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CHOATE PAYS SPLENDID TRIBUTE TO CECIL RHODES

Suggests That Some American Millionaire Provide Scholarships For Students of the Mother Land—Guest of Canadian Club Refers to Canada's Future.

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.—The Canadian Club banquet was a success, three hundred being present. The guests included the Governor General, Hon. Joseph Choate of New York, Laurier, Fitzpatrick, Templeman, Justice Davis, Consuls General Foster and Nosse, and presidents of the Canadian clubs of Boston, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Winnipeg.

Grey spoke only two minutes, referring to the great bereavement of the Queen. He said she would not desire him to express his sympathy by breaking a public engagement, and on this occasion the duties of international courtesy towards the distinguished guests.

Laurier in eloquent terms, proposed the health of the guest of the evening, referring to the illustrious band of men who had represented the United States in England from Franklin to Choate, and attributed much of the good feeling now existing betweeen the mother country and the United States to Choate.

Mr. Choate on rising to respond was cheered to the echo. He spoke for 35 minutes in his happiest vein. He said he wanted to keep clear of rocks and shoals. There was one subject, however, on which he was told he might speak freely in Canada. He was told it had been established by an overwhelming vote which Borden had moved to make unanimous that the twentieth century belonged to Canada. (Laughter and cheers.)

He had to disavow a very large part of the praise which Sir Wilfrid had bestowed upon him. The better understanding between Great Britain and the United States he attributed on the one hand to the great sovereigns to whom he had been accredited, and on the other to the two presidents whose commissions he possessed, also to the two great statesmen who directed the foreign affairs of the respective countries, Lord Lansdowne and John Hay. (Cheers.) The two countries had been growing steadily together during the past ten years for the common cause of liberty, of order and of progress. (Cheers.) Mr. Choate then eloquently referred to the early pioneers of Canada, whose heroic deeds had been portrayed by Francis Perkman. Next he alluded to the tardy justice done to the United Empire Loyalists, to their sufferings, their hardships, their triumphs and their victories. Recently, he said, he had seen in the Harvard graduates' magazine a list of 200 Harvard Loyalist men, whom the university was proud to honor. (Cheers.) Mr. Choate then spoke of the union feeling existing in the States today; the blue and the grey were absolute rivals in loyalty now. He spoke of the wonderful development of Canada and the migration of United States farmers to the dominion, to that province with the unpronounceable name.

Canada today, he said, was a united nation, and the United States were not jealous of her. (Laughter.) He ventured to predict that it would not be long before Canada would be able to produce everything that the British Isles wanted in the way of food. (Cheers.) He wanted to see peace between the two countries cemented. They must cultivate existing friendship. (Hear, hear.)

He urged the getting rid of the prevailing spirit of provincialism and paid a splendid tribute to Cecil Rhodes in establishing the scholarships at Oxford. He for one would like to see the counterpart of Rhodes' experiment tried to complete the operation. He would like some American millionaire, whether north or south of the great lakes, to give such a sum that the youth of the mother land could come to universities on this side of the Atlantic. (Cheers). The two countries sharing this North American continent had been rivals in the past and would be still more vigorous, active and potent rivals in the future. They must meet all such questions as they arose with patience, with forbearance and good humor, and instead of envying would rejoice in each other's prosperity. (Loud cheers).

STEAM DRIVING ON POLLET RIVER.

Kings County Lumbermen Longing For Snow.

Sussex and St. Stephen Postpone Hockey Game—M.P.A.A.A. Looking Into Standing of Teams.

SUSSEX, Feb. 1.—The Knoll was the scene of a large at home this afternoon in honor of Mrs. R. O. Arnold's visitors, Miss Webster of Toronto and Miss Robertson of St. John. The Sussex ladies were out in large numbers. The hostess received in a beautiful black silk gown and was assisted by Misses Arnold and Webster. The former wore a becoming gown of blue and Miss Webster's costume was of brown voile. Mrs. Goodliffe, Miss Della White, Mrs. Vail of St. John, Mrs. G. C. Kinnear and Miss Kate White assisted in the tea room. The decorations, which were floral, were very prettily arranged.

