

THE GUELPH WINTER FAIR.

Too Many Entries For the Size of the Buildings.

Warning as to Ontario's Standing as to Agriculture.

How to Build Good Roads—Reclamation of Waste Land.

Guelph, Dec. 7.—Conditions prevailing in connection with the Guelph Winter Show are such that even the most sanguine have been surprised. It was expected that this year's exhibition would create a record, but the exhibits have poured in to such an extent that the directors are puzzled to know how to deal with them, in spite of the fact that a large addition has been made to the building. The position is such that either some further addition will have to be made next year, or else some method of restricting the entries will have to be adopted. The following of the last named course would be regrettable.

HON. J. S. DUFF'S WARNING.
A note of warning was sounded by Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, at the annual reunion and dinner of the students and ex-students of the Ontario Agricultural College this evening, when he stated that if the people of Ontario were not true to themselves and true to the Province, Ontario would soon lose the title of being the banner agricultural Province of the Dominion. His views were supported by Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, who urged the young men to whom he spoke to do all in their power to further the interest of agriculture and forestry, and to assist in opening up of greater Ontario.

President G. C. Creelman was in the chair at the dinner, and an excellent programme of music and speeches was carried out.
The attendance was very nearly doubled that on the opening day last year. Judging of cattle, sheep and poultry commenced early in the day, and the operations of the judges were watched by a large attendance, but at night when the horses claimed the ring every inch of space was occupied.

WINTER FAIR OPENED.
The Winter Fair was officially opened to-day, although there was no actual ceremony. Among the visitors were Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines; Hon. J. S. Hendrie, and Hon. Duncan Marshall, Alberta.

The annual meeting of the Experimental Union concluded to-day. The gathering has been one of exceptional interest, and remarkable for the number of practical addresses delivered. In the course of the discussion to-day the question of the distribution of noxious weed seeds in elevator tailings, shipped into the Province as foodstuffs, was ventilated, and a strong resolution calling for legislative action adopted.

HALF A YEAR IN NORFOLK.
"Half a year in Norfolk county" was the title of a paper read by Mr. P. E. Angle, Simcoe, and in the course of it he said: "The sand lands of the county, which have been robbed of their forests of giant pines, are now said to be so poor that you cannot raise your voice over them." Still, he believed that a certain proportion of them which were being abandoned owed their condition to the system of farming, which was nothing less than robbery, and which was more insane because of the fact that the robber robbed himself. Those lands properly treated, were producing crops and were compelled to withdraw to a safe distance. A terrifying explosion soon occurred and the tower became a mass of flames, which leaped hundreds of feet in the air, sending fragments of glowing coke far and wide over the city and harbor.

MANUFACTURED FEED.
Some interesting points were raised by Prof. R. Harcourt's paper on the commercial feeding stuffs act. As a result of an agitation, the Dominion act mentioned was passed, and it was held that no commercial feeding stuff could be legally offered for sale until it was registered with the Inland Revenue Department. The difficulty was that whole seed or mixed or unmixeds made from certain grains were exempted, as were also bran and middlings from either wheat, rye, oats, peas or buckwheat, as long as they were sold separately, and not mixed with other substances. It was recognized, however, that fraud had been practised, and it had been decided to deal with the matter under the adulteration act.

SEEDS OF WEEDS.
Mr. Nelson, Monteth, ex-Minister of Agriculture, drew attention to the danger to the farming community through the importation of mill tailings and screenings containing seeds which had not been killed, for use as feed stuff. The tailings from elevators contained a large number of weed seeds, and their distribution was poisoning the farms of Ontario. It was a matter which the Government should take up and deal with.

Mr. De Coriolis defended the manufacturer against the charge of adulteration.
Reverting to the point raised by Mr. Monteth, Prof. S. B. McCready declared that the existing state of affairs was horrible.

Mr. Nelson Monteth and Mr. Fraser were appointed a committee to draw up a resolution dealing with the matter, and on their suggestion the following resolution was adopted:
"That owing to the introduction for feeding purposes of screenings, containing noxious weed seeds, and to the damage resulting from their wide distribution throughout Ontario, this union respectfully recommends and urges that such legislation be enacted as will remedy the evil."

