THE LEGISLATURE.

An Able Speech by the Member for Moose Jaw.

The Requirements and Claims of the Territories from Parliament well Set Forth—Further Consideration of School Legislation—Doctors' Fees, and General Notes.

THURSDAY, 8th October, 1896.

CLAIM FOR INCREASED POWERS—ROSS MAKES OUT A STRONG CASE—SOMETHING MUST BE DONE—THE HOUSE UNANIMOUS.

Mr. Ross, in rising to move the adoption of a motion which had been some time before the House, said he wished to refer to the position of the Assembly regarding memorials to the Parliament of Canada, the position they had been in heretofore, and his opinion with regard to what views should be given, and at what time, to the committee he proposed, should it be appointed. It was nothing new for the House to memorialize the Dominion Government in regard to subjects contained in the motion he was proposing. As far back as 1886 the North-West Council saw fit not only to memorialize the Dominion Government, but to send a delegation to Ottawa to press upon Government and Parliament their views in regard to their position. He was a member of that delegation, and he remembered that the Government gave them to understand that they would be able to deal with the Territories in a somewhat different manner than they had been dealing with the provinces, and in a somewhat different manner than what the Territories were then being dealt with. They asked for something to be given in the shape of

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT,

but not in its entirety. The Dominion Government brought in legislation, giving certain powers to the House, and extended powers to the Assembly when established, but it was found that the machinery they proposed to give did not work well. He thought a great deal was due to the members who had composed the executive. He did not speak for himself, because the difficulties had been gone through with before he became a member; but a great deal was due to them for the manner in which they had been able to work out, under the institution, or the law as established by the Dominion, as satisfactory a solution of those difficulties as they had done. Prior to 1887 it was necessary for the people in the Territories to petition Parliament through that House. It was the custom of the old Council to memorialize the Dominion Government on all subjects,—in fact it was the only way the people of the Territories could speak to the Dominion Parliament. But in 1887, in accordance with a memorial, the Dominion Government saw fit to give the Territories

REPRESENTATION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

and the Senate. The Territories then sent to Parliament four members to represent their views, and it was through these members they expected their petitions should be placed before Parliament, and through them they had had their wants explained and pressed before the Parliament of Canada. But this particular subject it had become a necessity for the Assembly to deal with by memorial, because it was one which appertained to that House itself. It was a question upon which the House was seized of all the facts, and in a better position than Dominion members to memorialize the Dominion Parliament. In 1889 they memorialized Parliament setting forth their position, and what they considered to be their requirements. The most important clause of that memorial was that they asked for full responsible government in the Territories in addition to the other powers possessed by the Assembly granted by the British North America Act, with the exception of that most important power of raising money by borrowing upon the public credit. In 1891 2 they again memorialized the Dominion Government, and the House was of the same opinion as in 1889, respecting the financial situation. He was pleased to find that the Executive Committee at no time in 1893-4-5 deviated one iota from the views expressed by the Assembly of 1889-92. Of course they had from time to time very forcibly pointed out to the Government the great needs of the Territories under the institutions which had been provided: the increased services on account of the increased population, and it had been in such a way as to merit the confidence of the House. He would now endeavor to point out what in his opinion should be the text of the next memorial should the House see fit to grant the Committee, and should that Committee report to the House with regard to the subjects mentioned in the motion. In the first place they required

AN EXTENSION OF POWERS.