Lumbermen in this section are in a hard way owing to the soft weather. In many sections it is impossible to move logs and whole camps are idle, causing their proprietors heavy losses. Pollett River, on the other hand, is putting the open winter to good use. The stream is open all the way up and the men are stream driving, while the mill is running full time. Such conditions were unknown during the past sixty years that the mill has been running.

The ratepayers meet here tonight to consider a new site for the school house.

By arrangement between the two teams, Sussex and St. Stephen have agreed to postpone the game scheduled for the 8th inst. until the 12th. Sussex plays Fredericton here next Wednesday and Marysville on Friday, the 9th.

It is quite probable that the trouble in the New Brunswick league will be investigated by the M. P. A. A. A., who will make enquiries as to the reasons for the change of residence on the part of some of Moncton's seven. This action will be apart from any protest that Sussex has made. Word was received here that the officials of the M. P. A. A. A., which is now affiliated with the C. A. A. U., intend to find how hockey stands.

TOKIO, Feb. 1.—It is announced upon reliable authority that Admiral Togo will visit America with two armored cruisers.

A permit for Americans to visit the Lia Tung Peninsula and investigate the condition of their properties, abandoned at the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, was officially granted today.

HOCKEY SUPPLIES.

Boys' Sticks, 15 Cents. Lifter, 45c.
Boys' Indian Sticks, 20 Cents. Goal 45c.
Rock Elm, 25c. Spaulding's Championship, 50c.
Algonquin, 30c. Boys' Pucks, 15c.
Iroquois, Best Quality 40c. Regulation Puck, 25c.
Grooved, 45c. Spaulding's Official Puck, 30c.

Shin Pads, 50cts. to $1.80 per Pair
Goal Pads, $1.50, $2.10 and $3.00 a Pair.
Hockey by Farrel, 10 Cents.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

No More Liquor Will be Carried Into Albert County

By the Canadian Express Co.—Orders Issued Yesterday—What Different Parties Have to Say About the Proposed Legislation.

As a result of the agitation created in Albert county by the temperance people, and the efforts of the delegation which went to Fredericton on Wednesday, the local manager of the Canadian Express Company yesterday sent notices to all wholesale liquor dealers that the company would hereafter decline to carry any packages of liquor into Albert county.

Mr. Stone, speaking to the Sun on the question, said it was not the policy of the company to take the side of any party. The business done in the province is considerable, but it is not of sufficient importance that the company, in order to retain it, can afford to antagonize all temperance people. The Canadian Express Company had not gone into the legal side of the matter, nor does it desire to do so. All it wished was to clearly understand its position as between buyers and shippers. If amendments to the liquor act are introduced at Fredericton at the coming session the company will not make any effort to oppose them.

Respecting other Scott Act counties in the province Mr. Stone was not prepared to speak. The greatest agitation against the liquor-by-express business has come from Albert county, and it has been first dealt with.

E. N. Abbot of the Dominion Express Company was also seen. The policy of that company is somewhat different. It is determined to insist on a clearly defined statement of the position of the company as common carriers under the dominion act. Mr. Abbott is very doubtful whether the companies can refuse to carry goods shipped by them. The Dominion Express will not take sides in the controversy, but if the liquor act is amended by the provincial legislature, as requested by the temperance people, Mr. Abbott is of the opinion that the company will stand a test case to ascertain whether the provincial house can interfere with the duties of the company as performed under the federal act. As yet nothing has been done by this company.

The opposition, if any, which will be made to the amendments asked will, it is believed, come from the liquor dealers' guild. This organization has not been called upon to perform any active work for some years, and is at the present time hardly in fighting trim, but it is understood that it can be called to order at short notice.

It is pointed out by the express men that even though the local legislature should pass amendments to stop the carrying of liquor into Scott Act counties from St. John and other provincial points, it would have no effect in shutting out importations from Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia. There is a ten year old decision of the supreme court that in this liquor carrying business the sales are made at the point of shipment, not on delivery, and that the express companies act not as agents but simply as carriers. This decision was given in favor of the Dominion Company in a case arising at Shediac.

