

GENERAL JOUBERT DEAD

Boer Commander-in-Chief Succumbs to Peritonitis at Pretoria.

A despatch from Pretoria, March 28, via Lorenzo Marques, says:—Piet Joubert, Vice-President of the Transvaal, and commandant-general of the Republic's military forces, died shortly before midnight last night, aged 68 years and 60 days.

He succumbed to an attack of acute inflammation, after a short illness, attending church even last Sunday.

The whole country is thrown into the deepest gloom by his death. His loss is believed to be irretrievable, particularly if any settlement should be arrived at with the British.

The remains will be taken to-morrow to the Wakkerstroom district where they will be interred in the family cemetery on a farm he owned there.

Words are incapable of describing the nation's grief over the loss of the commandant-general at a time that is so critical in the history of the Republic.

The afternoon papers to-day publish long biographies of Gen. Joubert. Generally, they are in a kindly tone.

RAINS ARE GENERAL.

Many Camps in South Africa Turned into Swamps

A despatch from London, March 27, says:—Advices to-day from Cape Town say:—"Rains are general throughout South Africa, and rivers which have been dry for years are being flooded. Many camps are transformed into swamps. This will still more militate against an immediate British advance."

"Sickness among the Boer prisoners on the transports is increasing. Three deaths occurred March 26. The bodies were buried by the British with the Transvaal flag on their coffins, the leading Dutch of Simonstown attending the funeral. Typhoid alone claims one hundred victims among the prisoners, and the population of Simonstown fear an epidemic."

"A meeting of the Bond was held at Pietermaritzburg, March 26, and was attended by several members of the Cape Assembly. It passed resolutions regretting that the Cape Government was not consulted before the war, and declaring that any settlement which did not respect the independence of the Republic would be detrimental to the highest interests of the British Empire. Mr. Hargrove, the chief speaker, prophesied another war within six years unless independence was granted, and Assemblyman Marais characterized the war as a continuation of the Jameson raid."

SOME LANCERS CAPTURED.

Advance Guard Cut Off by Boers in Natal.

A despatch from London, March 27, says:—"Boer reports from Natal show no developments of importance have occurred there up to March 23. A despatch from the Boer camp at Glencoe, dated March 23, says:—"No attack is expected to be made on the Boer forces in Natal. Generals Botha and Meyer have been joined by their wives."

"Pretorius and a patrol got between an advance guard of Lancers and its main body on March 22. One Lancer, who refused to surrender, was shot."

"General Botha denies the reports that the Transvaal women were wounded in the Tugela trenches. Gen. Buller has sent the Boers a list of their wounded, stating that he buried sixty men. Gen. Botha says this is impossible, as his rolls do not show any such loss."

"A Ladysmith special says:—"Boer patrols endeavored to trap a party of the Thirteenth Hussars, on March 25, at Waschbank. A hot chase ensued. Several Boers were wounded."

"The same despatch says:—"A printed document has been found, giving the Boer losses at Spion Kop at over 2,500, but this can scarcely be credited."

BRITAIN'S CASUALTIES.

Total Reaches 16,652—Forces Terribly Weakened by Disease.

A despatch from London says:—"The weekly casualty list shows that the British losses will be very heavy. Mr. Wyndham's original estimate that the war would be carried through at a cost of not more than three thousand lives is bound to be very much exceeded. Up to Saturday, the British forces had lost 2,130 men killed, while 9,807 were wounded, and 3,515 missing or prisoners, making a total of 15,452. To these must be added 1,200 deaths from disease, or a grand total of 16,652."

These figures, however, do not make evident the actual weakening of the British army due to illness, hardships, and long marches.

The six thousand men that remained of the garrison at Ladysmith are recovering very slowly from the effects of the siege. It may be weeks before they are able to participate in any military movement.

Letters are now arriving from Ladysmith which show the desperate condition to which the garrison had come when the city was relieved. Only one thousand men were physically fit to offer any determined resistance."

DESTROYING COAL MINES.

Boers in Natal Blow Up the Dundee Colliery.

A despatch from Pretoria, March 26, says:—"A despatch received from Boer headquarters, in Natal, announces that the destruction continues of coal mines likely to be useful to the British."