What extension did they require? The powers they now had as an Assembly very nearly approached the powers the provinces had except in regard to the great power of borrowing money upon the public credit. They required an extension that instead of an Executive Committee, an Executive Council should be given the House. Even supposing to day they were able to exercise nearly all the powers of a Council, still if even only for the status it would give the House they should have the powers of a Council. But it would do more than that. It would place them in the position that the Executive Council would have the power of calling the House together when they might see fit. It would also have the power of advising as to the dissolution of the House; the power to advise as to who should act during elections in this country. They had fortunately had Lieut.-Governors of late who had always acceded to their request, he believed, in this regard. But the time might arrive when the Lieut. Governor in the Territories might be arbitrary in these matters, and they might find it work detrimentally to that House. Again; they would be given the

POWER TO APPOINT THE MAGISTRACY

of this country. They were entitled to that as were the provinces, and he thought they were in as good a position to regulate that as were the provinces. They would also have the power of regulating the appointment of coroners in this country. Above all that, the Assembly would be placed in the position that in dealing with the higher powers at Ottawa the House, through an executive council, would be in a different position than it is to-day. Then again they would have as absolute powers as the provinces with regard to legislation. To-day they might legislate upon any subject, and then their legislation was subject to legislation at Ottawa already on the Statute Book, or which may be placed on the Statute Book of the Dominion. As a case in point, he referred to the Infectious Diseases (Animals) Ordinance. For many years they had what was known as "glanders" among horse herds of this country. It was a serious matter, and the House legislated upon it. They found no legislation had been passed by the Dominion Government with regard to it, and he believed he might say without any chance of contradiction that the Assembly dealt very satisfactorily with that question. Had they been able to have gone on and dealt with it for a year or two longer he believed that would have been stamped out of this country. But a year ago legislation was passed at Ottawa taking away the jurisdiction of the Assembly, and they were compelled to stop their steps in that direction. In that one case it was shown that the Assembly should have power to deal with those questions, and not subject anything except veto. He also thought they should have further power to legislate in regard to civil rights and property. At present they had

A CLASHING JURISDICTION.

The land registration law was entirely under the control of the Dominion by one of its Acts. And in many cases they were confronted with this question of jurisdiction. The time had come when they should have complete control in regard to that subject. They found in the estimates $18,000 for the maintenance of offices in the Territories, but they didn't find a credit in regard to the revenue from that particular source. The time had come when they should deal—and they could do it—with their financial laws, because at the present time the income from the registration service was about sufficient to cover the expenditure. Again; he considered they should have legislation from Ottawa along the same lines as the province of Manitoba respecting the roads and road allowances. To-day the Assembly had to go through a tortuous route to obtain any action in regard to the closing of old roads or opening up of new roads. That question became a very burning one in Manitoba and was dealt with by the Dominion Parliament a few years ago by giving that province certain powers of legislation. The Assembly should ask that similar powers be extended to the Territories; they had a right to control those matters. His reason for making the motion in the way he did was that the House might discuss the question prior to going into committee. He thought they should have a thorough discussion so that when the committee sat, if it was appointed, it would be seized of the views of the members of the House and be more able to intelligently draft a memorial in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the House.

THEY MUST BE A UNIT

in regard to this question if they expected to get anything. It would never do to have differences of opinion in regard to what position or status they should be placed in. Were they to have serious differences of opinion with regard to that, they might expect, when the Parliament of Canada came to deal with them, that it would be said "The people there are so divided that we think we had better leave this over for a year or two until they have come to some conclusion as to what it is they exactly want." The Assembly should therefore thresh the question well out so that the memorial may express the opinion of the House as a whole. He would now deal with

THEIR PRESENT CONDITION FINANCIALLY.

He would not exactly take the line taken by past memorials for the purpose of pressing their claim. It was very easy for them to make out, as they did in 1889 and in 1891-2, a very strong case showing that they ought to be treated in the same way as other provinces. But they didn't want to be treated exactly the same as other provinces in regard to their constitution. They must take a little different ground in dealing with their financial circumstances. If, for instance, they did not ask for power to take over the administration of justice pure and simple, in the Territories, then they must admit they were not exactly in the same position as the provinces. If they did not ask for power to borrow money upon the public credit, and to subsidise railways, they were again in a different position to the people of the provinces. He proposed to make the argument along the line of their