The temperance people have several strings to their bow. They want most of all to have the carrying of liquor into Scott Act counties stopped. Failing this they ask that the dealers selling liquor into Scott Act counties shall have their license cancelled, or failing this bring on an election in St. John for the Scott Act, which would do away with all licenses. Speaking to the Sun yesterday, Rev. Thomas Marshall, one of the delegates to Fredericton, said:

"We showed that the liquor dealers in St. John made the Scott Act inoperative in the Scott Act counties of the province, by sending liquor C. O. D. and it was practically sold out again by the parties receiving the shipments, in some cases the express companies allowing the packages to be broken and paid for at different times. We had appealed to the express companies for help, but could not get any redress from them, and the men who were doing the mischief were those who were licensed to sell liquor in St. John under the auth[illegible] the government.

"A short time ago a deputation from the Grand Lodge waited on Supt. Creighton of the Canadian Express Co. and laid before him our arguments in favor of the stopping of this business. The reply from the company was that the request could not well be granted, although certain improvements would be made.

"We ask the government first to absolutely prohibit the importation of liquor into Scott Act counties. The same authority that the P. E. Island legislature has to prohibit the sale within that province would be operative here, and we want them to prohibit the sale here.

"Failing this absolute prohibition, we ask that the sending of liquor C. O. D. be stopped. If this end cannot be reached through the express companies by reason of interference with the dominion act, then we think that the government can make the sending of such liquor a cause for the forfeiture of the license of the sender.

"We stated that we desired absolute prohibition, but that if we could not get this, the other measures would be of very great value to us. In connection with the above requests we asked the government to define what constitutes a sale, so as to make it clear whether the man who delivered the goods and took the money was a party to the sale. We stated, in answer to a question by members of the government, that we are prepared to provide counsel to act with the attorney general in drawing up amendments that would be satisfactory to both parties.

"We stated that there were several other desirable amendments to the act, but we were advised that if we confined ourselves to this reasonable request we were more likely to get it."

The delegation expressed themselves as much pleased by the courteous reception of the government, and felt satisfied that their reasonable request would be granted.

GOVERNMENT HAS NOT HEARD YET.

No Official Notice of Dr. Donaldson's Death.

Victim of Alleged Assault Was Born and Educated at Brockville, Ont.—Canadians Indignant.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—A despatch to the Central News from Cape Town, published here today, says:

"Canadians here are enraged at an alleged outrage by German soldiers at Swakopmund, German Southwest Africa, who are said to have shot and killed Dr. Anson Donaldson of Brockville, Ontario. According to the story, Dr. Donaldson was walking peacefully in the streets when a soldier fired at him, and while he was lying wounded on the ground other soldiers riddled his body with bullets."

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT WILL WAIT.

OTTAWA, Jan. 31.—The Canadian government has not as yet had its attention called to the case of Dr. Donaldson. No action will be taken until they have been officially informed of the murder.

DR. DONALDSON WAS A McGILL GRADUATE.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Jan. 31.—Dr. Donaldson was a son of the late Vernon Donaldson of Brockville, and was born and educated here.

He graduated at McGill College about the time of the outbreak of the Boer war, and enlisted with the Canadian forces who fought in South Africa. He afterwards saw service with the British army in Somaliland.

Dr. Donaldson was about 33 years of age and was unmarried. He has two brothers—Charles A. and George Donaldson; and one sister—Mrs. Herbert Simpson of Pittsburg, Pa.

A WELL KNOWN AND POPULAR STUDENT.

Anson Scott Donaldson entered the faculty of medicine at McGill in the year 1897, and graduated M. D. in 1901. During his four years' course at the university Mr. Donaldson was very popular with students and professors alike. He was a good student, as well as being a clever athlete, playing on the university football team and taking part in other games. At the time of his studies in McGill the war in South Africa was going on, and as soon as he graduated Dr. Donaldson enlisted and went to the front.

LATER.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The despatch to the Central News from Cape Town published here January 31, saying that the Canadians there were enraged over an alleged outrage by German soldiers at Swakopmund, German Southwest Africa, who were said to have shot and killed Dr. Anson Donaldson of Brockville, Canada, appears to have been the result of a mistaken identity. Dr. Donaldson sailed from Liverpool January 31 for the West Coast of Africa on board the Elder-Dempster Company's steamer Sapele, on which vessel he has been serving as surgeon since July last.

WILL BE APPOINTED TO A JUDGESHIP.

