immigration for the year is expected to run close to 400,000 or an average of one new citizen for every 23 of the present population of Canada.

TRAGEDY NEAR GUELPH

Blacksmith Murders Wife and Then Suicide. Guelph, April 6.—Albert Adams, a prosperous blacksmith of Welsburg village, eight miles from here, shot his wife dead in cold blood this afternoon, and then shot himself fatally.

The tragedy occurred in Adams' home the only witness being Louisa Huck, the hired girl. The three little children of the couple were playing in the yard at the time. Adams had been drinking heavily, and had been quarrelling with his wife for several days. He bought a revolver in Guelph this morning and returning he found his wife and the girl engaged in the kitchen working. They ignored his presence.

"Have you nothing to say to me?" he asked. The wife and the girl replied that they were too busy to talk. "It's now or never," said Adams, and producing the revolver, he shot his wife in the chest. She ran 100 feet down the road, and then sank and died in the arms of the shocked girl. The neighborhood were aroused, and Adams was found dead in the kitchen, having shot himself through the chest near the heart.

Adams was 38 years of age. The couple were thirty German folks. Adams had a weakness for drink. The hotelkeeper in Welsburg refused to sell him whiskey, but he kept hard cider in the house.

Bryan Cut no Figure.

Omaha, Neb., April 6.—Municipal elections were held throughout Nebraska yesterday with the exception of Omaha and Lincoln. Politics were lost sight of in most cases; the interest of the campaign centred in the prohibition and local option questions, with the voters evenly divided in the result. Very few towns made any changes in their complexion. Wm. J. Bryan's fight for prohibition seems to have cut little or no figure in the result. However, Bryan has not yet made a personal appeal to the voters. He will make his big campaign in May in preparation for the state convention and will endeavor to have the Democratic party adopt a prohibition plank in its platform.

**ROOSEVELT
AND THE POPE**

Cardinal Merry del Val Explains Why Roosevelt Does Not Get an Audience With His Holiness—Methodists of Rome to Blame.

Rome, April 5.—Cardinal Merry del Val received a reporter of a New York newspaper today for the purpose of granting a special interview on the circumstances surrounding the failure of Col. Roosevelt to meet the Pope. The cardinal opened the conversation by saying: "This is the present situation. The Methodists here in Rome strive by every means to conduct a campaign of venomous hostility against the holy father by lies and slanders. Here at this very door, in his own episcopality, they harbor alien priests. Moreover, they openly sympathize with and aid his enemies. They also advocate and strive to put into effect the principle enunciated by Bovio at the foot of the statue of Giovanni Bruno, the apostate priest, when he said: 'We have stripped the pope of his temporal power and we will not rest till we strip him of his spiritual power.'"

"When Mr. Roosevelt expressed a wish to see the pope it was feared that he did not know that the situation was as I have described it. As a consequence he was advised in a friendly way and the hope was expressed that the audience would be prevented by any incident similar to that which made impossible a meeting between his holiness and Mr. Fairbanks. No condition was imposed, but the same procedure was adopted as when other audiences with the pope are arranged."

Quotes Examples. Cardinal Merry del Val quoted as examples the audiences granted to the emperor of Germany, King Edward of England and other sovereigns. The cardinal then proceeded: "When audiences are arranged the vatican authorities naturally suggest beforehand in a friendly way the things that are to be done. All this interchange of messages was preliminary and was naturally, considered in the vatican as confidential, not for the vatican's sake, but for that of Mr. Roosevelt himself, in order that he might be left free and unembarrassed on his arrival in Rome. Actually no application for an audience was made, but Mr. Roosevelt's wish to see the pope was conveyed to the vatican. This and other communications, it was thought in the vatican were not intended for publication."

"I saw Mr. O'Loughlin, who presented a letter from Mrs. Falconetti at Washington, who called the same day that it was his desire that I see Mr. O'Loughlin merely in the capacity of one of Mr. Roosevelt's travelling companions. Mr. O'Loughlin told me that he did not represent Mr. Roosevelt, and then I asked what he was here for."

"Mr. O'Loughlin answered: 'To see if we cannot arrange the matter.' He assured me that if the telegram that had passed were withdrawn, Mr. Roosevelt would see the pope and all the difficulties would have been at an end. This it seemed to me showed that Mr. O'Loughlin was really in a position to arrange matters. Accordingly I replied: 'That is impossible.'"

Not Question of Religion. "Mr. O'Loughlin's contention was that Mr. Roosevelt was at liberty to go wherever he liked and do what he pleased after the audience. My reply was: 'After or before makes no difference. It is not a question of religion. Mr. Roosevelt can go to his own or to any Protestant church in the city of Rome and while there deliver an address if he chooses to do so. Then, if he please, he may drive directly from that church and be received by the holy father.' I added, however, that it would be more tactful if Mr. Roosevelt would write to

his hotel and there wait a few minutes before starting out for the audience. "But, I went on to, he cannot go to the Methodists in this place. I do not know about the Methodists in other places, and to them I do not refer; but those in this place are particularly offensive to his holiness because they conduct a campaign of villainous calumny against the holy see. Therefore to go before or after the audience with the pope and with full knowledge that that would be offensive would be equally objectionable to the holy father."

"Continuing, I said to Mr. O'Loughlin: 'All I ask is this: Can you assure me that Mr. Roosevelt will do facts not to the Methodists, but leaving entirely aside the question of what he may consider to be his rights in the matter?'"

"Mr. O'Loughlin replied: 'I cannot give any such assurance. On the contrary, my opinion is that Mr. Roosevelt is just the kind of a man to go, although he has yet made no engagement.'"

Free to Refuse. "I replied: 'Mr. Roosevelt is entirely free to go wherever he pleases, but the holy father is certainly free to refuse to receive anyone who deserves the right wittingly to offend him.'"

The cardinal then gave examples to illustrate the vatican's point of view in the matter. Suppose, he suggested, that Mr. Roosevelt were to go to Berlin. He certainly would not go to Polish clubs if it were pointed out to him in a diplomatic way that such action would be offensive to the holy father before, or after being received by his majesty.

Another example he gave Mr. O'Loughlin, the cardinal said: "I remarked in substance: 'If I or any prelate from the vatican went to America we would consider ourselves obnoxious to the White House. I should feel obliged to inquire about the etiquette to be observed. I would naturally conform to the laws and customs of that country. If I wished to ally myself, if only as a matter of delicacy, to abstain from any act that might be interpreted as offensive. The holy father expects the same from all who desire to see him.'"

MOBBED EDITOR.

Arizona an Unhealthy Spot for Editors. YUMA, Ariz., April 10.—Because he attacked the name of Mrs. H. E. Brown, wife of a prominent New York City civil engineer, James J. Healy, editor of the *Parker, Arizona Herald*, was driven out of that town by a mob, after narrowly escaping being lynched. Healy, badly beaten and bruised, arrived in Yuma last night, and the grand jury has begun an investigation of the case. Parker is a mining town thirty miles from Yuma.

Immediately after the article depicting Mrs. Brown, appeared in the paper, Healy was knocked down on the Main street by a prominent citizen. Scrambling to his feet, the editor drew a revolver, but before he could use it a crowd gathered and Healy's assailant, equipped, but the editor was arrested. While in charge of the deputy sheriff a mob formed and Healy was taken and led to a telegraph pole, where a rope was thrown around his neck. He says he pleaded with the men for his life, and that they finally agreed to release him if he would leave town. He immediately set out and travelled 21 miles to a house where he received medical attention.

Citizens of Parker admit they drove Healy out of town, but say the telegraph pole incident was merely to frighten him. They assert the attack on Mrs. Brown was unwarranted.

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Bay of Islands. J. M. CAMPBELL. I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Springfield, N.S. WM. DANIELS. I was cured of Chronic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Albert Co., N.E. GEO. TINGLEY.

**Time
Railway**

Train No. 15.

Ar. 19.25
Ar. 16.00
Lv. 15.25
Lv. 15.05
Lv. 14.20
Lv. 7.40
Lv. 18.40

Train No. 26.

Ar. 19.00
Lv. 12.45
Lv. 12.15
Lv. 11.48
Lv. 11.28
Lv. 8.50
Lv. 8.35

Daily Except Sunday.

Ar. 11.20
Lv. 10.00
Ar. 10.20
Lv. 7.00

300
250
100
200
203

with these statistics, mentioned that the amount at Virden estimates 90 than 400 men will be. He also has opened couples without whom can secure imment.

of Wages correspondingly high labor in demand. The men prefer to secure yearly contract, and them hire for seven, dating from April, farm laborers the \$250 to \$275 per with board and lodged men command a from \$150 to \$180 per everything found? existing.

for whom there are at least 400 fled dissolver of immigrants, can command a \$350 to \$400 per year experienced farm labor in all cases.

IS TO MARRY

to Secure Affections by Force

April 10.—Thomas Jas. Brady committed for rates Neuth and Bolger of assaulting Mrs. the defendant, a rest, it appears has been at the house of a widow, residing with in a short distance. It is stated, has proposals of marriage and on March 31st is estimated at the house, using violence to the object and to his at she consented, under Green and after he in to the village and a policeman was called. Brown meanwhile a straw stack with a sum and a box of pocket. He threatened pt was made by Ar. light take the poison the stack. This he at the fire was "e police officer and Brown was then store and an emetic

attempts he quickly re- poison had no ill ef- dinary hearing took doors,

th, which has caused by England that hun- dreds of dollars have ure against it, or- ight to America by ssor, who tried to ecies of silkworm.

Local and General

The street railway survey will commence next week.

The new C. P. R. freight sheds will be completed by August.

Miss Moffat, matron of the Children's Home, has resigned.

It is reported that Regina will open the baseball season in Winnipeg.

H. C. Lawson has tendered his resignation as secretary of the Board of Trade.

The Regina Boat Club have plans prepared for the erection of \$2,000 boat house.

L. T. McDonald leaves on Sunday to visit the big American fairs to secure suitable attractions.

J. Riopelle, the Mounted Policeman guilty of forgery, was sentenced on Monday to six months' imprisonment.

E. A. Stoeer, business manager of the London Standard and the Standard of Empire, was in the city last week.

The attempt to change the walks in Victoria Park met with so much opposition that the attempt has failed for the present.

Stanley Mitchell, a young man from Sedley, was brought to Regina on Monday. He had been injured while fixing a disc plow.

In the event of the King's Hotel being turned into an office building it is reported that a leading citizen will erect a six story hotel.

