

THE WHIG, 74th YEAR

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EDW. J. B. PENSE,
Managing Director

Daily Whig.

WHAT WERE THE SAVINGS?

In May, 1906, at the request of the council, Mr. Ross, of Montreal, of the firm of Holgate & Ross, figured that by the contemplated changes in the power house there would be the following savings:
In coal \$800
In oil, grease, waste 170
In repairs to plant 466
In rent of dynamo 180
In gas, fuel and petroleum 834
In labour, gas plant 500
In maintenance 2,500

\$5,450

A financial statement has been called for touching the year's operations. Is it too much to ask that some attempt be made to show how far Mr. Ross' estimate has been realized? What has been the savings in the different accounts? And when may the plant be said to give evidence of that efficiency which will warrant the economies Mr. Ross predicted?

SMOTHERING COMPLAINTS.

The city auditor has been calling attention, from time to time, to financial transactions which have not been in conformity with the rules of the council, and his reports have not gone any further than the finance committee. They should have gone to the council as well, and clause 8 of the audit by-law provides for this.

The by-law says: "In the case of any account which shall not have been certified and authenticated, as herein provided, or in respect of which there shall be insufficient appropriations, or in respect of which there shall be any circumstance calling for observation, the auditor shall forthwith report thereon in writing and shall deliver such account with his report thereon to the finance committee and city council."
The meaning of that clause is plain. The accounts and the auditor's report are handed to the finance committee. They should go to the council as well. It may pass the account over the auditor's protest, and take the responsibility of its act in a public way. As it is now the finance committee receives the report, and authorizes the payment of the account, and the council and the people know nothing about it. The sooner that routine is corrected the better. The auditor appears to have been doing his duty, but the people have not been learning about it, thanks to the unholty intervention of the finance committee.

THE TROUBLERS AT WORK.

The Winnipeg Free Press has exposed the hypocrisy of the Roblin government on the Manitoba boundary question. In 1905 the assembly had adjourned without taking action on the subject, and three weeks later Hon. "Bob" Rogers and Hon. Mr. Campbell reached Ottawa and demanded legislation at once, and because the federal government did not supply this it was declared to be under the thumb and control of the papal ablegate.

In 1906 a conference was held at Ottawa. These provinces were represented—Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario. The question was: How shall the territory of Keewatin be divided? Manitoba wanted a big slice of it, and because its demand was not complied with, the Roblin government had a grievance which it carried into the election. The want was territory, larger territory, and nothing more. Later, and on behalf of the liberals of Manitoba, Mr. Brown, the local leader, petitioned the federal government for new boundaries and for such financial aid as would enable the province to assume the larger burden of its administration. That was an "eye-opener" to Mr. Roblin, and he has not hesitated to change his plans in consequence of it.

Mark the result. The Manitoba government has suddenly determined that the federal government cannot act without its consent. In its previous demands, in 1905 and 1906, it was acting without conscience and grace in attributing evil influence to the papal ablegate and in charging wrongdoing and neglect to the federal government. It was actuated by improper motives and made an election issue of the boundary question without cause. All at once, and as if it had received a new revelation, it wants the boundary extended as it dictates, with financial aid of the most princely character. And it is not for the federal government to hesitate or debate. Its duty, according to the Roblin plan, is to act as it is requested, and turn the Manitoba government's memorial into law.

It is well that Mr. Roblin and his colleagues have so completely put themselves on record, and their many sensational acts, for political effect,

will be duly analyzed when the time for this service comes. Election cries have their value, but the boundary question has surely had its day in Manitoba. The local government is simply trying to keep it a means of agitation, and in this hope it will be disappointed.

A QUESTION OF ORDER.

The proper procedure in public business is not easily learned, but men who have been in the council year after year should know what to do.

For instance, friction occurs because one civic committee, in going out of office, leaves as a legacy certain unpaid accounts. These accounts should not have been outstanding. They should have been known to some officer of the department, and should have been called on and paid before the end of the year, or provision should have been made to meet them out of the appropriation for the year.