NEEDS AT THE PRESENT TIME,

and the services which would accrue from year to year, and what would be required to carry out those services. As had been well put by the leader of the House, the present constitution was not of their creating; it was a creation of the Dominion Parliament. They had placed the Assembly in its present position. The Dominion Parliament had for years treated them as a branch of the Department of the Interior, and it was the right and duty of the Dominion Government to provide the money to run the machinery which they (the Dominion Government) had set in motion. Money, it had been said, was like the oil to machinery, and if they had created the machinery they must provide the oil (hear, hear). In 1891 the population of the Territories was 66,799. That was according to the Dominion census. At the same time they found that the amount granted for the services which were then being rendered was $211,200. That sum would be far more than sufficient if the amount they were getting to-day was anything like sufficient for the Territories. But at that time it was not more than sufficient; it was a fair grant to the Territories. They had, however, increased in their population, and necessarily the services had increased. From year to year the Executive had to submit estimates to the House, and they were painfully aware of the fact that

THEY HAD NOT SUFFICIENT MONEY

to meet the increasing services. It must be a source of pleasure to know that although the Territories were not making great strides in population, still some substantial increase is being made. In 1894 the population was 86,000 in round numbers. If the population had increased from 66,799 in 1891 to 86,000 in 1894 it was fair for them to assume that the population had increased in the same proportion from 1894 to the end of the fiscal year they were dealing with,—1897. If it had increased in that ratio they would have to-day 113,000 people in the Territories. With that number of people the services had increased necessarily in the same ratio as between 66,000 people and 113,000 people. They found that instead of $211,000 as in 1891, they had $242,000 to provide for those services. In other words, as was well and ably put in the House of Commons by a former member of the Assembly the other day, they had increased in their grants 15 per cent. while their population had increased 70 per cent. That surely must be considered by the Parliament of Canada in dealing with the Territories; they saw that they had increased from 66,799 in 1891 to an estimated population at the present day of 113,000. He would now turn for a moment or two to the statements which had been made in the House with regard to

WHAT SHOULD BE THEIR SUBSIDY

and the reasons why it should be so. He was endeavoring from these statements to prove that they were entitled to a larger grant and to being put in the same position as the other provinces. They based their calculation in former years nearly altogether on estimated population; to-day they were more able to come exactly at their position. They had taken the increase between 1891 and 1894. With a population of 113,000 to-day, if they were dealing with the Dominion Government now as the provinces in asking for a subsidy, they might ask that the estimated population be based upon a term of five years. Were that done, they would find, taking the same ratio of increase as before stated, they would be entitled to an estimated population of 141,000. The first item upon which the subsidy was granted to the different provinces was a per capita grant on the estimated population. Under that head the Territories would, at 80 cents per head, to-day be entitled to $112,800, on the per capita subsidy. Were the Territories dealing with the Dominion Government upon the basis he had stated they would be entitled to a debt allowance, or a capital amount,—which was made up by an allowance made per head to the different provinces of a certain debt which was assumed by the Dominion of Canada at Confederation. Under that the Territories would be entitled to $27.77 upon actual population. That was the original computation at confederation. Further debts were assumed from the older provinces, which made it equal to $32.43 per head. Manitoba was dealt with on that figure at the last settlement made by them. To deal with the Territories at this time, and with an allowance of 5 per cent. they would be entitled to a grant of $183,229. There was one other estimate in the subsidy of the provinces which the Territories, he supposed, would be entitled to. That was an allowance for the cost of government. The allowance for the different provinces ranged from $30,000 to $80,000. In Manitoba, he believed, it was $50,000. If in the province of Manitoba, with its smaller area to govern, they were entitled to $50,000 for cost of government, it was fair to say that the Territories,—having an area many times larger than Manitoba, having difficulties to overcome many times greater than Manitoba,—it was fair to say the Territories should at least be entitled to $50,000 under that head. They were therefore

ENTITLED TO THE SUM OF $346,029.