The Dundee colliery has been blown up, the machinery has been destroyed, and the mine has been rendered useless for three months.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Mr. Taylor learned from Mr. Mulock that the Government was not aware that Mr. Ganvreau, M. P., for Temiscouata, was franking the circulars of a Montreal publication to all parts of Canada and the United States. On such communications sent to the United States the Ottawa post-office officials, under the postal union law, had to fix the postage stamp of the country of origin, which is Canada in this case.

Mr. Guillet was told by Mr. Fielding that the bill to renew bank charters would be introduced in ample time to afford all parties interested full opportunity for discussion.

Mr. Clarke was informed by Mr. Fielding that the amount of royalty collected in the Yukon for the last fiscal year was \$569,943, and for the first half of the present fiscal year \$292,206. The Canadian Bank of Commerce is the exclusive financial agent of the Government in the Yukon as regards the collection of royalties. The arrangement was not for a stated time, but could be terminated at six months' notice by either side. Compensation to be paid to the bank at the discretion of the Minister of Finance, but so far the bank had not received anything for its services.

Parliament would be asked to vote a sum of money to the bank when the supplementary estimates were under consideration.

Sir Adolphe Caron was told that, as Col. Steele holds an Imperial commission and Col. Otter a Canadian one, Col. Steele will rank as senior officer in South Africa, although Colonel Steele was junior to Colonel Otter in the Canadian service. The Minister admitted that officers of the Imperial army of comparatively junior rank, as in the case of Major Stone and others, are placed over the heads of Canadian permanent corps officers of greater service and seniority. This was done by authority of the Queen's regulations. It was not the intention at present to amend the Militia Act to put permanent corps officers on a similar footing to Imperial army officers. It would be better to wait until the Queen's regulations and the Imperial Army Act had been revised.

Mr. Douglas ascertained that the original land grant to the Great North-West Central Railway Company lapsed with the exception of the fifty miles already earned.

Mr. Osler was told by Dr. Borden that 16,688 Snider rifles issued to the rural corps; 860,571 rounds of Snider ammunition are now on hand, but no more is being made.

Mr. Osler was informed by Mr. Fisher that no specific provision has yet been made for the erection of a suitable Canadian Government building in connection with the 1500 Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo. The Government has received an invitation, but no plans or arrangements have yet been made.

Mr. Foster was told by Mr. Sutherland that companies incorporated in any or all of the provinces of Canada can hold or have transferred to them mining claims in the Yukon, provided they hold a free miner's certificate.

Mr. Fielding announced, in answer to Mr. Robertson, that the Government had considered the advisability of introducing life insurance annuities as adopted by the Post-office Department of Great Britain, but it is hardly probable that legislation on the subject will be submitted this session.

Mr. Monk learned from Mr. Fielding that the total amount expended to date by the Government in procuring the provincial electoral lists from the different provinces of Canada has been \$9,829.46. The total expenditure incurred to date by the Government in printing the said lists has been \$17,274.53.

Mr. Sprole was told by Mr. Mulock that the Government is not aware of any city or town post-office which is conducted without the practical assistance of a postmaster, although there were some cases in which the amount of assistance given by the postmaster varied.

Mr. Prior was told by Dr. Borden that the Government has no means of knowing how many militiamen or how many civilians have offered their services as volunteers to South Africa, no record having been kept of such offers.

Mr. Sutherland stated, in answer to Mr. Davin, that the Government will lay on the table copies of the agreement between the Government, the Canadian Pacific railway, and the town site trustees of the various town sites along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Mr. Richardson, enquired whether, under the terms of the contract between the Government and the Canadian Pacific railway, the clause relating to the exemption of the company's land grant from taxation applied to lands granted in the Province of Manitoba, or only to land granted in the North-West Territories?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in reply, read the clause in the contract, but declined to express any opinion as to its legal interpretation.

Mr. Foster was informed by Mr. Blair that three contracts, existing on July 1st, 1896, on the St. Lawrence canal system, were either suspended or cancelled and replaced by new contracts. All of these three were on the Soulanges canal, and were not for any specified amount of work, but for dredging at so much per cubic yard.

Mr. Monk was informed that the Grand Trunk railway has not made any claim upon the Government by reason of the improvement of the terminal facilities afforded the Intercolonial railway at Montreal, or for any other causes arising from the contract between the Government of Canada and the Grand Trunk railway in connection with the extension of the Intercolonial to Montreal.