R. J. Mackenzie, of the C. N. R., was in the city yesterday. He stated that before his road would enter into the union depot proposition with the C. P. R. permanent arrangements would have to be made.

The Regina firm of contractors, Wilson & Wilson, have refused the city's offer of the contract for the erection of the market building on the terms of their old tender, and have intimated they are willing to put in a fresh tender. In accordance with the resolution passed at the last regular meeting of the council, tenders will be called for. It is believed that the new tenders will exceed the present estimate of \$16,000.

The Canadian Northern is making active preparations for extensive improvements on the Winnipeg-Regina short line. Nine work trains and about eight hundred men will be engaged ballasting and doing other work along the line very shortly. Superintendent Warren is now en route west, arranging for the commencement of the work, which, when completed, will give the line one of the best roadbeds in the west and permit the running of very fast trains.

Subway Contract.

The contract for the pile work and construction of the reinforced concrete abutments for the Albert street subway has been awarded to the Parsons Construction Co., of this city. Word to this effect was received by the company on Saturday from the office of the divisional engineer of the C. P. R. at Calgary. This contract will run to about \$75,000 and does not include the heavy steel girders which are to carry the railway tracks over the subway.

Forrester-Fitzpatrick.

The marriage of Miss Dora Fitzpatrick, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Fitzpatrick, who reside a few miles north-west of this city, to Mr. J. L. Forrester, of the same vicinity, took place last evening at the Presbyterian M. S. S. the ceremony being performed by Rev. E. A. Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Forrester will take up their residence on Mr. Forrester's farm. The West extends best wishes to bride and groom, both of whom are well known and very highly esteemed.

Miss Mackintosh's Engagement.

The engagement is announced of Miss Hazel Mackintosh, daughter of Hon. Chas. Mackintosh, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories, and Mrs. Mackintosh, of St. Catharines, to Arthur St. Valery Guise, second son of the late General Guise, of St. Valeran, Wexford, Ireland. Arthur Guise was comptroller of household of the Governor-General during the Minto regime, and is at present acting in the same capacity for Earl Grey.

New Pastor.

Rev. S. J. Palmer, B.A., of Brantford, Ont., has accepted a call to become pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city. For the past nine years Mr. Palmer has been pastor of the First Baptist Church of Brantford, and is considered one of the foremost Baptist preachers in Ontario. Regina Baptists are to be congratulated in securing a man of his calibre and Western Baptists generally will welcome his coming. Mr. Palmer is expected to arrive in Regina about the middle of May.

After Shrine.

I. W. Sneath and F. W. Logan left the city Wednesday en route to New Orleans, at which point they will place the claims of the province of Saskatchewan in general and Regina in particular to the establishment of a Shrine. It has long been thought that the province has Masonically arrived at the time when a Shrine should be instituted, and there is every prospect that their efforts will be successful. The Greater Regina,

too, will receive quite a boost from their visit, as the two gentlemen took with them a large quantity of material and literature which they intend to distribute at the annual meeting of the Imperial Council next week.

Curling.

The annual meeting of the Regina Curling Club last week resulted in the election of the following officers:

Patron—Hon. Walter Scott. Patronesses—Mrs. Walter Scott, Mrs. C. B. Kingsley, president ladies' club.

Hon. Pres.—Mayor Williams. President—H. V. Bigelow. Vice-President—J. P. Brown.

Second Vice-President—J. C. Kress. Secretary—C. J. Milligan. Treasurer—H. S. Carpenter.

Executive—Messrs. R. M. Ross, Hill, Acaster, McDonald and Stokes. Chaplain—Rev. Mr. Guy.

Delegates to Saskatchewan Branch—J. P. Brown and C. J. Milligan. Auditors—Messrs. Cram and Ross.

St. Paul's Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the parishioners of St. Paul's parish was held in the basement of the church on Monday, but was only fairly well attended. The Rector's annual address was read and adopted, as was also the financial statement of the wardens. The finances of the church are in a better condition now than they have been for many years, and show a considerable surplus. The excess of assets of church property over liabilities amounts to \$30,842.

The management were congratulated on the work done last year and endorsed in their proposal to continue an economical policy for the ensuing year.

Chief Justice Wetmore was again chosen by the Rector as his warder for the ensuing year, and Basil Hutchinson was re-elected people's warden. The vestry elected is as follows: Messrs. B. B. Carter, J. H. H. Young, G. Baker, H. V. Bigelow, S. S. Jage, H. C. Abbot, J. R. Peverett, A. L. Goran, F. W. Tanner, F. C. Cummins, W. G. Haultain and A. Covington.

Hearty votes of thanks were tendered to the Women's Auxiliary, Chancel Guild, Sunday School, Brotherhood of St. Andrews, the choir, Girl's Guild, and other organizations of the church for the assistance rendered during the past year.

REGINA DELEGATES.

Large Number Appointed to Represent this District at Convention.

A very successful and enthusiastic meeting of the Conservatives for the Federal constituency of Regina was held in the city Friday, having been called by the Regina Federal Executive Committee, as a result of instructions from Ottawa, with reference to the Liberal-Conservative convention that is to be held in Ottawa in June next.

The meeting appointed the following delegates to represent this district at the convention in June at Ottawa:

J. K. Melnes. H. W. Laird, Regina. Thos. Wilkinson, Regina. F. F. L. Embury, Regina. F. W. G. Haultain, Regina. Dr. Cowan, Regina. A. L. Gordon, Regina. J. R. Smith, Regina. A. E. Whitmore, Regina. Jas. F. Bryant, Regina. Charles Edwards, Regina. R. Kelley, Regina. T. S. McMorran, Regina. J. S. Moore, Regina. B. J. Bott, Craik. F. C. Tate, Wascana. W. J. Hyde, Balgonie. T. J. Howe, Rouleau. Dr. Ramsey, Pense. A. E. Westbrooks, Rouleau. Mat. Kearns, Lang. L. M. Hammer, Milestone. Mr. Townsend, Milestone. T. A. Anderson, Earl Grey. J. H. Haslam, Regina. W. C. Cullum, Condie. J. A. Westman, Regina. C. E. D. Wood, Regina. J. A. McKinnon, Regina. T. H. Blacklock, Regina. P. McAvy, Jr., Regina. J. C. Secord, Regina. Chris. Fahiman, Regina. Chris. Webber, Regina. Andreas Miller, Regina. L. L. Kramer, Regina. C. Rink, Regina. Robert Lowe, Grand Coulee. J. H. Kelo, Fanhill. Fred England, Regina. W. H. Tucker, Regina. Charles Willoughby, Regina. R. M. Halleran, Regina. Geo. S. Houston, Regina. W. Niblock, Grand Coulee. D. A. McDonald, Regina. Wm. Burton, Regina. Harry Potts, Regina. A. D. Carrothers, Regina. R. W. Korr, Regina. W. S. Lane, Grand Coulee.

A cement that has great adhesive power may be made by melting together equal parts of white rosin and shellac and then adding carbolic acid crystals in quantity of one of the other ingredients.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

To meet as far as possible the demand for specially trained office help the Regina Federal Business College will keep their shorthand and type-writing classes open all summer. New Students will be welcomed any school day, to take the places of members of the advanced class who are leaving to accept positions. Students of good general education need not pay until course is completed and money earned.

The Right Suit For Every Woman

INDIVIDUALITY—the keynote of woman's charm and the charm of woman's apparel! The woman who dresses to her type is sure to be the well dressed woman—whatever price she chooses to pay. It is a matter of art, not price. The woman who pays \$20.00 to \$25.00 for a Suit at the Trading Company may have to the full the satisfaction of the woman whose custom tailor has made a special study of her needs. Our purchase plan of "many kinds, few of a kind"—makes for individuality in woman's gowns not obtained elsewhere. The following are good examples. Made of Serges, Cheviots, Worsteds and Panamas in exact models of the latest New York styles—finely tailored and finished with all the newest touches of fashion. Your Suit is here—and you make no mistake in either the quality or the price.

Splendid Showing of LADIES' BLOUSES. Your New Spring Suit makes it necessary that you have a few extra nice waists to wear. Don't overlook this opportunity to dress well and still economize. We have just opened a large assortment of handsome, dainty effects in fancy Nets, Mossalines and Chiffon Taffetas. For style, quality and price we cannot be surpassed. Stop and have a look at the new ones. At \$5.00—An extensive line of Chiffon Taffeta Blouses, made in the newest shirt waist variations and fastened in front, finished with pleats and two fluted ruffles giving the fullness that is so fashionable for this spring's wear. In violet, rose, grey, tan, green, navy and black. Sizes up to 42. At \$4.00—A beautiful lot of fancy Nets in plain and fancy meshes, smartly trimmed with lace insertion and medallions. Newest sleeves, silk lined. Colors: white, creme, ecru, mauve and black. Sizes 32 to 42. We have many other lines from \$4.00 to \$12.00.



Before planning your garden you should get your collection of Flower and Garden Seeds at the Trading Company. In packets and bulk: Every known variety and all new, fresh, fertile seeds. The largest assortment we ever had on hand and the prices are right.

Spring Millinery At \$5 to \$10. It takes much careful planning to produce good hats at these prices, but each one of the new models shown today fulfills the three-fold requirements: Quality, Style and Beauty. Each hat receives the personal supervision of our chief milliner, and the greatest pains are taken to give them a personal touch and individuality. Milan, Rame, Java and other Straws, in new and correct shapes, are trimmed with velvet, lace, satin, silk, straw facing, net and mauline. Burnt or two-toned straws; black faced with color; white, faced with black; or all black and all white hats, trimmed with pheasant tails, waving grasses, flowers, cabochons, straw rosettes, wide velvet bands, wide flat bows. Persian trimming and so on.

IN THE DRUG DEPARTMENT FREE International Stock Food FREE \$3.00 Per Pail A Climatic Thermometer and Barometer Combined. One of the Handiest Things You Can Have on the Farm. For a limited time only we will give FREE one of these \$2.00 Thermometers with every \$3.75 Pail of International Stock Food at \$3.00, or with a combination order of \$1.00 package of International Poultry Food and a bottle of Colic Cure. Don't forget this offer is for a limited time only and good only when coupon is presented. Gopher Poison—25c per bottle, 5 bottles for \$1.00, 1 dozen bottles for \$2.00. Full directions on every bottle in English and German. Local Improvement Districts write us for special prices on half gross, gross and three gross lots. Every bottle guaranteed.