(Special to the Sun.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.—Another vacancy is shortly to be created in the commons by the appointment of a sitting member to a judgeship. The appointee in prospect is D. D. MacKenzie, K. C., a member for North Cape Breton and Victoria, who is to be given the judgeship rendered vacant by the death of Judge Dodd of Sydney. The appointment will be made as soon as the Cape Breton liberals seem agreed on a candidate.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Fight Between Prisoners in Montreal Jail.

Ice Getting Costly In Toronto—Temperance Matters in Ontario—Another Rhodes Scholar

MONCTON, N. B., Feb. 1—Present indications are that the Intercolonial Railway for the month of December last shows a surplus of about six thousand dollars. It is claimed that this is the first time in history of the Intercolonial Railway that it has shown a surplus for December and that had it not been that bills for a special expenditure on reconstruction for a large amount made during the fall, come in at the close of the month, November also would have shown a surplus.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Feb. 1.—Prof. Hawley of the Salvation Army here has arranged with Brigadier Howell, chief of the immigration department for Canada, to have a contingent of farm laborers and domestics brought to the Island this spring. The local government has guaranteed employment to one hundred farmers.

D. S. McRae, city editor of the Guardian, has resigned to go to Edmonton. He will be succeeded by Archibald Irwin, formerly editor of the Island Magazine.

SYDNEY, N. S., Feb. 1.—Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Walter Brown slipped and fell near the Bank of P. E. Island on Charlotte street and fractured her leg. She was conveyed to her home, where her limb was set.

MONTREAL, Feb. 1.—A desperate fight between two prisoners at Montreal jail is reported, in which Max Genser, a bankrupt debtor, whose affairs are now in the hands of the court, was struck on the head with a bottle and badly injured by a fellow prisoner named Max Phillips. The trouble arose over a bath which Genser wanted and which Phillips, who was ward captain, refused. Genser is in the hands of doctors.

MONTREAL, Feb. 1.—Rev. H. A. Brooke, assistant at St. James the Apostle, has accepted a call to the rectorship of the pro-cathedral at Sault Ste. Marie. He has been here four years. He was educated at Lennoxville, but was born in England.

DUNDAS, Ont., Feb. 1.—Wm. Clark & Son's woollen mill at Crook's Hollow, a few miles from Dundas, was burned yesterday afternoon.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Feb. 1.—The Crosby cheese factory, located at Singleton's Corner, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The entire plant was reduced to ruins, the fire having attained such headway when discovered that it was impossible to save anything. Insurance $1,500, which does not cover the loss.

TORONTO, Feb. 1.—Owing to the increased cost of procuring ice, dealers in this commodity will advance the price five cents per hundred weight today. Enquiry made among the various dealers shows that all the stocks carried over from last year have been exhausted, and the handlers have been hampered by the scarcity of cars.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 1.—Pursuant to representations made by the W. C. T. U., the marriage law will be amended by the legislators fixing the age limit at fourteen years in uniformity with other provinces.

GUELPH, Feb. 1.—J. E. Simon, the brakeman injured in yesterday's disastrous accident at Grand River bridge, on the Guelph and Goderich extension of the C. P. R., had his left hand amputated yesterday afternoon. His prospects of recovery are hopeful. Charles Amey was also operated on yesterday afternoon. His condition is critical. An inquest was opened here last night to view the bodies of Mahoney and McKenzie and to allow them to be forwarded home.

TORONTO, Feb. 1.—The executive committee of the Ontario license holders' association here met and decided to urge on the legislature among other things that compensation should be given for licenses extinguished for any other cause than violation of the law, that when local option is defeated in a municipality it shall not be again submitted to popular vote for three years and that bona fide travellers have a right to be served in their hotels with liquor at any hour of the day. Any attempt to increase the license fee or impose further destrictions on the trade will be opposed.

From among a large list of candidates the committee charged with the work has selected Robert C. Reade, B. A., '05, as the second Rhodes scholar for Ontario under the will of the late Cecil Rhodes. Reade is only 21 years of age, and has since his graduation from Toronto University been employed on the editorial staff of Saturday Night. He was one of the most popular men at the university and besides his intellectual abilities is noted for his prowess in sports.