It is not a sign of good management when a lot of accounts turn up early in the new year and confront the new chairman and his committee. The suspicion follows that the outgoing committee was imprudent and so retired without any funds. There may not have been any desire to get a balance sheet lest a deficit appeared. It is the manner course to have a complete accounting at the end of the year, and the mayor will be doing his duty to the people to insist upon a clearing up of all departmental liabilities before any committee goes out of office this year. Granted that if the money is all gone in one case there is an offsetting asset in the supplies on hand, there should still be a balance sheet, showing the precise condition of the civic office, branch or department. The experience of last year's accounts, should not be repeated.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"As safe as a bank" is no longer a popular expression.

Hon. Mr. Foster has declared himself in favour of women's suffrage. Is he afraid of offending the suffragettes in North Toronto?

Strange that the United States government does not move for the control of the oil and coal business. Not afraid of the great trusts, surely!

The Roblin government has appointed a commission to manage the telephone business. The main qualification of each is that he is a toxy.

The Canadian bank depositors have been secured, and no one has lost by the crises of the last year. But the shareholders—some of them have been cared of the craze for big dividends.

It is proposed to lengthen out the term of the Manitoba legislature to five years. One year will thus be added to the public life of the minister whom the returning officer elected with his casting vote.

Dr. Eliot, president of Harvard University, declares the Lennie act is the greatest triumph of the age in the settlement of labour disputes. Of course the loyal opposition in Ottawa will say "Hear, hear."

To Heal A Cut.

First, wash out the dirt, then apply Dr. Hamilton's Ointment, and bind on a clean linen bandage. Pain is taken out, new skin is formed, cut is healed in quick order. Nothing so soothing, so healing, as Dr. Hamilton's Ointment. Useful in every home. Try a 50c. box.

There'll probably be no one in heaven better than the average man thinks he is during the coming year. A tickling cough, from any cause, is quickly stopped by Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. And it is so thoroughly harmless and safe that Dr. Shoop tells mothers everywhere to give it without hesitation even to very young babes. The wholesome green leaves and tender stems of a lung healing mountain shrub, furnish the curative properties to Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. It calms the cough and heals the sore and sensitive bronchial membranes. No opium, no chloroform, nothing harsh used to injure or suppress. Simply a resinous plant extract, that helps heal aching lungs. The Spaniards call this shrub which the doctor uses, "The Sacred Herb." Demand Dr. Shoop's. Take no other. Sold by all druggists.

Charlotte-town, P.E.I., has a large skating pond, which is flooded from the sea by the rising tide. The water, being confined by a dam, nature clears the snow off the ice. Over two thousand people can skate on the pond of ice.

It fills the arteries with rich, red blood, makes new flesh, and healthy men, women and children. Nothing can take its place. No remedy has done so much good as Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35c. Tea or Tablets, Mahood's drug store.

The town of Unbridge is seeking legislation to establish and operate a municipal light plant.

10c. The latest success.
Black Watch
The big black plug chewing tobacco.

SUNNY CALIFORNIA

OLD FRONTENACER LIKES EARTHQUAKE COUNTRY.

Thinks Fruit Farming More Profitable Than Dairying—San Francisco Rising Fast to Former Greatness—Some What Heated Criticism.

Santa Cruz, Cal., Jan. 12.—(To the Editor): Thinking it might be interesting to many of your readers to hear from this part of the continent, I have concluded to write to you once more. Thank you for giving space to a sketch I wrote of my trip to the coast, last May, at the request of friends in Kingston. Since that time I have been rusticated down among the hills and valleys of Santa Clara and Santa Cruz counties, some eighty miles from the coast. It was up to the city on business, for two or three days, between Christmas and New Year's. I had not been there since last May, and was surprised to see the great changes that had taken place since. Many fine buildings, only started at that time, are now completed, and many others, under way, while much more of the burst district has been cleared of ruin and debris, and prepared for rebuilding. I believe if the present rate of progress is kept up for five years, San Francisco will be a very good second city, not surpassing it. One thing is certain, they will have a better class of buildings, and as much as has been done this last season, there would have been much more done only for the money stringency coming on in the fall.