Men's Rain or Shine Overcoats. For actual service and reliability you can do no better than own a Rain or Shine Coat. With just the jaunty touch and Spring-like style of the Topper Coat and with all the reliability of a rain coat, turning the heaviest rain because heavily waterproofed, you have the double benefit of a Spring Overcoat and a Waterproof Coat. Well made of the finest materials and cut in the newest Spring fashions with snug fitting collar and full skirt to the coat, you make no mistake in buying one of these coats. A very popular one is of steel grey or olive shades of Rainproofed Cloth and priced at \$7.50. Other Coats at \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00, \$18.00, up to \$26.00.



Appreciate Shoe Betterness. Men rely on results and can appreciate quality. It is evidenced to them not merely by appearance, but by service rendered. Our shoes for men have the durability, but have added the grace of beauty and features of style. Men's Vici Kid Balmorals, single Goodyear welt sole with plain toe and no boxings. A shoe that gives real foot comfort to the wearer. Made also with slip sole and on a wide fitting last. Priced at \$4.50. Men's Vici Kid Balmoral Blucher cut, Goodyear welted single sole. Priced at \$4.50. Men's Chocolate Kid Blucher cut Balmoral single sole. A shoe that fits. Price \$5.00. Men's Kangaroo Kid Blucher cut Boot, single sole. Price \$6.00. Men's Velour Calf Blucher Boot \$4.50. Men's Patent Colt Blucher Boots, at \$4.50 & \$5.00. Men's Oxfords of a high grade, in Gun Metal, Velour Calf, Vici Kid, Oxblood and Patent Leather, at prices from \$4.00 to \$5.00. All kinds of repairing done on short notice. Work called for and delivered.

The New Spring Hats For Men. Everyone is considering the question of a new Hat these nice Spring days. Will it be the new and more conservative styled Stiff Hat or the Soft Felt on which fashion is now smiling? We have both in a full variety of sizes and styles of brim and crown. Soft Hats—At from \$1.25 to \$5.00. Scott, Fitwell and Christie Hats—Both soft and hard, at from \$2.50 to \$5. Stetson Hats—At from \$4.00 up.



The Regina Trading Co. Western Canada's Greatest Store LIMITED

In this issue article on tion of Poultr

In 1908 and over two millio and we are a cultural resou

With hogs t weight and s our bacon, su field for the u

The farm coming acute. every effort to dollars should gagement of t to the increas farmers the ra er great worka tors in the lab

GO

Wolsley R leading the mo roads. At a council it was ventures to th be expended o trict. This is rection. The expenditure fro a good principl science, and th have engaged oversee the en

The Good come and with strides will be work. The la a great hindra nly solution. The enormo through bad r ed. Any effor of this proble by the Saskat

HORS

A staff corr adian Farmer comments on this province. of vital impor Prices have se are of greater od in western Farms—says:

Next to the that of horse work. Horses farmer, and th ing throughout are only cult our land in 5 Much, presid er's Associatio such a deman what will the cultivating 40 of it"

Horses are a train load. T from the old be obtained, r from the Uni about 800 to 1, ing into Cana states at Nor stricter quarar force, these h to the melin fore being all

Many look t the place wh in available n it has not b cess, but all t to it. "At th plow my land cost with ho of one man o "but that is n is a complete

Scarcity of the things wh ing up of sprit It would make more capabl tions of sprit work were d would have t tinned warn have its depre upon the wes backward, col ably make ho crease the de

Vol. 12, No. 2

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1910

Subscription, \$1.00 Per Year

FARM COMMENT

In this issue we publish an interesting article on the "Origin and Evolution of Poultry."

In 1908 and 1909 Canada imported over two million dollars worth of lard and we are a country of great agricultural resources.

With hogs ten dollars per hundred weight and we import two-thirds of our bacon, surely indicates a great field for the mixed farmer.

The farm labor situation is becoming acute. Farmers should make every effort to secure help, and a few dollars should not prevent the engagement of good men. In addition to the increased demand among the farmers the railroad building and other great works will be active competitors in the labor market.

GOOD ROADS.

Wolsley Rural Municipality is leading the movement in favor of good roads. At a recent meeting of the council it was decided to issue debentures to the amount of \$12,000 to be expended on the roads of that district. This is a move in the right direction. The decision to place the expenditure in the hands of the representative from each district is not a good principle. Roadmaking is a science, and the municipality should have engaged a competent man to oversee the entire work.

The Good Roads Movement has come and within a few years great strides will be made in this necessary work. The lack of proper ballast is a great hindrance and drainage is the only solution.

The enormous loss to the farmer through bad roads cannot be estimated. Any efforts toward the solution of this problem will be appreciated by the Saskatchewan farmers.

HORSE PROBLEM.

A staff correspondent of the Canadian Farmer makes some interesting comments on the horse problem in this province. This question is one of vital importance to the farmers. Prices have soared until now horses are of greater value than at any period in western history. The Canadian Farmer says:

Next to the question of moisture is that of horse power to perform the work. Horses are wanted by every farmer, and the horse trade is booming throughout the west. "When we are only cultivating 15 per cent. of our land in Saskatchewan," said A. Mutch, president of the Horse Breeders' Association, "and we have created such a demand for horse-flesh already, what will the result be when we are cultivating 40 per cent. or 50 per cent. of it?"

Horses are coming in almost by the train load. They come from Ontario, from the old country when they can be obtained, and they are coming in from the United States. There are about 800 to 1,000 head per week coming into Canada from the western states at North Portal. Owing to stricter quarantine regulations now in force, these horses are all subjected to the meline test for glanders before being allowed to enter.

Many look to gasoline power to take the place which horses are too few in available numbers to supply. So far it has not been an unqualified success, but all are optimistic in regard to it. "At the present time I can plow my land for less than half the cost with horses," was the remark of one man of very wide experience, "but that is not saying that gasoline is a complete failure."

Scarcity of horse-flesh was one of the things which made the early opening up of spring particularly welcome. It would make the power on the farm more capable of handling the operations of spring and summer than if work were delayed until late when it would have to be rushed harder. Continued warm bright weather will thus have its depressing and quieting effect upon the western horse trade, while backward, colder weather will inevitably make horse-flesh dearer and increase the demand.

PRICES WILL STILL SOAR

Shortage of Hogs in the United States as Well as in Canada—Ontario Will Have Big Supply Soon—High Prices For Two Years.

Hogs are 19c a pound on the hoof in Winnipeg, the highest price in 20 years, and there is not only a very limited supply of hogs coming in the market, but hardly a day passes that farmers do not visit the yards in person looking for brood sows, and as a rule finding none at all, or young and very inferior animals. Last fall when scores of brood sows were passing through the yards on their way to the slaughter houses the Free Press ventured to point out the folly of such a proceeding, but it had no effect and it is probable that not at any time in the last five years have the western provinces been so denuded of brood sows as they are today. Many farmers of the Canadian West are confronted with the prospect of paying 25c for bacon and 18 to 20c per pound for lard, for use on their farms this season, and the prospect does not look alluring as it might. More than one institute speaker ventured last fall and early winter to point out that even the then high price at which coarse grains could be sold would not pay in the long run if they had to buy bacon for their own use at exorbitant prices, which a genuine shortage of hogs would create. These remarks, however, do not seem for a moment to have checked the sale of hogs.

Shortage of hogs is not confined to the western provinces; it is general over the American continent, but not always for the same reason. In the corn and hog producing states of the union shortage is almost directly traceable to the drought conditions in 1908, which forced a large number of hogs on the market, depressing the price at a time when corn prices were high and making the spread between the two such as to induce farmers in 1909 to increase their corn acreage and make no attempt to reinstate their hogs. The result of this policy is shown in the packing returns at Chicago where in the twelve months from March 1st, 1909, to March 1st, 1910, the decrease in receipts has been close on to 5,000,000 hogs. The United States are relatively as short of brood sows as the Canadian West, and many of the sows they have are of the small stocker sort, not calculated to give much of a breeding record.

Ontario is short of hogs also, though she has not been so imprudent as to denude her pig sties of brood sows to the extent that has been practised elsewhere. Long experience in the business has taught the Ontario man that it never pays to run short of brood sows with his breeding records. Ontario is short of hogs at the present time, but within six months her supplies will begin to be renewed, while in the United States and the Canadian West it will be a year if not more, before there can be any relief of the situation. Tons of pork in sweet pickle are being brought in from Ontario and finished in Winnipeg. Indeed much of the pork from Ontario which usually finds a market in Great Britain will come west this year.

In the meantime the very high price of hogs is profitable to only the very few farmers who have been wise enough to have hogs to sell. Of course the farmers will say, "Hogs are only dear because we are refusing to raise them." This is only partially true. Conditions in the United States which have produced the shortage there, and the farmers, certainly the drought of 1908 was, and prices were bound to advance there. High prices in Chicago would have meant higher prices in the Canadian west no matter how many hogs had been raised, because the Canadian west has never produced more than a third of the bacon she has consumed and therefore the prices paid for hogs in Winnipeg are largely governed by the prices outside points from which the balance must be drawn.

No matter how high a price a man has to pay for good brood sows at the present time it will pay to buy them, for unless the world suddenly turns Jew and refuses to eat pork, hogs will be dear for another two years at least.—Free Press.

Fat Stock Sale.

The sixth annual auction sale of pure bred cattle will be held in Brandon, commencing June 1st, under the auspices of the Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba and the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Notices of this sale are being distributed, and they contain the rules governing the sale.

The poultry department of the central experimental farm is a national luxury. In answer to questions asked in parliament, the minister of agriculture informs us that this public estate covers three acres and five-tenths of an acre. He also states that there are at present 323 fowls in the coop. To properly attend to this business the services of five men are engaged. The aggregate salary of these "experts" is four thousand four hundred and twenty dollars and one cent. The revenue for ten months amounts to the magnificent sum of \$350.87.

THE SASKATCHEWAN FARM RECORD AND REVIEW

ORIGIN AND EVOLUTION

Of Domestic Poultry—An Interesting Paper on This Important Subject—Methods For Breeding Poultry.

(W. L. Ramsay, Bradford.)

At the conclusion of many questions into the realm of agricultural science I have arrived at such unsatisfactory results from not starting at the beginning, that in order that such may not be our misfortune here I will ask this association to accompany me to my ancestral home—between the Tigris and the Euphrates, and we will take our time as the creation—further back I do not care to go.