PLEA FOR GOOD ROADS.
One of the most highly appreciated papers was a practical contribution by Mr. A. W. Campbell, Deputy Minister of Public Works for Ontario, on the subject of good road construction. He did not mean that all roads should be built alike, for there were no two municipalities which were similarly situated in regard to material, present road conditions, traffic and other details, that influenced the work of road construction. Crushed stone was the most satisfactory material, but steam-rolling was necessary if stone was to be

properly packed without being too finely crushed at the outset. Steam-rolling, he pointed out, was not wholly an item of expense, for the saving in the use of carelessly crushed stone and the subsequent care of the road would largely repay for the use of a steam roller, to say nothing of the increased durability obtained. Gravel was apt to pack too quickly. The common mistake in constructing roads was the use of too much screenings, leading to the road being easily torn into ruts in wet weather. Good drainage was the keynote of road construction. First the road should be crowned so as to shed the water to the side drains. Every drain should have a free outlet, otherwise they became elongated ponds, resulting in the softening of the subsoil and the collapse of the surface. It was also important that at the outset of construction the earth grade should be put in perfect condition. Let them more than all employ experienced men, modern machinery, select their material with care, drain thoroughly, and grade in a workmanlike way.

OFFICERS OF EXPERIMENTAL UNION.

The following officers were elected for the year: Mr. G. S. Henry, Orillia, President; W. L. Lennox, Newton Robinson, Vice-President; Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Secretary; W. J. Buchanan, Assistant Secretary; Prof. G. Hutt, Treasurer. Board of Control, Principal Creelman; J. Ferguson, Dalmeny; A. McKenny, Executive; H. Weeks, Glenora; F. E. Webster, Allimore, and S. A. Gandier, Lion's Head.

ADVANTAGE OF UNDER-DRAINING.

A practical instance of the value of under-draining was given by Mr. J. H. Hare, who is one of the experts sent out by the Government to give advice to farmers. Mr. Hare has been working in Ontario county, and said that one farmer had stated that there was a difference of six weeks in the growing season between completely drained and undrained fields.

The expert ability of agricultural men in Europe will cause us to open our eyes and to think that after all we are only half educated in this country. This was the opening remark made by Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, in his address dealing with the great Swedish agricultural experimental farm and station at Svalof. Mr. James added that it was well worth while crossing the sea to shake hands with the man who had made a hundred-acre field of wheat yield 94 bushels to the acre. He pointed out that the remarkable success of Sweden and Denmark was due to their adoption of systematic and workmanlike methods.

TANK BLEW UP.

Many Lives Lost at Hamburg, Germany.

Twenty-Five Men Disappear in a Mass of Flames.

Hamburg, Dec. 7.—The explosion of two gas tanks on the so-called "kleine gasbrook" on the Elbe front this afternoon was followed by an extensive fire and the loss of many lives. The explosion was due to a leak in a new gasometer. Escaping gas entered the retort house, which it caused in contact with the fire, causing a terrific explosion. A large number of workmen were engaged in rebuilding and enlarging the plant. Twenty-five of the men were employed near the gasometer. They disappeared in a mass of flames, which shot up to a great height.

At a late hour to-night seventeen are missing, and it is almost certain that all of these are dead. Forty men were dangerously injured, of which several cannot recover.
The fire gained rapid headway and threatened the old gasometer, containing 50,000 cubic meters of gas. So intense was the heat and so dangerous their position that the firemen were compelled to withdraw to a safe distance. A terrifying explosion soon occurred and the tower became a mass of flames, which leaped hundreds of feet in the air, sending fragments of glowing coke far and wide over the city and harbor.

The new gasometer, which exploded, was the largest in the world, having a capacity of 200,000 cubic meters. The city appropriated 14,000,000 marks (\$2,000,000) for its construction.

SECOND WIFE.

Nursed Him Back to Health and Will Prosecute.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 7.—John Kenward, who left a wife and child near Prescott, Ont., and married here under an assumed name, and was shot by a detective a month ago while trying to escape after having been arrested on a charge of bigamy, has been prosecuted by Emma Mielke, the second wife. Kenward was supposed at the time of the shooting to be mortally wounded, but is now recovering.
Miss Mielke has visited him almost daily after the shooting and helped to nurse him back to health.
Kenward will be arrested as soon as he is able to leave the hospital.