Take it all through, it has been a very good season in California. There was a good average crop of grain, hay and fruit of all kinds, and plenty of work for all kinds of labor: skilled and unskilled, at good wages. The railroad companies, especially, have been doing a great amount of improvements on the lines, this season, raising their tracks and putting rock ballast under them, and laying new ties and heavier steel in many places on the main lines, and putting the old steel on side tracks, and cutting out many of their old wooden ties, and setting on paving, and putting in massive concrete piers and steel spans. The trouble with most of the roads, on this coast, is that they have kept on increasing the weight of engines and the weight and carrying capacity of cars, until it is about double what it was twenty-five years ago, while they are still running many of them on the same little light rail, weighing only fifty and sixty pounds to the yard, laid on soft, light 6 x 8 redwood ties, until they are cut half way through. But of course, everything takes time.

The companies are beginning to see what they have to do, and they are getting after it as fast as they can. They are now increasing the weight and strength and carrying capacity of their road beds and bridges.

Eastern people were inclined to think that the earthquake would prove a great setback to California, but it does not seem to have shaken the confidence of the people in the country at all. Building and improvements are going on all over the state and land values are continually increasing. The fact is, that it is too fine a country to send out of. Earthquakes have occurred in all ages and in every way in the finest countries on earth, and yet the people never left them, while in cold, stormy dismal northern lands, where few people care to live, earthquakes seldom, or never occur. Here in Santa Cruz county, near the coast, where I am at present, I believe is the most ideal climate ever found in any country. The temperature ranges most of the year from 60 to 90, while over in Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, it often runs up to 120 in summer, and down near zero nights and mornings, sometimes in winter. The country around here is composed of big gravelly basins, with a deep top soil of loose black sandy loam, well adapted for the growing of vines and fruit trees of all kinds, and berries and vegetables. The hills were once densely timbered, with redwood pine and fir, but the forests are now nearly all cut off, and the land mostly cleared and set in vineyards and fruit orchards. There is no irrigation needed here, as in the dry hot valleys of Southern California, for there is always enough rain fall to produce a crop, and the finest kind of spring water courses out of the hills and runs in clear brooks all summer, emptying in small rivers that wind about through little valleys on their way down to the sea. Thousands of wealthy people, from all parts inland, come down here in the heat of summer to spend a month or two among the hills and valleys, and enjoy the spring brooks of Santa Cruz county. Many of them stop at the summer hotels, while many of them bring their own tents and camping outfits, and cooks and waiters, while others board with the farmers and fruit growers. They have their automobiles and go flying up and down the hills and valleys in a mad speed, splitting air for pastime, for there are fine roads here in summer.

Let's see—January, by the way, it must be winter back home. Come to think, well, it's a little cooler here than it was two or three months ago, and we are getting more rain, but it comes down mildly, and the grass is green and I can hear the old familiar sound of cow bells off among the hills, and see barefooted boys bringing home cows in the evening. Some mornings I see a little frost on the grass, and lumber piles and we are almost sure to hear thick on pools of still water.

Speaking of farming I am convinced that fruit growing is better, much easier and more satisfactory than dairy farming, for though in a dry season you may have a lighter crop of fruit it will cost you nothing to water the trees, and in the next season the trees are almost sure to bear heavily, after taking a season's rest. With dairy farming you have your cow on your hands and they have to be fed. If you get a dry season and there is little or no feed in the fall you have your choice, you can kill off your cows, or let them starve to death, though they may be a picked

herd of good milkers, that took you years to get, and will take you years to replace. The next spring there might be plenty of grass and cheese 30c a pound, and you would have no cows.

In the hills of Santa Cruz I have a friend who owns a big apple orchard and he began to pick and ship his early varieties in the last of August, and finished his late ones in the last of November. In three months he had two boys picked and shipped 5,000 boxes, which he sold at \$1.25 a box. Now, that work is all done in the finest season of the year, for the autumn, on the coast of California, cannot be surpassed for lovely weather, even in Paradise, if there is such a place. For the other nine months of the year he has little to do to the orchard but plough and harrow between the trees about twice during the spring and early summer, and keep down weeds and rubbish.