Naturalists find the earliest Gallinaceous (crowing) birds to be the jungle-fowl, now extinct; their home the jungles of India, and their nearest descendants the game. A casual observation of any number of indiscriminately-bred poultry will reveal the game hekel and further breeding will evolve other game characteristics. The breeding of the game is due to long predilection, giving fixity of type, and this fixity of type is what breeders mean when they enquire an animal's pedigree. In other words how long is this type of animal fixed? How far back does this breeding go? What is his pedigree? I may be permitted here to say there is nothing lost in breeding; characteristics may be obscured, hidden or so covered that they may be lost sight of, but in a "too sudden" cross these characteristics will emerge, and if properly worked out the pristine elegance of the original type regained. This is the art of breeding.

Charles Darwin sought a clearer definition of genera, order, species and variety. He selected pigeons as the medium of his experiment. From a pair at number of varieties he bred in regular order, and on a retrograde metamorphosis, his resultant bird was a blue rock, the fittest being the last to survive. His conclusion was that one class blend into another with such slight divisions that naturalists classification is merely arbitrary. Our conclusions to this experiment are that fanfals are bred "far back," and that all varieties of pigeons originated from the blue rock aided by variation, fixed by selection and that nothing was lost in breeding.

A poor bird from a good stock is better than a good bird from poor stock. A single illustration that came to me under my observation may serve as an argument. The breeder of high-class Brown Leghorns was annoyed to find that his neighbor's Black-breasted Red Game cock had visited his yard and there reigned supreme for one day. That season's hatch had one cockerel of such surpassing merit that in the show yard all competitors were outclassed. "I bred from him two seasons," the owner said "and got nothing but rags. He destroyed my entire yard. He was a good bird from poor or mixed stock."

Visitors to the Orient and observers of Oriental tastes must concede that with their poultry takes first place. Games, Cochins, Brahmas and Langshans form one distinct class—Asiaties. They are large bodied, bred for flesh, not eggs, lay few small brown eggs and are persistent sitters. Egyptologists have in the recesses of the pyramids discovered an incubating chamber. May we not assume that poultry there bred were non-sitters. Each of the ancients there referred to had different aims in breeding—one for flesh, the other for eggs. And the type then new, but now fixed by forty centuries of breeding for a fixed purpose has given us the Mediterranean class—Minorca, Spanish, Leghorn, Andalusian and Hamburg. These birds, bred for egg production, are, with the exception of the Minorca, small and all nervous, active birds, very good birds, too, for your neighbor's garden. They lay large and many eggs—white—and are non-sitters. The occasional sitting of these birds, generally unsatisfactory, but confirm their origin in the Asiatic breed and prove that forty centuries have merely obscured but not eradicated their natural sitting propensities—there is nothing lost in breeding. A comparison of conclusions show that sitters lay brown eggs; non-sitters white ones. I may add that from these two classes all our general utility breeds are originated.

The naturalist, Audubon from the few bones of a bird found in the forest could assign the same a class and species. So the intelligent fanciers of today can tell the origin of a Mongroel

FARMS FOR LESS THAN COST

Agricultural Conditions in New Brunswick in Bad Way—Farm May Be Bought For Less Than Costs of Improvements.

Andrew Elliott, who returned last week from a Farmers' Institute campaign in New Brunswick, presents a somewhat gloomy picture of agricultural conditions in that Province. "There is," said Mr. Elliott to "The Sun," "200,000 acres less under cultivation in New Brunswick now than there were twenty-five years ago. That statement becomes all the more significant when it is remembered that the total area under cultivation in New Brunswick is only about one and one-half million acres. There are abandoned farms everywhere, while many are selling at less than the cost of the buildings.

The condition is further illustrated by the fact that New Brunswick, which should be an exporter of agricultural produce, is compelled to import immense quantities of food from other quarters. The town of Sackville last year imported \$100,000 worth of food, largely grain and flour, while Eight, not far away, imported to the extent of \$60,000.

The chief cause of the trouble seems to be found in the fact that the original settlers were not farmers, and that the country was poorly laid out. The first settlers were United Empire Loyalists, who were granted lands, so many claims fronting on a waterway, with a somewhat indefinite extension to the next watershed. The result of this is that there are many farms there today who do not know just how far back their land goes from the water. I found one man whose farm extended seven miles back, and other farmers, in going to their land, had to either go around this man's holdings, or trespass upon them. The chief cause of the trouble, as I say, is, however, that the original settlers were not farmers and did not seem to be interested towards agricultural pursuits. Here in Ontario, the sons of pioneers after assisting to clear up the homestead, went and took up bush farms of their own. In New Brunswick instead, they came to have gone to towns and cities.

GARE OF BROOD SOWS.

A recent writer in Breeders' Gazette in discussing the hog question, gives the following remarks on the care necessary for brood sows: "When hogs are selling for eight cents per pound live weight the farmer cannot be too careful of his breeding herd. If one wishes to have large, healthy litters of pigs for next year's market one must provide one's brood sows with a mixed ration. Corn alone does not provide a sufficient feed for the brood sow, yet because it is handy, plentiful and comparatively cheap it is fed lavishly on the majority of farms. Its indiscriminate use results in "back luck" at farrowing time. Experiment stations advise the feeding of clover or alfalfa and skim-milk or buttermilk. On many farms milk is not plentiful enough to balance a ration for a number of sows and one is obliged to have recourse to something else to supply the required amount of protein. Writing from personal experience, splendid success has been had in feeding old process oil-meal and shorts where a large number of sows are kept. These feeds are mixed as a thin slop and a good feed given every other day. When sows are interior wheat is on hand it is ground and used instead of shorts. Of course judgment must be used even in feeding oilmeal, as too heavy a feed, especially at the start, would likely result disastrously. Cottonseed meal should not be confounded with oilmeal, as the former should never be fed to brood sows.

The poultry department of the central experimental farm is a national luxury. In answer to questions asked in parliament, the minister of agriculture informs us that this public estate covers three acres and five-tenths of an acre. He also states that there are at present 323 fowls in the coop. To properly attend to this business the services of five men are engaged. The aggregate salary of these "experts" is four thousand four hundred and twenty dollars and one cent. The revenue for ten months amounts to the magnificent sum of \$350.87.

WORLD'S WHEAT CROP.

Geographical Distribution of Wheat Growing—Russia Largest Producer. The March "Crop Reporter" sums up the wheat production of the world for the year 1909.

The geographical distribution of wheat growing is interesting. All the countries of both America and Europe are represented. Of South America but three—Argentina, Chile and Uruguay, are listed as wheat producing. Australia, save the northern part, and New Zealand are considerable growers. Africa is represented in the tables by Algeria, Egypt, the Sudan, Tunis, Natal and Cape Colony—a very small fraction of the entire area. In Asia, equally well adapted by soil and climate to Europe as a wheat area, the wheat growing centres largely in India and Asiatic Russia. Turkey is a reasonable large grower, and Japan important. In the report China does not figure at all—the only important nation absent from the list. By continents the production is as follows: North America, 811,000,000; South America, 189,000,000; Europe, 1,142,000,000; Asia, 430,000,000; Africa, 86,000,000; and Australia, 78,000,000, making a grand total for the world of 3,915,000,000 bushels.

In this production Russia leads with a total for her European and Asiatic possessions of 783,000,000 bushels; the United States is a reasonably close second with 737,000,000; France follows with 356,000,000, and British India is a strong fourth, producing, according to the latest figures, 283,000,000. Other countries that figure prominently in export production are Canada, the Argentine, Egypt and Algeria.

QUALITY IN WHEAT

The Necessity of Careful Selection to Produce Best Results—Best Grain Should be Used for Seed.

Our people are all consumers of the products of wheat. All are interested in pure, clean, palatable, nutritious wholesome white bread which is made up from wheat flour.

The quantity of flour produced from a bushel of wheat is important to the miller. The quality of the bread and other products that may be made from that flour is equally important to the consumer. What do we know about the amount and quality of flour produced by different varieties of wheat? To the average producer wheat is wheat, and he grows only those varieties that yield the largest number of bushels per acre.

Definite knowledge about the amount and quality of flour produced from different varieties of wheat can be produced only by careful investigations. The past and present of wheat production indicate in no uncertain manner that wheat will long continue to be an important staple money crop in our country.

The composition of wheat and its products has been studied for many years and more recently milling and baking tests have been undertaken in the large wheat-producing centres. Varieties of wheat grown under identical conditions often show considerable difference in composition, but soil and climate may cause greater variation in a variety than will be found between different varieties grown side by side. Such variation is especially marked with the protein content of the kernel, and we find that this constituent in wheat varies from eight to eighteen per cent. Conditions favorable to growth at the period of maturity tend to develop starch and result in a low protein content. Dry, hot weather at this period hastens maturity, checks the production of starch and results in a higher percentage of protein. Snyder, in his chemistry of plant and animal life, states that "as a general rule, wheats which contain the largest amount of nitrogen produce the most nitrogenous flours, but the total nitrogen in wheat cannot always be taken as an index of that in the flour." Exceptions are due to thick layers of bran, aleurone and large germs.

Protein is one of the most valuable constituents of food. Wheat contains the largest amount of proteins of any of the cereals. It is used as human food more extensively than any other cereal. With the exception of rye, wheat is the only grain which contains gliadin, the proteid which forms dough and with the gas causes expansion of the mass during the process of bread-baking. A study of the proteins of wheat and their relation to the quality of flour for bread and other purposes is therefore, valuable. The proteins of wheat are albumen, globulin, proteose, gliadin and glutenin. The last two are insoluble in water and together form gluten, a tough, elastic, spongy material that may be determined in a rough way by mixing a weighed portion of flour with water into a stiff dough, and after the dough has stood for a little time, washing it under a gentle stream of water until it is free from starch. Gluten is usually weighed first in the wet and afterward in a thoroughly dry state. Its physical qualities as well as the quantity are indicative of the baking quality of the flour. According to Snyder the gluten of good wheat constitutes from 80 to 85 per cent. of the total proteins and consists of 60 to 65 per cent. of gliadin and 35 to 40 per cent. of glutenin. Gliadin may be separated from either gluten or flour, with a 70 to 75 per cent. solution of alcohol, and is obtained by evaporating to dryness. Gliadin is the material which binds together the flour to form dough and enables the mass to expand, retaining the gas generated by the yeast, or liberated from baking powder.

Glutenin is the proteid which remains after gliadin is extracted from gluten. It also plays an important part in bread-making. Glutenin combines mechanically with gliadin and serving as a nucleus to which the latter adheres, prevents the dough becoming too soft and sticky. Glutens of high quality are usually hard, elastic and of a light yellowish color.

Assiniboia Delegates.