Sir Louis Davies told Mr. Prior that the attention of the Government has

SOLDIERS IN RAIL WRECK.

Many of the Gordon Highlanders Injured.

A despatch from Victoria Road, Cape Colony, March 27, says:—"A serious railway accident occurred this morning outside of Victoria West station. An engine, two trucks, and four carriages, crowded with detachments of Gordon Highlanders and Northumberland, were overturned and thrown down a steep embankment. There was no loss of life, but nine men were slightly injured. The rest had miraculous escapes.

The accident was caused by floods. A dam holding back a supply of cattle water burst and washed out part of the embankment, below the rails."

BLEW UP THE BRIDGE.

Boers Able to Check Roberts' Advance Force Just in Time.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the London Morning Post, telegraphing Tuesday, says:—"The first Col. Stone and the 3rd Grenadiers are already at Glen. The Gordons and the cavalry brigade moved Sunday. The fourteenth brigade followed to-day." The three-span bridge at Glen was dynamited three hours before the Guards reached it. The necessary repairing will delay a further advance for a time. Gen. Gatacre's forces are now arriving."

BOERS SHELL WARRENTON.

Lively Bombardment of the British Camp Yesterday Morning.

A despatch from Warrenton, says:—"The Boers opened fire with artillery and rifles on the British camp to-day. The first shell burst while the Fusiliers were at breakfast. A hail of bullets poured into the village. Many cattle were killed. A hotel which is used as a hospital, and over which the Red Cross flag was flying, was fired upon. The attacking Boer force was large, but notwithstanding the enemy's heavy expenditure, of big gun and rifle ammunition, only one British soldier was wounded."

RUSSIA'S REPLY.

Sorry She Cannot Comply With Boer Request.

A despatch from London, March 28, says:—"A despatch to the Times from St. Petersburg says that Russia has answered in a manner similar to the replies of the other powers.

The reply endeavours to show the greatest possible sympathy with the Boers, and expresses great regret that Russia is unable to comply with the request of the Republics.

It says that had Presidents Kruger and Steyn applied to the powers before telegraphing to Lord Salisbury there is some reason to believe that Great Britain would have been approached in behalf of the Republics."

ANOTHER CANADIAN DEAD.

First Fatality in the Ranks of the Second Contingent.

A despatch from Cape Town, March 29, says:—"The first death has occurred in the ranks of the Canadian Mounted Rifles. Yesterday Trooper Ramsay, of the first troop, Winnipeg, died at the hospital here from inflammation. He was well known and liked, and his death is greatly regretted.

We are still in doubt as to our ultimate destination, but hope to leave for the front shortly. The general health of the contingent is excellent, and the spirit of the men all that could be desired."

A NEW DESTROYER.

Nitro-Glycerine Can be Fired From Smooth Bore Guns.

A despatch from London says:—"It is claimed that experiments at the Armstrong Whitworth range at Silloth, Cumberland, have demonstrated that nitro-glycerine can be fired with safety from smooth bore guns. Several shells charged with 25 per cent. of nitro-glycerine were fired 1,500 yards. Experts regard the experiments as important."

DAVIT AND KRUGER.

The Irishman Has An Interview With the Boer President.

A despatch from Pretoria, March 27, via Lorenzo Marques, March 28, 2 p.m. says:—"Michael Davit, the Irish Nationalist, arrived here last night. He had an interview with President Kruger to-day."

been called to the numerous wrecks that have occurred upon the coast of British Columbia during the last three years. He added that it is not the intention of the Government to have a thorough survey of the coast made by competent hydrographical engineers, at least not in the immediate present, because the hydrographic work on that coast has hitherto been done mostly by the Imperial authorities, although the Canadian Government has done something towards finding and marking the position of rocks on the coast. To provide a proper vessel for the service would cost \$120,000, and to maintain it would cost \$30,000 a year.

Mr. Desheenes asked a long question regarding the deficits of the late Dominion Government and their railway and other subsidies for a period of several years. The question was allowed to stand at the request of the Government.

Mr. Morin asked what number of immigrants was brought from Europe to Canada at the expense of the Government in the years 1897-98-99.

Mr. Sutherland replied that the Government had not acted upon a policy of assisted immigration, and that there was no expense for this purpose except what had arisen in a general way from the administration of the department.