under those three heads alone. One other source of revenue they could expect to increase their income from was the land. But all that could be done at the present time would be to make demand on account of the want of lands. They could not at this time go into any actual computation and say what they would be willing to accept in that regard. The province of Manitoba, with only a small population in its early days, felt that when the Dominion Government made certain propositions to them with regard to the subsidy, and saw they would allow Manitoba $45,000 in lieu of the lands, they thought they were getting quite a snap, and took it quickly. And then at their leisure they regretted it, for in a short time Manitoba found that any such settlement as that would be such as to put the province in a position as not to be able possibly to carry on the business of government. They therefore had to go to the Dominion Government and ask for better terms in connection with that particular item. He was very much mistaken if Manitoba to-day was not in a very bad position on account of the settlement they made in regard to the lands. The Territories must not put themselves in that position by saying what they would be willing to accept for many years in regard to the great heritage they had become possessed of. There was that

REVENUE COMING FROM THE LAND

which had been bartered away from the community. The people, and they alone, should be entitled to a revenue from that. That had been recognized by the Dominion Government in dealing with different provinces. In view of the fact that the land had passed from them, the government made Prince Edward Island an allowance of $40,000 a year. It was possible the Territories could say they should receive a certain amount in view of the fact that any revenues which accrued from land did not come to us but went to the Dominion. It would be argued possibly by the Government of Canada, and by the people of Eastern Canada, that there were no revenues from the lands in this country. But there was a very ready answer to that. He could not see how it would be possible to have a revenue from the lands of this country when the lands had been given away for public works in this country. There had been given away millions of acres of land here for subsidies to railways. The people of Eastern Canada said, "We have built for you a large public work in the building of the C.P.R." True, but that work was undertaken for Canada, and it was supposed it would be of course a greater benefit to Eastern Canada than to Western Canada, because the population was in Eastern Canada. Not only were the Territories placed in the position of having so much to pay per head on the indebtedness incurred in the building of this road,—he meant in the subsidy given to the C.P.R.,—but they were also in the position that after having paid their share equally with the other people in cash, they had had their lands taken away from them. This must be taken into consideration, and he had no doubt would be, by the Dominion Government. Had the Territories been placed in the same position as the other provinces; had the Territories been, for the building of this railroad, simply taxed so much per head; had an extra cash subsidy of $25,000,000 been given to the C.P.R. instead of the acres of land subsidy, which was valued at $1 per acre, it would be found that Canada as a whole would to-day be paying an increased yearly interest of $750,000. To-day the Territories had to pay their portion of that $750,000 of interest upon the $25,000,000 of cash, which was given to the C.P.R., and at the time they were placed in the position of having had taken from them their only source of revenue,—the lands. In all the provinces the railroads had been subsidised by cash subsidies. In the Territories not only had they subsidised the C.P.R., but even railways built in Manitoba had been bonussed by lands taken out of the Territories. To his mind

SUCH PROCEEDING WAS OUTRAGEOUS

unless the Dominion of Canada intend to give the Territories a cash subsidy in lieu of the land taken from them. To show that the Parliament of Canada should at once give them an increased subsidy, he would point out that in 1891-2 there were in operation in the Territories 245 schools; at the end of 1895 there were from 395 to 400. They had increased enormously in that service. Other services also had increased. The increase of population had made not only an increase in respect to schools but in respect to public works. With the increase of population in this country there had been an increase of settlements. They had, unfortunately in some instances, branched out until there were

SETTLEMENTS IN THE VERY REMOTEST PARTS,

and facilities must be provided for marketing the people produced. With increased settlements and increased services it was found impossible to keep up the requirements of the country. They were so hampered on account of the fact that their revenues were so circumscribed that they had had all these six or seven years to keep within the old services,—the old limits. It had been