A large meeting of the representatives of the various Conservative associations of Assiniboia was held in Estevan on Friday night, when 29 delegates were selected to attend the federal convention at Ottawa. The representation is evenly divided throughout the district, and the delegates were nominated by the local associations and the nominations confirmed by the central association.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

SEEDING.

This is one of the years that the crops of the country should be clean. We have one of the finest years that Nature could give us for the destruction of weeds. Yet I know that a very large portion of the crops will be very dirty, because some of the farmers have not used the time Nature has given us for the cultivation of our land for the destruction of weeds, but have put in the grain just because they could get on the land. Crops that have been sown up to the present time cannot help but be dirty, as there was no growth in the summer-fallows for the weeds last fall in the greater part of the province, consequently the weeds will grow this year. If the grain is sown before there is any growth in the land, the weeds and grain will grow up together, with the natural result, a dirty crop.

I know a great many people will not agree with me in what I am writing. I think we can all learn from one another and my experience and other people's experience will help me, and so we become co-workers together with Nature in bringing from our farms the best results obtainable.

I do not believe in sowing my grain until there is growth in the ground. Of course, the years differ, but it ranges from the 15th of April to the 10th of May, according to the season. If we take the Experimental Farm reports, wheat sown about May 1st gives the best results. I put the harrows on the land as soon as the land is dry enough, but I do not go on the land when it is wet. If I have any spring plowing to do I put the plow to work and when I see there is growth in the land and the weeds are growing I put the harrows on again before the seeder, thus destroying millions of weeds that would be robbing the wheat of the moisture it should get. I put the seeder on next and then I harrow after the seeder so that the land is in splendid shape for the grain to grow and it goes right ahead. Not only have I destroyed the weeds but I have also destroyed the possibility of smut doing my crop damage. Not only have I brought the weeds to grow, but I have brought the smut ferns to grow if any are in the land. There being no grain in the land for the smut to live on it will like all fungus growth, thereby I have saved my grain and I have never grown smut on my land.

A FARMER.

CROPS FOR SHEEP.

Bulletin Dealing With Special Crops for Sheep.

The wise shepherd in planning his crops for the year has regard to the needs of his flock. He recognizes the great advantage of providing not only a variety of foods but a succession of succulent crops the season through. Bulletin No. 14, "Sheep Husbandry in Canada," published and issued free by the Live Stock Branch at Ottawa, takes up this subject in a practical and thorough manner. Under special crops for sheep it deals with clover, alfalfa, vetches, rape, cabbage, turnips, mangels, corn and the several classes of grain. Each is treated separately in regard to method of cultivation and manner of feeding. Dealing with vetches the bulletin says:

"Vetches, or tares as they are also called, make excellent fodder for sheep, either as a soiling crop or as cured hay. This crop much resembles peas in its habit of growth and requires about the same kind of cultivation. Its vines are more slender than pea vines and stand up better when grown with a stiff variety of oats. Vetches are grown extensively for sheep feed in Great Britain, and to some extent in Canada for the same purpose. The writer, while raising sheep, always grows a small area of tares with oats for oiling the show flock. The crop being fine in vine and very leafy is much relished by sheep and constitutes a rich diet.

"Two varieties of vetches are grown for fodder. The common vetch is the chief sort cultivated, but the hairy variety is receiving some attention. The latter produces the heavier yield, but so far the seed having to be imported is very expensive and few care to bother with it.

"The soil for vetches should be clean, mellow and rich. The seed may be sown in drills or broadcast. A good seeding for either soiling or hay is about three pecks of vetches and four pecks of oats per acre. The vetches are ready to feed any time after the crop comes into blossom and before the seed commences to ripen. For soiling the crop may be hauled to racks, or be distributed on the sod of a pasture field as soon as cut, or it may be allowed to wilt in the swath for a few hours. Vetch hay is made in much the same manner as clover or timothy is handled. Vetches may be pastured by sheep, but this is a wasteful practice, as much of the crop is destroyed by trampling.

Sheep raisers who do not already possess a copy of this bulletin would do well to order one from the Live Stock Commissioner at Ottawa.



FAVORS for the YOUNG GIRLS' COTILLON



A PAGE for MISSES



PRETTY and original favors make the greatest possible difference in the success of a cotillon and in the enjoyment of the young people taking part in it. Lots of fun is often made by the favors, and charming effects are produced. Any number of pretty favors can be bought, and of course some people use very beautiful and expensive things for this purpose, but that seems rather foolish and unnecessary unless one is very wealthy. For, after all, the real result aimed at is an enjoyable evening and pretty, artistic effects.

Anything to wear or to carry while dancing the favor figure is especially desirable, and different kinds of favor schemes can be carried out with hats, wands and such things. A girl who plans a holiday dance with a cotillon can make some exceedingly pretty favors of this kind herself. Or, if she has not enough time to give to the work to make them all herself, she will probably find plenty of girl friends who will be only too glad to spend a few afternoons with her and help her in making them.

Several kinds of hats for the different figures can be made, one very pretty style being a cocked hat for the men and a Priscilla cap for the girls. Both of these are made of paper. For the Priscilla cap cut a strip of paper seventeen inches long and six inches wide for the front of the cap. Then cut a half circle, with its straight edge twelve inches long.

Gather it a little in the centre of the curve and the centre of the straight edge and fasten the front piece around the curved edge, turning back two inches of the front to give a little flare around the face. These Priscilla caps should be made of white tissue paper or crepe paper.

THE cocked hat to go with this is of blue paper. For the crown make a round box six inches in diameter. First cut the circle for the top of thin cardboard or stiff paper and cover it with blue crepe paper. Cut a strip for the band around the crown about twenty inches long and four inches wide, and cover it, too, with crepe paper, making the paper an inch wider than the cardboard. This extra width is slit at close intervals into

the cardboard and the pieces lapped over each other and pasted to the under side of the top piece.

Make the brim of a circle of cardboard, the hole in the centre being just the size of the crown, and the outer edge five inches out from this. Cover both sides with the crepe paper, leaving an extra inch on the inner edge of each, which is again cut in slits at intervals and pasted to the inner side of the lower edge of the band. When the glue is quite dry the brim is bent into the shape of a cocked hat, being turned up at each side of the front and at the back. Where it is turned up at the left side fasten it with a cockade consisting of a rosette of buff paper and a little brush made by cutting the paper in fine strips—with the crinkle, not across it.

Another style of hats which gives quite an amusing effect to the dance is a sunbonnet for the girls and a farmer's hat for men. The sunbonnet is made on much the same principle as the Priscilla cap, but is larger. The half circle for the crown is somewhat larger and gathered a little more, and the strip for the front of the bonnet is twenty inches long and nine inches wide, and it is stiffened with cardboard. The crown does not come quite to the bottom of this, and into the extra space is fitted a little gathered ribbon that hangs down the back of the neck. The sunbonnet can be made of either flowered paper or flowered dimity or checked gingham. As the farmer's hat to go with it must be a real straw hat the cotton material is best. The prettiest effect is obtained by making the crown of dimity with many different flowers. The only way to get the effect of the farmer's hat is to buy the cheap broad straw hats that are used by farmers.

A VERY pretty design for one figure is a butterfly used as a head ornament for girls and, on the end of a wand, for men. The butterfly is made by bending wire into the right shape and covering it with crepe paper. The ends of the wings are then painted irregularly with gold paint or black or some color, that contrasts with the paper used. A few black dots are also a great improvement.

Decorative Mirror Frames Which Girls May Make

ONE of the industries which finds favor with girls at the moment is the decoration of mirrors of all shapes and sizes and in all sorts of charming ways. Nothing is more attractive in the boudoir than a number of these charming mirrors. Oval, round, square and rectangular mirrors are all decorated most attractively by the use of brocade and satin lingerie, chintz, velvet, gold applique and ribbon favors.

A very charming mirror decorated with ribbon favors was about seven inches wide and twenty-seven inches from top to bottom. The frame was very narrow, not more than half an inch wide, and was covered with green brocade. But covering this entirely was a garland of pink, white and yellow silk roses, connected by green satin stems. The effect was dainty and charming in the extreme.

More elaborate was an oval mirror, the width of which was perhaps twelve and height eighteen inches. The frame of this mirror was covered with gold-colored ribbon or silk. A wreath of roses made of gold ribbon, leaves, stems, &c., being made of the same. These vines and flowers stand out from the frame in bold relief, being attached only by the vines tucked here and there at different points.

Gold and silver leaves and vines are also used with the little silk roses and also to decorate these frames. Not only are the gold and silver ribbons employed, but also cloth gold is used to make the roses or leaves.

The "phon work, done directly upon the silk or brocade, is also used for mirror frames. White moire is the favorite material for a background, and on this is embroidered the design, usually in the light Pompadour shades and made up of garlands, baskets or bouquets. Spangles, sequins and gold thread are used to help out the design.

Very charming, also, are the mirrors framed in brocade. Handsome brocade, frequently antique pieces of velvet, is used for this purpose. If the design of the brocade is unusually rich, and especially if there is gold in it, it is used without other trimming, but if the design or coloring is gold or ineffective it is accentuated by gold embroidery or by the use of gold tulleon crushed in diamonds over the frame. Frames are also made of velvet, moire and satin and trimmed in this fashion with the gold tulleon.

Larger mirrors have frames of lingerie usually failed on a frame that is either cut, or a trifle rounded. Sometimes the material used is very sheer linen, with creases of Cluny or torchon, and on

the butterflies should be of many different colors and the painting varied as much as possible. In making the favors for the girls, the butterfly should be fast-

ened to the front of a stick that will fit on the head. The ring may be a wooden embroidery ring or made of twisted heavy wire. In either case it is wound around with strips of paper like the butterfly. The butterflies for men are fastened to the end of a stick, which is also wound with the paper.

HOW TO TRIM THE NEWEST SHOE TREES

THAT every detail of the closet may be attractive to look upon and the shoe rack or shelves be just as conspicuously pretty as the hanging bars, with their bright colored ribbon hangers, the shoe trees must also be adorned and beautified. An old-fashioned slipper or boot tree, with its extension bar in the centre, cannot well be trimmed up, but the newest tree, consisting of a plain wooden toe and heel piece, connected by a flexible steel bar, really needs to have that unprepossessing band of steel disguised by a dainty cover of bright-colored ribbon or silk.

These trees are extremely easy to cover and call for no more material than a yard and a half of ribbon an inch and a half or less in width, according to the size of the steel band. Satin and flowered tulle ribbons are equally pretty, but a good quality is necessary that will not cut through soon. The cover is formed by running together two pieces of the ribbon over the band, leaving a narrow edge at each side to form a finish; then fasten the ribbon firmly at each end by milting with tiny gilt head tacks to the wooden toe and heel. The ribbon must be gathered in comparatively full, so as to allow the steel to bend in being put in and out of the slipper.