The Canadian society of civil engineers elected officers as follows: President, H. D. Lumsden, Ottawa; vice presidents, M. J. Butler of Ottawa, C. B. Smith of Toronto, and W. McL. Walbank of Montreal; councillors, W. F. Tye, Montreal; John Galbraith, Toronto; Duncan McPherson, Ottawa, Phelps Johnson, Montreal; W. H. McLeod, Winnipeg; G. H. Webster, Manitoba; R McColl, Halifax; H. Holgate, Montreal; John Kennedy, Montreal; C. Fergie, Sydney, C. B.; E. A. Hoar, Quebec; J. S. Dennis, Calgary; E. Mohun, Vancouver; R. A. Ross, Montreal; L. Ahardt, Montreal; R. J. Durley, Montreal; J. E. Hardman, Montreal; J. B. Porter and J. G. G. Kerry, Montreal.

SWEEPING CHANGES IN DUTIES NOT EXPECTED.

Tariff Commission Will Occupy About a Month in Real Work of Revision—Hon. John Costigan Celebrates Seventy-First Birthday—Militia Matters.

(Special to the Sun.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.—Fielding and Paterson returned from the maritime provinces, where they have been in connection with the tariff revision. Mr. Brodeur is expected from Montreal tomorrow. As soon as two meetings in Ottawa are over, the commissioners will get down to the real work of the revision. While an immense amount of evidence has been taken bearing upon every feature of the tariff, Mr. Bain, the secretary, has it pretty well arranged and indexed, so that reference to the evidence upon any particular subject can be readily made as it comes up for consideration. Besides this, commissioners having heard all the evidence, have practically assimilated the purport of it, hence the actual work of revision need not occupy much over a month. It is not the general expectation that there will be sweeping changes in duties. The new tariff will be in more convenient form than the present, and it is probable that the alteration in arrangement may be the most striking difference between the new tariff and one now in effect.

SEVENTY-FIRST BIRHDAY.

Today Hon. John Costigan celebrated his seventy-first birthday. His children and grand-children assembled at his home for a family reunion. Mr. Costigan has received many messages of good will from his numerous friends.

MILITIA MATTERS.

The annual report of the inspector of signalling shows the relative efficiency of the permanent and city corps:

Permanent corps in order of merit, signalling.

"B" Battery, R. C. H. A., Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles.
No. 2 regimental depot, R. C. R.
Royal Canadian Dragoons.
No. 1 Company, R. C. G. A.
No. 2 Company, R. C. G. A.
No. 5 regimental depot, R. C. R.
No. 3 regimental depot, R. C. R.
"A" Battery, R. C. H. A.
No. 1 regimental depot, R. C. R.
No. 4 regimental depot, R. C. R.
Regimental staff, R. C. H. A.
Halifax Garrison, "not inspected"

City corps in order of merit—Signalling: 13th Regiment, 43rd Regt., 2nd Regt., 77th Regt (rural corps), 14th Regt., corps of signallers, Kingston; 10th Regiment corps of signallers, Fredericton; Toronto Light Horse, 48th Highlanders, Governor General's Foot Guards, No. 2 Bearer company A. M. C., 21st Regiment.

Five hundred and forty-six N. C. O.'s and men of rural corps were trained in semaphore, of whom 68 per cent. qualified.

The largest number of men trained was at Levis Camp, with the next largest number at London Camp.

The highest percentage qualifying was at Niagara Camp, with the next at London Camp.

On the field day at Barriefield Camp the tactical application of signalling by the signallers R. C. H. A. and the corps in camp was a goood example of what would be required of signallers on active service.

The militia order, issued today, says all the principal medical officers now belonging to permanent medical corps will receive an annual allowance of $365. A further regulation says that non-commissioned officers and men who have previously served in His Majesty's regular army, and whose enlistment in the Canadian permanent force has been specially authorized will, provided former service was acknowledged at the time of enlistment, be entitled to count such service as equivalent to having served six years in the Canadian peranent force and reckon the same towards the higher rates of pay per diem, but not for pension.

Appointment of officers for signalling corps is authorized in proportion of one command signaller, with rank of captain, for each of the higher commands; one district signaller with rank of lieutenant for each military district.

The permanent union of the Canadian army service corps will in future be known as "The Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps."