IMPOSSIBLE TO DEVELOP

in any way in new industries, or to do anything in that direction in the interests of the people. He had often heard it said on the floor of this House that some new departure should be made. If they had to deal with the estimates, hon. members would wish some times there were no new departures to make, but that instead, some of the old services could be cut off. It had been a question of being able from time to time to make the amount of money meet the old much required services under the institutions they had. So long as the subsidy remained as at present, or anything nearly like it, he could assure hon. members,—and he did not care who might have the management of the finances,—the House never would be in a position to make any very great, new or startling changes. As an old member of this Assembly,—one of the oldest he thought; he had been there continuously from 1883,—he might say that the financial question had always been one which had taken up considerable of their attention. As far back as 1884 a member who had left this House lately, and himself, saw fit to pass certain resolutions in regard to the financial situation;—no, he made a mistake, he meant they had introduced those resolutions, and as often as they were introduced they were rejected. But ever since 1884 they had given attention to this question, and he expected they would have to give considerable attention to it for many years to come. And every member of the House, no matter what his opinions may have been in regard to those who from time to time may have held the reins of government at Ottawa, had on every occasion striven in the interests of that House, and he hoped that would continue. He hoped every member of that Assembly would continue to be a member of the Assembly—first, and last, and always; and would look to the interests of the House rather than to the interests of any particular set of men who may be ruling the roost below. They went to the House to rule in the interests of the country locally. He was sure they would do so. For his part his efforts would never relax in that regard. He would be as zealous in the cause as he had ever been, and he believed every member would be more zealous because from year to year they found their

WANTS AND DIFFICULTIES INCREASING.

What was a difficult solution for them in 1891 was far more difficult in 1896-7; what was a grievance in 1891 was a grievance of greater extent in 1896-7. The time had come when the Dominion Parliament must deal with the Territories in a more liberal spirit; the time had come when they must get out of leading strings; the time had come when they must assert themselves; and the time had come when the Dominion Parliament, he believed, if proper representations were made to it,—if that Parliament knew its duty and would see its way, would give the Territories the reasonable and just demands they claim (applause). The hon. member concluded by moving the following resolution: "That a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Insinger, Brett, Magrath, Tims, Knowling, Lineham, Clinkskill, Bulyea, Brown, Meyers, Neff, Haultain and the mover be appointed for the purpose of drafting a memorial to His Excellency the Governor General in Council setting forth the financial and constitutional position of the Assembly, the amendments which should be made to the North-West Territories Act to secure fuller powers, and the basis upon which the subsidy should be determined."

Mr. Haultain seconded.

The motion was unanimously approved without discussion.

On motion of Mr. Magrath the following was agreed to: "That an Order of this House do issue for a return shewing all papers and documents in connection the case of Robert Farrar, who was fined at Lethbridge in 1895, for a breach of the Prairie Fire Ordinance."

In committee of the whole progress was made with the Sale of Goods bill.

ONE FOR THE TEACHERS.

In connection with the school bill, Mr. Mowat moved as an amendment: "In the case of sickness a teacher's salary shall cease but the trustees may make such recompense as may seem proper to them to cover the period during which the teacher may be sick, upon production of a doctor's certificate." The hon. member said that in Regina it had been found a considerable hardship to have to pay for the sickness of teachers. A teacher might be sick for a month, which meant the paying for another teacher to keep the school going. If the school was closed there would be a loss of a month. He did not think they should pay for sickness. If a business man was sick his business suffered through his being laid up, and teachers should be in the same position. In many cases sickness was brought on through accidents which might have been avoided.

Speaker Betts asked if one of the clerks in the hon. member's store was taken ill would he consider himself justified in turning that man out on the street without giving him his salary during the month he was ill?

Mr. Mowat replied that it would depend upon circumstances. In some cases he would; in others he would not.

Speaker Betts argued that the amendment would leave the teacher at the tender mercy of the trustees he might be employed with. He considered the trustees should to a certain extent treat the teacher with liberality.

Mr. Clinkskill thought it would be a bad move to change the existing clause. A teacher might be sick, and knowing the character of the trustees who were over him, might endeavor to keep the school going under circumstances which might permanently endanger his life. To put teachers at the mercy of all the school trustees in the country regarding their salary during the time they were sick would be a very great hardship indeed. He would strongly oppose changing the law of the trustees paying a teacher for a month, and then after that let it be at the option of the trustees.