AGAINST LONG SPEECHES.

Mr. Charlton moved that the practice of delivering speeches of great length in the Canadian House of Commons be introduced a discriptive style of speaking that is discriptive of the waste of valuable time, unreasonably increases the length of sessions of Parliament, is in marked contrast to the practice with regard to debate that prevails in the British House of Commons, and tends to repel the people of Canada from a careful and intelligent consideration of the proceedings of Parliament. That it is desirable that rules be adopted limiting, under certain conditions, the length of speeches, and regulating the general conduct of debate in that regard; that a special committee should be formed to consider the questions of Parliamentary debate, length of speeches, general conduct of debate, and proper methods for securing greater promptness in the despatch of business so far as may be consistent with the Parliamentary rights of the minority, and the general interests of the public, and report its recommendations to this House.

REASONS FOR THE DELAY.

Why Roberts Has Postponed His Advance So Long.

A despatch from London says:—"The second edition of the Times contains the following despatch from its correspondent at Bloemfontein, dated March 28:—"It should be clearly understood that the present halt in the vicinity of Bloemfontein is absolutely necessary as a military precaution. It should be borne in mind that we are about to enter on a new phase of the operations, with the main communications through a recently occupied hostile country, and that the recent successes necessitated a great expenditure of horse power. Here and in Natal we shall move on the commencement of the South African winter, and must be prepared to face the effects of the first frosts upon such animals as may be affected with horse sickness. It would be suicidal to push troops forward till they are equipped to meet the exposure of winter. Horses, clothing, and food we must have."

The correspondent adds that the Boer forces have been re-equipped, and he says he is fully convinced that 15,000 foreign troops have been landed to aid the Republics."

MAGISTRATE CAPTURED.

Boers Threaten to Try a British Official For Murder.

A despatch from London, March 29, says:—"Replying to a question put by Mr. Eugene Wason, Liberal member for Clackmannan and Kinross, who asked whether her Majesty's Government possessed information as to the whereabouts of the British magistrate, Mr. Gastin, of South Africa, who was captured by insurgent Dutch colonists, and threatened with trial for murder, and on what grounds the trial was to be held, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, said the British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, had reported that Mr. Gastin was sent to Bloemfontein March 19. Mr. Chamberlain added that Sir Alfred Milner had been asked to enquire into the particulars of the case, and to make the necessary representations through the United States Consul at Pretoria, Mr. Adelbert Hay."

FINDING OF THE GUNS.

Lord Roberts' Last Report to the War Office.

A despatch from London, March 29, says:—"The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, March 28th:—"General Clements occupied Faure-smith to-day without opposition. One nine-pounder and one Martini-Maxim were discovered in a prospecting shaft of a mine, where a large quantity of ammunition was buried.

"Arms are being surrendered gradually, and the inhabitants are settling down."

"Col. Pilcher visited Ladybrand on March 26th. On leaving the town he was attacked by a party of the enemy, and one of his force was wounded, and five are missing."

"During the skirmish north of the Modder river, on March 25th, five men were wounded. Three are reported to be missing. Capt. Sloane-Stanley, of the Sixteenth Lancers, and five men of that regiment were taken prisoners."

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

What the Legislators of the Province are Doing at Toronto.

THE BONUS MEASURE.

Mr. Pardee moved the second reading of his bill to return to deal with the bonus question. He said it practically placed the bonus law on the same basis as it stood upon in 1888. It gave municipalities the right to do what they pleased with their own money under certain safeguards, which would prevent their going too far in the direction of burdening themselves with taxation.

The bill was sent to the Municipal Committee.

TO REGULATE WAGON TIRES.

Mr. Fox moved the second reading of his bill to regulate the width of wagon tires. The mover said the bill would not interfere with the manufacture of wagon tires, as it would not come into effect until 1901. It provided that County Councils could enforce the use of wide tires, and Township Councils could give a rebate to those using wide tires.

Hon. Mr. Dryden said it was a serious matter. The year 1901 was not far off, and the different tires would not work well together. If they could get all the tires alike it would be all right.

TO EXEMPT BARNARDO HOMES.

Mr. Foy moved the second reading of his bill to exempt from taxation the property of a philanthropic institution devoted to the care, training, and education of children. He explained that it would apply to institutions operating under the Act to regulate the immigration into Ontario of certain classes of children. The Attorney-General concurred in the measure, and said he would in committee add an amendment to exempt the property of children's aid societies.