I met many old time Canadian boys out here that were raised on the farms of Ontario, and when you come to ask them why they left the old farms they nearly all say the one thing, they were tired paying heavy taxes to support conditions that they neither voted for or approved of, over-governed, almost exclusively, by a parcel of professional and business men who had neither interest nor sympathy in their welfare. Building and subsidizing and housing and exempting from taxation railroads and other plants and manufacturing establishments that they owned directly or indirectly, or held stocks in, or that their friends owned or held stocks in, going on borrowing and squandering millions for the people to pay interest. It can be seen from this that many of our Canadian boys are getting wise and getting tired of the conditions that exist, and the prosperity that those fellows at Ottawa and Toronto are dishing up to them. Fact is I had a similar experience in my own life, for though of late years I struck out in the world and made a few thousands at mining, when I was a young fellow I worked hard for my father on one of those old farms in Ontario and I often heard him say that back in 1870 to 1875 he could have taken \$12,000 for his farm, while in those days he paid his taxes with some \$45 or \$50 a year, thirty years later, in 1901, when he died, the selling value of his farm had decreased to \$8,000, while his taxes had increased to \$85 and \$90 a year. That's the way our boasting revenue expanders and exploiters are expanding the revenue of our poor farmers in Ontario, going on from year to year continually increasing the running expenses of the country and driving people out of it.

With my kindest regards to all fellow citizens at home, and wishing them all a happy and more prosperous new year than they experienced last, I conclude for the present.—GEORGE RUSBRIDGE.

TO DO MUCH WORK.

The C.P.R. to Improve and Build Many Lines.

Montreal, Jan. 20.—William Whyte, second vice-president of the C. P. R., who has been here for the past ten days arranging the construction programme of the C.P.R. for the coming season, has completed his work and leaves for Winnipeg to-morrow night. Mr. Whyte announced this morning that it is the intention of the road to do a large amount of work this summer, and that, in addition to completion of the work already undertaken, much new work will be undertaken. Amongst this work is construction between Kirkella and Assiniboia, on the Edmonton branch, and thence to Hardisty, a line eighty-two miles from Lanigan to Shebova, a line twenty-three miles from Wolsley to Weston, and a line twenty miles north of Winnipeg to Isadore river. The line from Tuxford having as an objective point, Lacombe will also be continued westward fifty miles. A large amount of bridge work is also contemplated and many wooden bridges in British Columbia will be replaced by permanent structures.

Advice to Mothers: Don't let your children waste away. Keep them strong and healthy during the winter with Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. It is the greatest tonic for children. Pure and harmless, does the greatest good. 35c. Tea or Tablets. Mahood's drug store.

The Dominion District Steam Heating company, Toronto, is using the Berlin District Steam company for \$50,000 under a contract. It also asks for the appointment of a receiver.

You hardly realize that it is medicine when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills. They are very small. No bad effects. All troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

An order was asked for at Osgood's Hall, for the winding up of the Robertson Machinery company, Welland, which was incorporated in 1905 with an authorized capital of \$40,000.

MOST EFFECTIVE.

Neglect of even ordinary cough or cold is apt to leave the lungs sore and especially susceptible to bronchial affections. To break up a cold quickly and cure any cough that is curable there is nothing more effective than a mixture of one-half ounce of Virgin Oil of Pine, with two ounces of glycerine and a half pint of good whiskey. Take a teaspoonful every four hours. Five ounces of tincture Cinchona compound can be used instead of whiskey with the same result. The ingredients for this mixture are not expensive and can be purchased at any good drug store. It will always be found more satisfactory, however, to purchase each separately and mix them at home. Virgin Oil of Pine is prepared only in the laboratories of the Leach Chemical Co., Windsor, Ont., being put up, for dispensing, only in half-ounce vials, each vial securely sealed in a round wooden case.

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