For twenty-four years Veppo-Groslene has been extensively used for all forms of throat and bronchial troubles. All Druggists.

AT WINNIPEG.

Mayor Evans Has Two Opponents—Six For Board of Control.

Winnipeg, Dec. 7.—Nomination proceedings were very quiet in the city hall to-day. Of seven aldermanic vacancies three were filled by acclamation, and the same result occurred with four vacancies for school trustees.

The present mayor will have two opponents, E. Betsworth and Charles H. Wilkes. The former depends for his support on Socialist and labor element. Wilkes is an estimable citizen of some what advanced years, well known in civic circles. Neither of the opponents of Mayor Evans is taken seriously.

For the board of control there will be a contest which promises to be spirited. In addition to the four present members of the board, there are two other candidates, Thomas Wilson, formerly alderman, and now member of the parks board, and A. W. Puttee, ex-M. P.

TIMES PATTERNS.



A Dainty Dressing Sacque.

No. 8436.—No garment in the woman's wardrobe can approach the dressing sacque in convenience, utility and comfort. A broad collar extending out over the shoulder gives a distinctive air to this one. The back is gathered into the figure and the fullness in front may be confined by a belt or not, just as the wearer decides. Made of French flannel, outing, or for warm weather, China silk, dimity or lawn trimmed as illustrated, it would make a charming and comfortable addition to the wardrobe. The medium size requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material. Pattern cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure.

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Lines for Intercolonial

Mr. Graham Asking For Authority to Lease Them.

Dismissed Employees and the Provident Fund.

Another Complaint Made Against United States Officials.

Ottawa, Dec. 7.—The policy of developing the Intercolonial Railway along the lines of the greatest economy and efficiency was carried a step farther in the House of Commons to-day by the granting of authority to the Minister of Railways to enter into negotiations for the lease of branch lines connecting with the Government road. Incidentally an answer was supplied to rumors, recently renewed that there was a possibility of the Intercolonial being alienated. Hon. Mr. Graham's bill, which was read a second time and passed through the committee stage, provides that the Government may take power to lease such lines as connect with the Intercolonial on the report of the Board of Management that the lines would be of benefit. In order to safeguard the public interests it is provided that no line shall be leased unless the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways reports that it is in good order, and in a safe condition for operation, and that no lease shall be binding until it has been approved by Parliament.

OPPOSITION SUSPICIOUS.
Several members of the Opposition seemed to entertain suspicions that there was something behind the bill not yet disclosed, and there were demands by Messrs. Borden, Foster and Henderson for more information. Dr. Black thought there was room for more light.

Hon. Mr. Graham assured the House that the sole object of the bill was to do the best thing possible for the Government railway.

Hon. John Haggart and Mr. Crockett thought it was not necessary to pass an act authorizing the Government to lease branch lines, but this line of criticism did not meet with the favor of Mr. Borden, who declared that he fully approved of the desire of the Minister of Railways to obtain Parliament's authority for the step proposed.

Colonel Talbot was opposed to the purchase or lease of any branch lines.

HON. MR. FIELDING'S OPINION.
Hon. Mr. Fielding regarded the bill as one of the most moderate and reasonable ever submitted to Parliament. It simply asserted a principle that where branch lines connected with a large and important system it was advisable in the interests of economy and efficiency that they should be consolidated.

Messrs. E. M. Macdonald and Nesbitt supported the bill, the former pointing out that a vast stretch of territory in the Maritime Provinces was served not directly by the I. C. R., but by some fifteen or sixteen branch lines.

Mr. Rhodes favored the bill on the ground that feeders were badly needed in the Maritime Provinces, where shippers had frequently to pay two and three freights.

Hon. Mr. Graham assured Dr. Black that there was nothing in the bill to preclude the negotiations for a lease of the Dominion Atlantic.

Mr. W. F. Maclean regarded the bill

as an extension of the principle of public ownership, and as an assurance that there was nothing in the rumors that the Government contemplated giving up the Intercolonial.

After further discussion the bill was given a second reading, passed through committee, and now stands for third reading.