DEPARTMENTAL STORE BILL.

Mr. German, acting for the Retail Merchants' Association, introduced the expected anti-departmental store measure. The Act provided for a tax on the gross proceeds of sales by departmental stores, in addition to a tax on personality.

DESTRUCTION OF INSECTS.

The House went into committee on Mr. Dryden's bill for the prevention and destruction of noxious insects. Mr. Matheson asked who was to determine whether insects were noxious or not.

Mr. Dryden said authority would be given to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and the Council of every municipality.

TAX ON CORPORATIONS.

The Act at present in force, imposing taxes on corporations, requires the companies to send in seven sworn statements to the Provincial Treasurer on or before 1st April of each year. As the Government intends to ask the Legislature to make some changes in the law relating to the period of sending in returns, the Provincial Treasurer has notified enquiring companies that no action will be taken for the recovery of any penalties prescribed for failure to make returns until after the Legislature has passed upon the matter. As soon as a new date has been decided upon, forms, upon which returns will be made, will be sent to the companies. It is understood that the first of June is a more convenient time than the first of April, and the Legislature will probably be asked to select the former date.

STEYN IN THE FIELD.

Cheers Southern Commandoes Joining the Boer Army at Kroonstad.

A despatch from Pretoria, March 28, via Lorenzo Marques, says:—"President Steyn went down from Kroonstad to Winburg to welcome the southern commandoes on their way to join the main force at Kroonstad. Scouting in the direction of Brandfort, between Kroonstad and Bloemfontein, continues. There was a skirmish there Monday, and six British soldiers have been captured since then."

General Cronje has written his family from the British warship Doris, at Simon's Town, gratefully acknowledging the excellent treatment he and his men have received at the hands of their captors.

BRITAIN MUST RULE.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone's Remarks at a Liberal Meeting.

A despatch from London, March 29, says:—"Speaking to-day at a breakfast of the Liberal agents, at Nottingham, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, son of the late statesman, declared that nearly all the Liberals agreed in regard to the settlement of the South African question that it was the duty of the Government to make a recurrence of the war impossible, and to show the world that British power in South Africa was predominant, and that the British flag must wave over the whole of Africa."

WORTH £500,000.

Realizable Free State Government Securities Found.

A despatch from Bloemfontein, Wednesday, March 28, says:—"The military authorities have discovered in a Free State Government chest realizable securities worth £500,000."

STRANGE INDEED.

McJigger—That's a funny thing. Thingumbob—What is it? McJigger—Miss Passey was an old maid before she married, and now that her husband is dead she has become a young widow.

THE TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, April 3.—The receipts to-day were forty carloads. Prices are unchanged, but steady, and there is a better tone to the market.

There was a fair clearance to-day. For prime hogs, scaling from 160 to 200 lbs, the top price is 6c; light and fat hogs are bringing up to 5 1-2c per lb.

Following is the range of quotations:—

Cattle.	
Shippers, per cwt.	4.25 5.00
Butcher, choice do.	3.75 4.25
Butcher, medium to good.	3.25 3.50
Butcher, inferior.	2.75 3.00
Stockers, per cwt.	2.75 3.50
Sheep and Lambs.	
Sheep, per cwt.	3.00 3.50
Lambs, per cwt.	4.25 5.50
Bucks, per cwt.	2.50 4.75
Milkers and Calves.	
Cows, each.	25.00 45.00
Calves, each.	2.00 10.00
Hogs.	
Choice hogs, per cwt.	5.75 6.00
Light hogs, per cwt.	5.25 5.50
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	5.25 5.50
Sows, per cwt.	3.00 3.25
Sigs, per cwt.	2.00 2.25

Toronto, April 3.—Wheat—Western markets were about the same to-day. Local prices of Ontario were rather easier. Manitobas unchanged. Quotations are as follows:—Ontario, red and white, 65c; asked wheat, 65 1-2c; asked white, 65c; asked wheat, 70c; low freights, to New York, spring, east, 66c; Manitoba, No. 1 hard, 80c, North Bay, and 81 to 81 1-2c, g.t.