Mr. Haultain thought the trustees, considering the nature of the duties of the teacher, and the terms of his engagement, and that very often he had to go a long distance to take up a place, should give him as much consideration as a man would give to his dog, his horse, or cow case it became ill. Surely he wouldn't turn it out of doors without giving it a chance of a week or a month to get better. He opposed the amendment.

The amendment was lost.

Progress was reported and the House rose.

FRIDAY, 9th October, 1896.

In committee progress was reported with the Sale of Goods bill.

On motion of Mr. Mowat an amendment was adopted permitting school treasurers to furnish security by means of any guarantee company authorised to do business in Canada.

Mr. Clinkskill asked assistance in trying to reach people who evaded payment of school taxes. Several homesteaders lived and farmed in a school district but drove their cattle out of the district to evade taxation. He knew of one instance where a school would have to be closed owing to this system of evading taxation. Seeing that farmers derived their livelihood partly from their cattle, he thought cattle should be considered as part of a farmer's stock-in-trade and taxed accordingly.

Mr. Mowat thought the solution of the difficulty would be to adopt the single tax system.

Mr. Mitchell would be glad to support a clause providing against fraud, but he did not see how the question raised could be met.

Mr. McCauley said he knew ranchers who, just as the time for assessment was approaching, drove their cattle away for a couple of months or so and thereby evaded taxation. That was the class of people they should get at.

Mr. Haultain admitted the difficulty and hoped they would be able to frame a section which would partly meet it. He did not think it could be fully met unless by a cast iron clause which should be very sweeping.

Progress reported. House rose at 4.30.

MONDAY, 12th October, 1896.

EXCESSIVE DOCTORS' CHARGES.

In moving the second reading of a bill to amend "The North-West Territories Medical Ordinance,"

Mr. Knowling explained that the bill was to empower the Council to make a return to the Lieut.-Governor showing all orders, regulations, by-laws, or other transactions relating to charges for professional services by medical men. Many people had applied for the returns provided for by the present bill, but had been unable to get them. Complaints had been made to him from different parts of his district, and other places, that the charges made by doctors were excessively high; some had been outrageously high. He was not able to make specific charges against any person because the parties who privately made those statements declined to make them publicly. Perhaps that was because members of the medical profession might be able to give them something which might disagree with them, or something of that nature (laughter). If the bill was passed, and the Assembly thought fit to take further steps, the returns would form a basis upon which to act.

Second reading agreed to.

THE SCHOOL BILL.

Going into committee of the whole the School bill was proceeded with.

The assessment clauses being reached, Mr. Clinkskill asked that instructions be given assessors regarding the assessment of merchant's stock. The value of stock should be taken on the average for the past year, not that at the date of assessment.

Mr. Magrath: How could the assessor arrive at the average?

Mr. Clinkskill replied that the merchant could give a written statement of the average value of his stock.

Mr. Mowat said such a regulation was in force in Ontario and he thought it very desirable and it should be so here.

Subject stands for consideration.

Hitherto it has been in the power of the revision court to allow complaints as to assessment to be entered for hearing after a specified date. Mr. Haultain pointed out that this proviso gave scope for the personal element to creep in. This he considered undesirable. He accordingly moved that the revision court have no power of discretion in this matter.—This change was agreed to.

BONUSSING TAX PAYERS.

Mr. Deputy Speaker thought it would be well if the trustees had power to grant a bonus for the payment of taxes.

Mr. Clinkskill pointed out that if the taxes were not paid within 30 days the trustees had power to levy. He was opposed to giving any bonus.

Mr. Haultain did not think it desirable to bonus people for doing what they ought to do. It was a subterfuge and simply meant that the trustees must levy a higher rate, than they actually would do, if they anticipated many ratepayers taking advantage of the bonus. They ought not to consider people who would not pay their taxes.