Cavalry, artillery and infantry regiments, batteries, etc., having now formed into brigades for administration and training, recommendations for the appointment of lieutenant colonel commanding should be submitted by the officers holding higher commands, confidentially, for the consideration of the minister in military council, forthwith. Recommendations for the appointment of brigade major should be also forwarded. Officers now holding either of the appointments mentioned will continue to hold them until the expiration of the time for which they were originally appointed. Lieutenant colonels commanding brigades and brigade majors will be appointed for periods of three years. Such appointments will be made as a rule from the reserve officers. That of lieutenant colonel commanding will be conferred upon officers who have held the command of their corps for the prescribed periods. Any officer accepting appointment will in the event of his being unable to perform any one of the annual trainings, be liable to be called upon to accept the appointments. Regiments or brigades, when ordered to camp for the annual trying, will be attached to a brigade on the recommendation of the officer holding the higher command. Officers holding the higher command will ascertain and report to headquarters, on or before 1st April in each year, if all those officers appointed lieutenant colonels commanding brigades or brigade majors will be available for duty during the then current year at the camp of instruction within their command, and if there are any officers who will not be available, whether by reason of the period of their tenure of appointment having expired or for any other cause, they should attach to their report recommendations for the filling of all vacancies.

BACON HOG PRODUCTION.

What Must be Done to Improve Bacon Trade of Canada.

Office of the Live Stock Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

If the bacon trade of Canada is to continue to improve, it is necessary that hog raisers adhere to the class of animals most suited to the requirements of the British market.

In the production of hogs of the lard type, Canada cannot compete successfully with the United States. A visit to the Chicago stock yards and to western cattle feeding centres affords ample evidence of this. A large proportion of the cattle are fed on snapped or shelled corn. Herded with these are hogs that thrive and fatten on undigested corn left by the steers. These hogs constituting a by-product of cattle feeding are produced at a cost much lower than pork can be raised in Canada. All United States hogs are not fed in this way, but a large proportion of them have, at least, the advantage of cheap corn, than which, there is no better feed for producing fat hogs of the lard type. Let the Canadian farmer go back to the thick, fat type of hog, as some talk of doing because they feel they have a grievance with the packer, and it will not be long before the price of Canadian bacon will have fallen to a level with the United States product, which is usually from ten to fifteen shillings per hundred and twelve pounds lower than the quotations for Canadian "Wiltshire" sides.

It seems to be very generally supposed that pork is more cheaply and easily produced from hogs of the thick, short American breeds than from the three English breeds which are favored for bacon production. Why such a belief should be so general is difficult to understand, as repeated tests conducted at various experiment stations have shown that hogs of the Yorkshire, Berkshire and Tamworth breeds produce pork as cheaply as those of the Poland China, the Chester White or the Duroc Jersey breeds. In the opinion of Prof. Day of the Ontario Agricultural College, who is foremost among authorities on bacon production, the lusty, growth pig of the bacon type is the most economical pork-maker we have, especially when reared, as bacon hogs should be, largely on such foods as roots, soiling crops and dairy offal.

There is much difference of opinion regarding the cost at which hogs fit for market can be produced, and there is probably as much difference between the cost to one feeder and the cost to another as between these opinions. Under general conditions the production costs in the neighborhood of $5 per 100 pounds on an average. In summer under favorable conditions the cost may be somewhat lessened, but in winter pork can hardly be produced at the figure mentioned. As in all other lines of production, the cost will vary according to the character of the animals fed and the amount of intelligence exercised by the feeder.

Taking one year with another, the Canadian farmer on good land who understands crop growing and hog raising, can undoubtedly raise hogs as cheaply as the figures quoted, and probably for less. He will keep only such sows as produce large lusty litters of the right type. He will grow such pasture and soiling crops as clover, alfalfa, rape, vetches, mangels, sugar beets and such coarse grains as yield the greatest number of pounds of hog fed per acre. In other words, he will manage his operations in a way that will return him the greatest return in hogs per acre of land, and in so doing will learn to reduce the cost of raising hogs of the best type to a minimum.

TORONTO NEWS

TORONTO, Feb. 1.—The Toronto city council today refused to approve the suggestion of the legislation committee that the legislature be asked to give the franchise to women in civic elections.

Provincial Treasurer Matheson announced today that the province would have a surplus of approximately six hundred thousand dollars over last year's accounts.

The Canadian Press Association today adopted amendments to the constitution providing for admission into full membership of the members of the provincial press associations outside of Ontario who may wish to become affiliated.