If all the shoe trees are equal size they may be trimmed alike with the same shade of ribbon, but if, as is more generally the case, a different size and shape of tree is required for each different pair of boots and slippers, then it would be better for each pair to have its own shade—perhaps pink for slippers, blue for walking boots, flowered ribbon for the low ties, and in this way the trees will never become mixed and considerable time will be saved in frequent sorting-out will be saved.

Linen and cotton flannel bags for boots or patent leather slippers are now covered with bright silk or satin. Satin and patent leather slippers should always have their individual bags, but if not kept in a bag patent leather then should always be wrapped in either cotton or flannel when not being worn. Before putting on a patent leather slipper or shoe in frosty weather it should be rubbed gently with

straight edge and turn the paper around in the shape of a feather and sew or paste the feathers together. Make seven of these feathers and paste them in fan shape on the blunt end of a long pointed stick.

The stick is then covered with gilt paper which comes up far enough to cover the ends of the feathers. The fan may be made large or small by making the feathers longer or shorter, and it can be used in different ways, according as the leader of the cotillon designs the figure.

Ornamenting Silk Stockings.

GIRLS who are clever at embroidering can make most beautiful birthday gifts for their friends by ornamenting plain silk stockings. Every girl likes to have pretty silk stockings for dancing and other parties, and the fashion this winter is to have them gaily bedecked with flowers. Fascinating vines trail from the toe up over the arch of the foot or little clusters of tiny flowers are dotted on here and there. They are gay in color, for the flowers are worked in bright shades, while leaves done in vivid greens always accompany them. The trailing arabesque makes a lovely decoration on white silk stockings intended to wear with a pink frock, and nothing could be prettier than clusters of forget-me-nots on pale blue or white stockings to be worn with a blue gown. A great deal of imagination can be brought to bear in designing the embroidery for stockings, which may be elaborate or simple, according to the skill of the girl intending to work them.

Convenient Muff Hangers.

MUFF hangers are an absolute necessity, unless one is prepared to keep one's muff box always at hand, which, in many instances, is rather a nuisance. The hangers which are now being used are most convenient and can be most easily disposed of, if room for one's things is limited, than the ordinary muff box.

The hangers, somewhat resembling coat hangers, but there are two bars instead of one and the lower bar is movable, so that the muff may be slipped on it. The bars are then put back into place, and the hanger may thus be hung on any closet hook.

These hangers are covered with shirred ribbon, such as are the coat hangers. They have tiny sequins generally two or three of them, tied to the top bar by narrow ribbon. The favorite style of ribbon for use as a covering for the hangers is at present flowered, made of silk, and the color selected is, of course, in accord with the taste of the person for whom it is intended.

PRACTICAL TALKS BY THE APRIL GRANDMOTHER

THE only excuse for omitting the daily plunge or sponge bath is a lack of sufficient water, and there are few places in the civilized portions of the world where that fluid is not as free as salvation," said the April Grandmother when her youngest granddaughter confessed that drowsiness or over-sleeping occasionally caused her to forego her tub.

"Some people habitually bathe the first thing in the morning, but this course is not recommended to an active young girl who usually goes for a walk or a ride soon after breakfast, for exposure to the fresh air within an hour after a bath not infrequently induces a chill. And a cold contracted in the autumn or early winter is not readily cured.

"Just before going to bed is the safest time to take the daily bath, which should be of a hot or tepid nature, according to the individual's state of health. To certain constitutions a very hot bath is debilitating, while to others it is exceedingly soothing to the nerves and conducive to sound slumber. Inert girls who realize that they are taking on too much flesh may safely employ the nightly hot bath as a detail of the reducing process, but they should be careful to mix with the water some astringent to tighten the cuticle, as one wrinkle adds more years to the apparent age than do two pounds of flesh.

"Girls of rather delicate physique may safely take tepid baths, but they should not stay too long in the tub or allow the water to get below its original temperature, as either course is liable to bring on a chill. Any bath is the better for the addition of enough bicarbo to give the water a milky appearance, as it helps to

whiten the skin. A few drops of spirits of cologne will impart a delicate perfume to the whole body and set salt out only helps the cuticle to throw off impurities, but will arouse circulation. Despite everything that can be said in favor of the cold bath, it is the warm one which actually does the cleaning, but if the system can stand the shock of an icy dip it is better to take it in the morning, making sure that the body is thoroughly dried, no matter how much time the process may consume.

"I am always ill humored whenever my

daily bath has been omitted," explained the April Grandmother, "because at such times I do not feel like a lady. That is because good nature and perfect grooming go hand in hand and it is difficult to be amiable when one is conscious of not being exquisitely clean. To acquire the virtue which is second only to godliness should be the ambition of every young girl, for the daily bath promotes not only health and beauty, but a sweet disposition—that quality admired by people of any age, sex and condition."

DECORATING WOOD WITH METAL APPLIQUE

So fascinating are the manual arts other than needlework which may be pursued by the amateur that efforts are being continually made to find some new field in which girls and women can move and as a result turn out attractive articles for use in the home or personally. Among the latest innovations of this sort is the new way of using metal on wood. Hammered brass has been popular a long time as handcraft for women, but this new idea uses the metal to decorate articles of wood instead of having the articles entirely made of metal.

It is necessary to have the metal in sheets thin enough to cut out rather easily with ordinary scissors. The designs are hammered and made with gilding holes. To this is added the use of small tacks supplementing the decoration.

The design is made in the same fashion as the hammered brass work which has been fashionable for so long, or it may be made more simply merely by hammering the metal and then cut with sharp scissors. The finishing of the design is done with the small hammer, although it is not necessary always to hammer it; sometimes it is just put on plain.

Wednesday, Ap
A Questio
For the first
it seemed cert
tives had lost
country. The
change of emp
and various wa
ple of its sup
known industr
almost paraly
chester, perha
town in the
staple manufa
ported from th
at prices which
ers deplared t
the largest fa
idle, a great n
der were bet
three-quarters
looking ten ye
which even
enough grow
shaded at t
pest which be
over the land.
were filled w
demeanor day
less pacific. P
helplessly wh
avert the thea
ufacturers, op
discharged em
others higher i
lle opinion, st
selves helples
aid of legisla
for years. Post
em of from a p
Honlow, a s
tician of some
one of the fir
the times, and
them. He had
lengthened vis
and what he h
at first very h
a small comm
his election
he unbosomed
effect.

"The vote w
the vote of th
ing their bread
starvation com
mean the midd
and the operat
upon them. I
that as a natio
we fixed once
and we pulled
time. That is
Free Trade, su
national policy
principles in
the struggle ha
change with th
typical Englis
ter of temper
to adapt himse
stances."

There was
These were o
one felt that
spoken. Hens
A prominent
by name, inter
"You are aw
said, "that ma
assured, seat
speech than t
even a whipla
counted heres
party."

"Maybe," H
I am reminded
The pioneers
change have a
whole of histor
selected the
struck hard, h
his reward, p
politics, and
prophecy. Y
tical parties
Irish question
was fought w
—It was upon
Rule for Ire
of that countr
dom, or the m
Good! Now, in
South African
of what our C
has introduced
who have bet
expansion hav
perilists," and
and less wide-r
haps more att
have been ch
ers. Many el
out on these l
men absolutel
another on the
matter of deg
to prophesy.
adjustment of
is not far ahe
question, and
trovercy on t
the country h
be the great
century. Lis
not speak w
question caref
and I tell you
ing."

The commit
a late hour I
some excitem
walked back t
A fine rain w
men wore ci
umbrella.

"What do y
Bullcome ask
"To tell you
know," the J
years ago the
one answer—
The two m



ON



ON



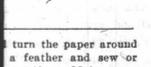
ON



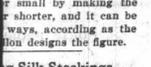
ON



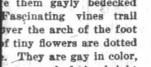
ON



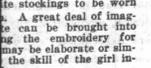
ON



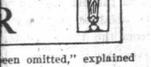
ON



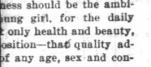
ON



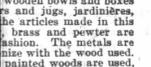
ON



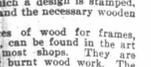
ON



ON



ON



ON

A Prince of Sinners

By E. Phillips Oppenheim

Author of "The Traitor," "The Sinner," "A Millionaire of Yesterday," etc.

CHAPTER IV.

A Question for the Country

For the first time in many years it seemed certain that the Conservatives had lost their hold upon the country. The times were ripe for a change of any sort. An ill-conducted and ruinous war had drained the Empire of its surplus wealth, and every known industry was suffering from an almost paralyzing depression—Manchester, perhaps, as severely as any other in the United Kingdom. Its staple manufactures were being imported from the States and elsewhere at prices which the local manufacturers declared to be ruinous. Many of the largest factories were standing idle, a great majority of the remainder were being worked at half or three-quarters time. Thoughtful men, looking ten years ahead, saw the cloud which even now was threatening enough, grow blacker and blacker, and shuddered at the thought of the tempest which before long must break over the land. Meanwhile, the streets were filled with unemployed, whose demeanour day by day grew more and more pessimistic. People asked one another helplessly what was being done to avert the threatened crisis. The manufacturers, openly threatened by their discharged employees, and calmed by others higher in authority and by public opinion, still pronounced themselves helpless to move without the aid of legislation. For the first time for years protection was openly spoken of from a political platform.

Henslow, a shrewd man and a politician of some years' standing, was one of the first to read the signs of the times, and rightly to appreciate them. He had just returned from a lengthened visit to the United States, and what he had seen there he kept at first very much to himself. But at a small committee meeting held when his election was still a matter of doubt he unbosomed himself at last to some extent.

"The vote we want," he said, "is the vote of those people who are less likely to be misled, and who see risk and starvation coming in upon them. I mean the middle-class manufacturers and the operatives who are dependent upon them. I tell you where I think that as a nation we are going wrong. We fixed once upon a great principle, and we nailed it to our mast—for all time. That is a mistake. Absolute Free Trade, such as is at present the national policy, was a magnificent principle in the days of Cobden—but the times have changed. We must change with them. That is where the typical Englishman fails. It is a matter of temperament. He is too slow to adapt himself to changing circumstances."