Flour—Quiet, owing to dullness of export demand, following the rise in ocean freights. Outside millers offer straight rollers, in buyers' bags, middle freights, at \$2.60 per bbl., and export agents bid \$2.55. Special brands, in wood, for local account, sell from \$2.85 to \$3, according to brand.

Millfeed—Very scarce. Bran is quoted at \$16 to \$16.50; and shorts at \$17 to \$17.50, at the mill-door through Western Ontario.

Corn—Strong. No. 2 American, yellow, quoted at 45c, track, Toronto, and mixed, at 44 1-2c; Canadian corn scarce and firm.

Peanut—Firm. Car lots, 60c, north and west; and 61c east.

Barley—Tone firm. Car lots, No. 2, middle freight, 42 1-2c; and east, at 43c; No. 1 is quoted at 43 1-2 to 44c, outside.

Rye—Quiet. Car lots, 52c, west, and 53c, east.

Oats—Firm; on active buying for local account. White oats, north and west, 28 to 28 1-2c; middle freights, 28 1-2 to 29c; and east, 29 1-2c.

Buckwheat—Quiet. Offerings light. Car lots outside are quoted at 51 to 52c.

Buffalo, April 3.—Spring wheat—No. 1, hard, spot, 82c; No. 1 Northern, 79 1-8c; No. 2 Northern, 75 1-8c. Winter wheat—No. 2 red, 73 1-2c; mixed, 78c; No. 1 white, 72 1-2c. Corn—Strong. No. 2 yellow, 42 3-4c; No. 3 yellow, 42 1-2c; No. 4 yellow, 42c; No. 2 corn, 42 1-4c; No. 3 corn, 41 3-4c. Oats—Dull. No. 2 white, 29 3-4 to 30c; No. 3 white, 29 to 29 1-2c; No. 4 mixed, 28 3-4c; No. 2 mixed, 26 1-2c; No. 3 mixed, 26c. Rye—No. 2 nominally 63 to 64c.

Chicago, April 3.—Flaxseed closed:—North-West and South-West, cash, and May, \$1.65; September, \$1.16 1-2; October, \$1.14.

Detroit, April 3.—Wheat closed:—No. 1 white, cash, 71 1-4c; No. 2 red, 72 1-4c; May, cash, 73 1-2c; April, 71 5-8c.

Minneapolis, April 3.—Wheat—In store, No. 1 Northern, March 65c; May, 64 3-4c; July, 66 1-4c; September, 65 1-4c; on track, No. 1 hard, 66c; No. 1 Northern, 65c; No. 2 Northern, 63 1-4c; Flour—First patents, \$3.60; second do, \$3.50; first clear, \$2.75; second do, \$2.10.

Duluth, April 3.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 67 3-4c; May, 68 3-4c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66 1-4c; May, 67 1-4c; July, 68 1-4c; No. 2 Northern, 63 3-4c; No. 3 spring, 60 1-2c. Oats—23 1-2 to 24c. Corn—66 1-4c.

TURKEYS DIE IN THOUSANDS

Discovery of a Disease in Canada Known as Enterohepatitis.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—"Mr. A. G. Gilbert, manager of the poultry department, gave an account of his experimental work for the past year before the Committee of Agriculture on Thursday morning. He gave, among other matters of import, the results of the successful rearing and fattening of thoroughbred poultry by several farmers in different parts of the country, and the satisfactory disposal of the same. The birds so successfully raised and sold at ten cents per pound were Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. They were fed by hand, and averaged 5 1-2 pounds each when sold. Mr. Gilbert also gave figures to show the successful experimental work at the farm during the year in the fattening by natural methods of thoroughbred cockerels on hard and finely-ground grains. The birds fed on ground grains made the greatest development at the least cost."

A most important statement was the discovery, during the year, of a disease technically known as enterohepatitis, new to Canada, and which has been the cause of great mortality to thousands of turkeys throughout the country.

FINNS, DOUKS, AND GALICIANS.

Canada Likely to Get a Lot of Them This Year.

A despatch from London, says:—"A very small amount of British emigration is expected this season, but Continental emigration will probably be of considerable extent."

A large party of icelanders, 1,000 or so in number, is destined to go out this spring, bound for Winnipeg. Finns also will go to Canada in large numbers.

Among the small parties to go to the North-West are a couple of hundred or so Doukhobors, now making preparations to start for Canada. The movement of Galicians is likely to be large.