Mr. Page asked the hon. member if he would do anything to prevent municipalities granting a bonus.

Mr. Haultain replied that he would support an amendment to that effect.

In connection with the section dealing with the levying of arrears by distress, Mr. Eakin remarked that in some districts 6 per cent. was charged upon arrears, and then, if at the end of a year those arrears were not paid, interest was charged on that 6 per cent. really making compound interest.

Mr. Haultain said 6 per cent. on arrears of taxes, was 6 per cent. simply, and did not cover compound interest, the charging of which was illegal.

Mr. Magrath again raised the bonus question, saying there were two classes of people in the world,—one who paid their debts, and the other who had to be encouraged to do so. He thought trustees should have the power to give a rebate to people who paid their taxes, prior to a certain date, and to add more than 6 per cent., if they had power, to those persons who did not pay in time.

Mr. Gillis could hardly see the force of giving any inducement for paying taxes. There was the machinery for enforcing payment, and if it was not enforced the fault was with the trustees. A non-resident did not appear to get much sympathy in the committee and perhaps did not deserve much, but at the same time he objected to putting 10 per cent. on a non-resident's arrears.

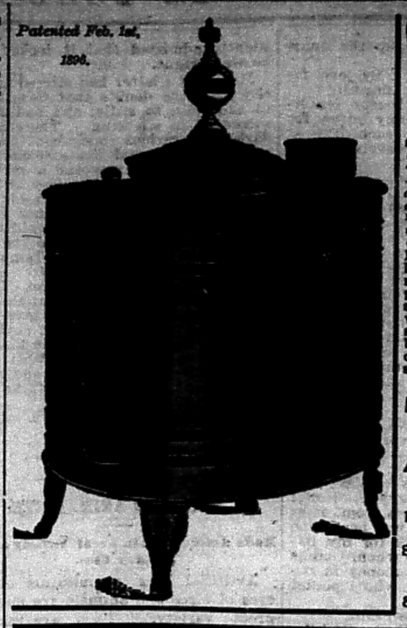
Mr. Brown thought every man should pay his taxes promptly, and there ought not to be rebates or additions. He said they found that a man who was not doing any good to the country, and held his land merely as a speculation, got off better than the man who was struggling along and trying to get a school. That was the man who should get a rebate, if anyone did. In many cases it would be a hardship to enforce the full rigour of the law against the man who was doing his best, but was unable to at once pay his taxes.

Mr. Clinkskill confessed to a conversion and now thought a rebate would be a good thing.

Considerable discussion ensued on this point, which was eventually allowed to stand.

Progress was reported. House rose at 5 o'clock.

(Continued on page 1)



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A LEAF OUT OF MY BOOK.

Now I (who write these lines) am going to give you (who read them) a leaf out of my book. And I want you to remember what I tell you, for I can't keep on repeating it every day or two.

I am a man of about fifty-six years. I inherited a good constitution, and for the latter half of my life, thus far, have taken common-sense care of it. Yet I never coddle myself. I am not cranky on heat, cold, sleeping, eating, drinking, or anything. I am out in all sorts of weather, and the more it storms the better I like it. I have many times been exposed to contagious and infectious diseases—from typhus fever and consumption to influenza and pneumonia. Yet I have never "caught" any of them, and—mark me now!—I never "take cold." Haven't had a cold in twenty-five years. How do you explain that? Wait a minute, and I'll explain it myself.

But first read this, and learn a lesson from it. And be particular to notice and compare the dates. It is a woman's letter. I wish she had said more, but it is enough to throw light on the point I want to bring out.

"In November, 1867," she says, "I took a violent cold which brought me into a low, weak way. I felt tired, heavy and weary, having no energy or ambition. I had a bad taste in the mouth, my tongue being thickly coated. I had no relish for food, and after everything I ate I had weight and pain at the chest, and also tightness around the chest and sides. There was a gnawing pain at the pit of the stomach, and I was constantly belching up wind.