There was a moment's silence. These were ominous words. Every one felt that they were not lightly spoken. Henslow had more behind him than most men. He had been a member of the House of Commons, and his name, interspersed from his place, "You are aware, Mr. Henslow," he said, "that many a man has lost an assured seat for a more guarded speech than that. For generations even a whisper of the sort has been counted here—especially from our party."

"Maybe," Henslow answered, "but I am reminded of this, Mr. Harrison. The pioneers of every great social change have suffered throughout the whole of history, but the man who has selected the proper moment, and struck hard, has never failed to win his reward. Now I am no novice in politics, and I am going to make a prophecy. Years ago the two political parties were rejudged on the Irish question. Every election which was fought was simply on these lines—it was upon the principle of Home Rule for Ireland, and the governance of that country from the United Kingdom, or the maintenance of the Union. Good! Now, in more recent times, the South African war and the realization of what our Colonies could do for us has introduced a new factor. Those who have believed in a doctrine of expansion have called themselves 'Imperialists,' and those who have favored less wide-reaching ideals, and perhaps more attention to home matters, have been christened 'Little Englanders.' Many elections have been fought out on these lines, if not between two men absolutely at variance with one another on this question, still on the matter of degree. Now I am going to prophesy. I say that the next re-adjustment of parties and the time is not far ahead, will be on the tariff question, and I believe that the controversy on this matter, when once the country has laid hold of it, will be the greatest political event of this century. Listen, gentlemen, I do not speak without having given this question careful and anxious thought, and I tell you that I can see it coming."

The committee meeting broke up at a late hour in the afternoon amidst some excitement, and Mr. Bullsum walked back to his office with Brooks. A fine rain was falling, and the two men were close together under one umbrella.

"What do you think of it, Brooks?" Bullsum asked anxiously. "To tell you the truth, I scarcely know," the younger answered. "Ten years ago there could have been but one answer—today—well, look there."

The two men stood still for a moment. They were in the centre of the town, at a spot from which the main thoroughfares radiating into the suburbs and manufacturing centres. Everywhere the pavements and the open space were a memorial tower aloof were crowded with letters, their hands in their pockets, watching, waiting—God knows, for what. There were all sorts, of course, the professional idlers and the drunkard were there, but the others—there were no lack of them. There was no lack of men, white-faced, dull-eyed, dejected, some of them actually with the brand of starvation to be seen in their sunken cheeks and wasted limbs. No wonder that the swinging doors of the public houses, where there was light and warmth inside, opened and shut continuously.

"I have just left," he said, "our future member."

"The significance of his speech was not immediately apparent."

"Henslow! Oh, yes. Committee meeting this afternoon, wasn't it?" some one remarked.

"I do not mean Henslow," Mr. Bullsum replied. "I mean Kingston Brooks."

"Why, he's your new agent, isn't he?"

"Young fellow who plays cricket rather well."

"Great golfer, they say!"

"Makes a good speech, some one was saying."

"Gives free lectures at the Secular Hall."

"Rather a smart young spicitor, they say!"

"Mr. Bullsum looked around him. He is all these things, and he does all these things. He is one of those youngsters who has the knack of doing everything well. Mark my words, all of you. I gave him his first case of any importance, and I got him this job as agent for Henslow. He's bound to rise. He's ambitious, and he's got the brains. He'll be M.P. for this borough before we know where we are."

Half-a-dozen men of more or less importance made a mental note to nod to Kingston Brooks next time they saw him, and Mr. Bullsum trudged up his avenue with fresh schemes maturing in his mind. In the domestic circle he further unbosomed himself.

"Mrs. Bullsum," he said, "I am thinking of giving a dinner-party. How many people do we know better than ourselves?"

"Mrs. Bullsum was agast, and the young ladies, Selma and Louise, who were in the room, were indignant."

"Really, papa," Selma exclaimed, "what do you mean?"

"What I say," he answered, gruffly, "is that we are going to have a dinner-party, and you are to be invited."

"We're plain people, your mother and I, at any rate, and when you come to reckon things up, I suppose you'll admit that we're not much in the social way. There's plenty of people living round us in a slight smaller houses who don't know us, and wouldn't if they could—and I'm not so sure that it's altogether the fault of your father and mother either, Selma," he added, breaking ruthlessly in upon a sotto-voce remark of that young lady's.

"Well, I never!" Selma exclaimed, tossing her head.

"You're busy with the election, and for a moment their conversation was interrupted. He thought her very graceful as she bent forward and busied herself attending to his wants. Her affinity to Selma and Louise was undeniably true. It was true that she was pale, but it was the pallor of refinement, the student's absence of colour rather than the pallor of ill-health."

"Mr. Brooks," she said presently, "you are busy with the election, and for a moment their conversation was interrupted. He thought her very graceful as she bent forward and busied herself attending to his wants. Her affinity to Selma and Louise was undeniably true. It was true that she was pale, but it was the pallor of refinement, the student's absence of colour rather than the pallor of ill-health."

"You are busy with the election, and for a moment their conversation was interrupted. He thought her very graceful as she bent forward and busied herself attending to his wants. Her affinity to Selma and Louise was undeniably true. It was true that she was pale, but it was the pallor of refinement, the student's absence of colour rather than the pallor of ill-health."

"You are busy with the election, and for a moment their conversation was interrupted. He thought her very graceful as she bent forward and busied herself attending to his wants. Her affinity to Selma and Louise was undeniably true. It was true that she was pale, but it was the pallor of refinement, the student's absence of colour rather than the pallor of ill-health."

"You are busy with the election, and for a moment their conversation was interrupted. He thought her very graceful as she bent forward and busied herself attending to his wants. Her affinity to Selma and Louise was undeniably true. It was true that she was pale, but it was the pallor of refinement, the student's absence of colour rather than the pallor of ill-health."

"You are busy with the election, and for a moment their conversation was interrupted. He thought her very graceful as she bent forward and busied herself attending to his wants. Her affinity to Selma and Louise was undeniably true. It was true that she was pale, but it was the pallor of refinement, the student's absence of colour rather than the pallor of ill-health."

"You are busy with the election, and for a moment their conversation was interrupted. He thought her very graceful as she bent forward and busied herself attending to his wants. Her affinity to Selma and Louise was undeniably true. It was true that she was pale, but it was the pallor of refinement, the student's absence of colour rather than the pallor of ill-health."

"You are busy with the election, and for a moment their conversation was interrupted. He thought her very graceful as she bent forward and busied herself attending to his wants. Her affinity to Selma and Louise was undeniably true. It was true that she was pale, but it was the pallor of refinement, the student's absence of colour rather than the pallor of ill-health."

"You are busy with the election, and for a moment their conversation was interrupted. He thought her very graceful as she bent forward and busied herself attending to his wants. Her affinity to Selma and Louise was undeniably true. It was true that she was pale, but it was the pallor of refinement, the student's absence of colour rather than the pallor of ill-health."

"I have neither sympathy nor politics, but I assure you that at heart I am a most devout Radical. I have a vote, too, and you may count upon me."

"I am very glad to hear it," Brooks answered. "Shall I put you down on the list to be fetched?"

"The Marquis laughed. 'I'll come without,' he declared. 'I promise. Just remind me of the day.' He glanced towards Mary Scott and for a moment seemed about to include her in some forthcoming remark. But whatever it might have been it never came. She kept her eyes averted, and though her self-possession was absolutely unflinching she hastened her departure."

"I am not hurrying you, Mr. Brooks," she asked.

"Not in the least," he assured her. He raised his hat to the Marquis and his party, and the former nodded good-humoredly. There was silence until the two were in the street. Then one of the men who had been looking after them dropped his eye-glass.

"I tell you what," he said to his wife. "There's some chance for us in Medchester after all. I don't believe Arranmore is popular amongst the ladies of his own neighborhood."

"The Marquis laughed softly. 'She has a nice face,' he remarked, 'and I should imagine excellent perceptions. Curiously enough, too, she reminded me of some one who has every reason to hate me. But to the best of my belief I never saw her before in my life. Lady Carrom, that weird-looking object in front of you is a teapot—and those are tea-cups. May I suggest a new set for them?' (To be continued.)"

"I don't admit that," he answered, "but it was very nice of you to come."

"The fact of it was," she admitted, "my headache and appetite were much stronger than my sense of conversation. Now that the former is dissipated the latter is beginning to assert themselves. And so—"

GRAFTING IN PITTSBURG

City Banking at the Bottom of the Bribery Scandals—Klein's Confessions Explain the Situation—Fifty-Six Councilmen Bought.

A private citizen of Pittsburg can deposit his money in any bank he chooses, but the municipality of Pittsburg, which is the sum of its private citizens and their possessions cannot do so. This is the reason at the bottom of the Pittsburg bribery scandals, the motive of the wholesale grafting. The Finance Committee of the City Council must recommend to Council the banks that shall be entrusted with the millions of dollars that are collected by the municipality in taxes. The council may either reject or accept the recommendation of the Finance Committee, but whatever banks are finally chosen they and no others can be the legal depositors of the municipality.

To act as the bankers of one of the wealthiest cities in the world is an honor. It is also highly profitable. It is natural, therefore, that there should be competition among the banks for a position. In July, 1908, it became the duty of the Finance Committee to nominate six banks as custodians of the city's funds. The committee, after considerable deliberation, named six banks: The Farmers' Deposit National of Pittsburg; the Second National of Pittsburg; the German National of Pittsburg; the Columbia National of Allegheny; the German National of Allegheny; and the Workingman's Savings Bank and Trust Company, of Allegheny. Subsequently, the council ratified this choice, and for a period of four years beginning Feb. 1, 1909, these six banks will be the only legal custodians of the money owned by the municipality of Pittsburg. At the time there was general suspicion that some grafting had been done, but nothing definite was known until a prominent local politician named John P. Klein was put in the sweatbox. Then, to use his own picturesque phrase, he "pulled out the props and let the sky fall" to "clear his conscience."

Klein's confession is one of the most staggering indictments of a municipal administration that ever saw the light. It shows that practically the whole City Council was ready to be bought and sold, members valuing themselves at various sums from \$50 up. The mere names of accused councillors give an outsider little clue to their position, and for the most part one is left in the dark as to whether they were men of the lowest social order or representatives of a higher class. It is significant, however, that five out of 56 aldermen indicted are medical men. Two of them have already confessed and resigned—Johannes Asmus, from the name, the grafters appear to belong to no particular race—Jews, Germans, Irish and Scotch being dishonored by Slinsted, Blodet, McGrath and Ferguson. Democrats and Republicans are also represented among the bribe takers.