"After a time my skin became sallow, and the whites of the eyes tinged of a yellow colour. I was much troubled with giddiness and sick headache, and often vomited a green, bitter fluid. At night I was very restless, and my sleep was disturbed with horrid dreams, so that I frequently awoke in great fright and excitement. I felt more weak and tired in the morning than when I went to bed.

"As time went on I got extremely weak, being barely able to go about the house. Year after year I continued in this miserable state—sometimes better, sometimes worse, but never well. From time to time I was under the doctors' treatment, but their medicines did me little good. In June, 1892, Mrs. Coe, a neighbour of mine, urged me to take Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and I got a bottle from Mr. W. Cole, the chemist in High St, West Cowes. After taking that one bottle I felt much better, having less pain, and finding my food agree with me. I continued taking the Syrup, and gradually gained strength until I was able to walk a distance of five miles. By taking an occasional dose I have since kept in good health. (Signed) (Mrs.) Emily Hutchings, Florence Cottage, Gurnard, Cowes, Isle of Wight, December 12th, 1894."

Now cipher!—1867 from 1892 leaves 25. Twenty-five years' continual illness—finally cured in a few weeks by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup! Here is a fact to make you ask, How? Why? Wait another minute.

I have told you that I never take cold. Why not? Because I keep my conscience clear, my feet warm, my head cool, and my bowels open—the old-fashioned precautions which make me a healthy man. Mrs. Hutchings will pardon me. She did not fall ill because she took cold. No; it was the other way about. She took cold because she was already ill, with the seeds and obscure causes of indigestion and dyspepsia. Her vitality, her resisting power, was lower than she imagined. Then, and for that reason, she took the cold which developed the disease and all that followed. Had she taken a course of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup in October, 1867, she never would have caught that cold in November. Happily the Syrup was able to cure what it could more easily have prevented. But she hadn't heard of it then—we mustn't forget that.

Remember, keep yourself healthy. Use Seigel's Syrup to ward off disease. Have it on the shelf. Take a dose now and then to keep the body clear and regular. Be wise and fear nothing.

There can be a difference of opinion on most subjects, but there is only one opinion as to the reliability of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is safe, sure and effectual.

Are you a sufferer with corns? If you are get a bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure. It has never been known to fail.

HAD INDIGESTION!

For a Matter of Some Forty Years or More.

Joseph Gardner, stove dealer, of Bath, Ontario, is a great believer in Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, Bright's disease, rheumatism, and kidney, liver and stomach troubles generally.

"I was troubled for over forty years with indigestion and constipation," he writes. "At intervals I suffered from severe headache. I spent dollars and dollars without result until Mr. Ball, our druggist, advised me to try Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I did so, and must say that they are the only remedy that gave me relief. I would not be without them for anything."

Many people suffer from rheumatism. Bad blood and diseased kidneys bring it on. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will remedy all this and cure rheumatism, sciatica and all kindred complaints. Here is a sample case:

"My boy was all crippled up and suffered awfully with rheumatism," writes Mrs. H. Wills, of Chesley, Ont. "He also had a touch of diabetes. The doctors could do him no good, but Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills completely cured him."

Sold by all dealers and Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. 25c.

When all other remedies fail Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine will cure the worst chronic cold. 35 cents.

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The undersigned offer the following valuable farms for sale, viz:—

North-east quarter of Section 28, Township 17, Range 21, west of second Meridian.

North-east quarter of Section 12, Township 18, Range 22, west of the second meridian.

Terms reasonable. Torrens title will be given purchasers.

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All kinds of Agricultural Machinery repaired.

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and COCKSHUTT PLOWS.

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Leave Montreal Wednesdays & Saturdays.
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From Vancouver to China and Japan Oct. 12.
" " Australia Oct. 8.

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For further information write or apply to

THOS. E. BIRBECK, Agent, Regina.

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