Capt. Klein's confession shows that the six banks put up a sum exceeding \$100,000 for bribery purposes. This little tugboat captain, who is a Tammany politician of the most genuine type, was the prime mover in the plot. He was cunning enough to see that the banking privilege was a valuable one. He is supposed to have been guided by precedent in fixing on the sum of \$15,000, which he afterwards raised to \$17,500, as the price each bank should pay, for it is no accident in Pittsburg that the bank ordinance of 1908 was by any means the first instance of bribery of the sort. With four associates in council, namely, Brand, Stewart, Wasson and Ferguson, he framed the plot. The dirty work was divided, some of the conspirators going to the banks, and others handing over the swag to the councilmen. Klein, as the captain of the private crew, both solicited and bought. He went boldly to some of the banks, and told what it would cost to bribe the councilmen. "It is almost incredible, but nevertheless it appears to be the case, that 56 members of the Council were bought and paid for. It does not appear that there was in the whole council one man who did not 'get his mite.'" Klein made out a list of members for the banks, and set down opposite the name of each the amount he thought would be necessary to purchase him. This list is published side by side with a list showing what was actually paid. While in many cases the estimate proved correct, in a few it was too low. Generally speaking, however, Klein overestimated the virtue of his colleagues, and saved about \$5,000 of the money that was supposed to go into the aldermen's pockets. This sum he and one of his colleagues divided between them. The remorse of Dr. Strassley, for instance, for whom \$500 was set aside, and who succumbed for \$250, and also of Councilman Hooper, who proved an equal bargain, and for Councilman Fisher, who might have got \$200, but who sold out for \$50, are among the heartrending features of the exposure. Some of the dishonest aldermen are already in prison. Others are on their way. The great question of how the bribers, the prominent bankers, are to be punished remains to be solved. The struggle to reach the "men higher up" will interest two countries.

CHANGED HIS NAME

German Prince Marries Outside of Royalty—Comes to America—German Court Wish Him to Change Name.

Berlin, March 31.—The paper today published the series of letters exchanged between Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany and his friend Count Ferdinand von Hochberg, which were given publicity in New York at the trial of Noah E. Barnes, who is charged with the misappropriation of \$20,000 of the assets of the Cotton Food, Cook Copper Company, of which he was president, and in which von Hochberg induced his friends in Germany to invest \$150,000.

The letters concerned principally the displeasure of the head of the house of Hochberg because Ferdinand married Louise Carow, a Berlin shop girl. In one instance the Crown Prince wrote, "You are impossible over here and look for all of us." He suggested that the Count change his name to Hans Ferdinand Barnes and accept the \$75 a month from his father in consideration thereof. The Count replied that if he had violated the traditions of his family he had gone abroad and nothing more could be expected of him. His wife, he said, was endowed with the highest gift, the blessing of God. She was a woman of his choice and that he would never change his name because of his marriage. He said that it was a glorious thing to be a man of the people, free and independent.

The press accepted the Crown Prince's letters as genuine and commenting upon them declare that they contain nothing embarrassing to the heir of the German throne. On the contrary they reveal him as a true friend possessed of a sincere and open nature. Generally the letters excite sympathy with the Crown Prince rather than criticism of him.

PIRE FROM LOCOMOTIVES

Discussion in Federal House Whether Companies Are Responsible.

Ottawa, April 7.—The bill to amend the Railway Act for fire caused by locomotives was up for consideration in the Commons Railway committee today. The bill provides that the company making use of locomotives which set fire to property shall be liable for damage to the property by such fire whether guilty of negligence or not.

Mr. Lancaster opposed the bill on the ground that a man through the damage for property burned, but never the company. He had his property insured apart from the railway company. Mr. Turfitt said that the railway companies proposed that in no case should they be held liable for more than \$5,000 damage and that if a person whose property was destroyed carried insurance on that property several years the railway company should also receive the benefit of his insurance. Mr. Turfitt said that he would be unalterably opposed to such a proposition. The bill stood over for further consideration Tuesday night.

Summons for Hawes

Edmonton, April 7.—Alfred Hawes, of Toronto, who is to issue a writ against G. W. and J. K. Cornwall for \$255,000, has been summoned to appear before the commission to tell what he knows about the Great Waterways. Lawyers acting for him have not yet issued a writ against Clark and Cornwall.

Makes Big Purchase

Montreal, April 7.—A local paper publishes the following: "Former Lieutenant-Governor James Dunsmyth, of British Columbia, has purchased \$4,000,000 Canadian Northern Railway bonds."

turn the paper around as a feather and sew or together. Make seven and paste them in the end of a long pointed

then covered with gilt as far enough to cover feathers. The fan may be small by making the shorter, and it can be made, according as the design the figure.

ing Silk Stockings. Be clever at embroidering most beautiful birthday friends by ornamented stockings. Every girl likes to stockings for dancing, and the fashion this year they garly beveled fascinating vines trail over the arch of the foot of tiny flowers are dotted with the embroidery for has done in vivid greens by them. The trailing a lovely decoration on intended to wear with nothing could be prettier of forget-me-nots on its stockings to be worn. A great deal of intricate can be brought into the embroidery for to elaborate or simple the skill of the girl in them.

been omitted," explained another with engaging use at such times I do that is because good grooming go hand in hand to be amiable when of not being exquisitely the virtue which is becoming gift for the daily only health and beauty, position—that quality ad of any age, sex and con-

AL APPLIQUE

After the design has been cut with scissors and then open article. The design is made in wood bowls and boxes and jugs, jardinières, the articles made in this brass and pewter are fashion. The metals are nice with the wood used. Painted woods are used, and the necessary wooden are endless and charming. It is a new one, and it is to get the necessary one insists on having ready to one's hand; but for the hammers and necessary—some thin a design is stamped, and the necessary wooden are of wood for frames, can be found in the art shops. They are burnt wood wicker. The design in paper patterns, pasted on the back of the cut with sharp scissors. The design is done with pen, although it is stamped to hammer it is stamped on plain.



1 LITTLE

WHILE WE ARE SAILING ALONG I AM GOING TO WORK THIS SEARCH-LIGHT. WE ARE GOING OVER MY HOME SOON AND I WANT TO SHOW IT TO YOU.

I'M GLAD OF THAT, BUT LET'S NOT STOP! POOR PAPA MUST BE SUFFERING TERRIBLY BY THIS TIME!

2 NEMO

THERE IS WHERE I LIVE, YEP! THAT'S OUR HOUSE! NOW, WE'LL SAIL OVER A PRETTY PARK, BUT THERE'S NOTHING TO SEE IN IT.

I SUPPOSE YOUR DEAR MAMA AND PAPA ARE A-SLEEP NOW.

OH! MERCY!

3 SLUMBERLAND

BREAK AWAY! BREAK AWAY! CAUGHT YOU KISSING, DIDN'T I, - EH?

HERE! YOU! TURN THAT LIGHT THE OTHER WAY! GWAN AWAY!

I THINK WE HAVE SEEN PLENTY IN THIS PARK.

4

GET AWAY FROM THAT HOUSE!!! I'LL HAVE YOU LOCKED UP IF YOU DON'T GET AWAY QUICK!!!

5

HEY! OFFICER! WAKE UP! WAKE UP! YOU CAN CATCH A BURGLAR AROUND THE CORNER IF YOU GET ON THE JOB!

6

HERE, KIDDO! WAKE UP AND GO HOME! THERE'S SOME MONEY!! YOU'LL CATCH COLD SLEEPING THERE!

7

OH! THERE'S AN AIR-SHIP! SAY, IS THAT YOU, NEMO? GIVE US A LIFT!!!

YES, I'LL DROP A ROPE TO YOU, TIE IT TO YOUR CAR AND HOP IN. BUT I'M IN A HURRY!

OH! GOODIE! HELP US OUT, WILL YOU? HELP US HOME!

WE'RE BROKEN DOWN! HAVE YOU A ROPE?

8

I SEE A GARAGE AHEAD! WE OUGHT TO STOP!

HEY! NEMO, YOU'RE GOING TOO FAST! STOP AT THIS GARAGE!

WE ARE GOING HOME!

WE ARE SPINNING, SURE!

I WILL DROP YOU HERE! WE MUST GO ON!

9

NEMO! I'M FROZEN! WHAT MAKES IT SO COLD? UM! WOW.

YOU OUGHT TO BE COLD, WE ARE GETTING NEAR THE NORTH-POLE, WHERE DOCTOR PILL IS!

10

WOULDN'T IT BE FUNNY IF WE'D COME ACROSS FLIP UP HERE?

11

HELLO! FLIP! COME ON! HOP ON BOARD! WE ARE HUNTING DOCTOR PILL! COME HELP US FIND HIM!!

DOCTOR PILL, YOU ARE NOT LOOKING FOR US, EMP! KNOW WHERE HE IS?

SPEAK OF THE... OH, THERE HE IS! THAT HORRID FLIP! NOW WE WILL NEVER FIND THE DOCTOR!

12

OH! AT LAST WE ARE GOING HOME!

OH! I DREAMED I MET FLIP AGAIN. HE'S A GOOD FELLOW! I WISH HE WAS REAL!

Edmonton, the Royal Co the Alberta deal recom the Waterwa bothabell the counsel for opening of t within the p ceived infor his attorney, nipeg, had re that W. R. C before the co als came as Mr. Robson l ion of the p and Minty H was going to evidence req p. It is modifi he will give commission t R. B. Benn he knew the force answer The commiss afternoon and a week or so developments.

Edmonton, Waterways in at this morn placed on the his explanatio the Athabasc K.C., counsel speaking of it was a gross he might yet to issue a wa contempt of he intended t and Great T myth as in commission was the sube intended to capital of the of book-keepi on the books of A. & G. W. W. R. Clark Mr. Robson, W. wired Mr the papers Mi the commiss turned at on the papers be mission.

At the afte said he was r A. & G. W., year transfer W. H. Clarke consideration ment between the latter inv name in stea waterways. vested \$14,00 the agreeeme Clark had be position and knew nothing paid no atten he had no in Clark's.

As time p clearly tha of Clark's tes tion is of pa If this is no very probabl fall short of Cornwall in Hawes had fr the road, and and setled the told of Clark and the prok denied havin to assist Clar ment guarant pened to be Woods, Deput J. McLeod, C. W. Cross, there at the e on by special aid not kno there. He w ness in cou boats. He d left New Yor after he met He declare the formation Construction of it in the knew nothing of the Albert bond issue.

Edmonton, duced the m Waterways read extracts meetings hel York, W. L.

WINSOR. MCG