THE DISMISSED EMPLOYEES.
One of the results of the change in the management of the Intercolonial was the dismissal of a number of employees who had nearly completed the fifteen years' service necessary to entitle them to the benefits of the provident fund.

The Minister of Railways recognized that in the circumstances an injustice would be committed if the men, dismissed through no fault of their own, were deprived of the benefits almost within their reach, so he introduced a bill to amend the provident fund act by reducing the limit of service qualifying for superannuation from fifteen years to ten years, to meet the cases referred to. The Minister of Railways moved the second reading of this bill this afternoon.

CROWN SHOULD BE SUPREME.

In the course of the discussion an interesting point was raised by Mr. E. M. Macdonald, who declared that he did not approve of the principle of having the differences between the Intercolonial management and the employees adjusted by a Board of Conciliation, as it involved the introduction of a new principle of administration, and he thought had one. It would take a good deal to convince him that the Crown should allow anyone to intervene in a difference between the King and his employees. He held that the Crown should settle the differences and retain the authority to deal with its employees as it saw fit.

Mr. R. L. Borden regarded the point raised as a rather serious one.

SIR WILFRID LAURIE'S REPLY.
Sir Wilfrid Laurie submitted that if the Lemoine act applied to other railroads it was only reasonable that the Government should make use of it in the case of its own railroads. If the act did not apply to the Government railroads there was nothing to prevent the men on the Intercolonial from going out on strike without warning.

Mr. Macdonald pointed out that there had never been a strike of Intercolonial employees, and he did not think there was any danger of one; in any event the Lemoine act specifically stated that its provisions did not apply to Government undertakings.

The bill was put through committee and stands for third reading.

S. S. OFFICIALS AGAIN.
The high-handed action of the United States officials in their dealings with British subjects crossing the boundary line was the subject of a complaint by Mr. Schaffner. He referred particularly to the case of a minister, Rev. T. Davidson, of Belfast, who while on his way home from Winnipeg via the United States was stopped at the boundary and sent back to Winnipeg to obtain proof that he was not an undesirable immigrant. Mr. Schaffner thought such indignities should not be tolerated.

Hon. Frank Oliver pointed out that the Government had no jurisdiction over United States officials.

Mr. Foster thought the matter ought not to be treated lightly. There had been other complaints of a similar character.

Sir Wilfrid Laurie said he was under the impression that representations had been made to the United States Government in regard to former complaints, but he would look into the matter.

STEAMER RELEASED.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Dec. 7.—The steamer Winnipeg has been released by the tug General from the shore near Point Aux Pins, where she stranded on Sunday.

Fainting at the sight of blood, Harry T. Simms, junior in Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, fell to the floor in a hospital clinic late yesterday, sustaining a fracture of the skull, and died on the operating table at which a few moments before he had been an assistant.

SPEECHES BY CANADIANS.

New York Canadian Society Hears Striking Addresses.

Annexation a Dead Issue, Says Mr. Justice Riddell.

Dr. J. A. Macdonald's Message in U. S. to Canadians.

New York, Dec. 7.—Three hundred were present at Delmonico's to-night for the thirteenth annual dinner of the Canadian Society of New York. Mr. J. J. McPhee presided, and with him at the guest table were Governor Prouty, of Vermont; the British Consul-General, Walter Courtenay Bennett; ex-Judge Alton B. Parker; Dr. J. A. Macdonald, Toronto; E. Fabre Surveyer, President of the Canadian Club of Montreal, and Rev. Anthony H. Evans, President of the St. David's Society.

Mr. Justice Riddell and Dr. J. A. Macdonald were the speakers of the evening, both delivered addresses breathing loyalty to Canada, faith in her future, and the determination of Canada to remain in the Empire. Both also expressed the hope that Canada's relations with the United States would continue to remain harmonious.

MR. JUSTICE RIDDELL.

Mr. Justice Riddell, of Toronto, said in part: "I feel highly honored indeed in that I have been asked by this society to respond to this toast of 'Canada.' Within the period of one generation of men Canada has arisen from the state of lethargy in which too long she has sunk asleep. With her proud face set, she has forced her way onward and upward to a place amid the nations of the earth—a sister not unworthy to stand by the side of her older and stronger and richer brother to the south.

"Canada has been built up largely without the assistance of any other people. She owes practically everything to herself except that greatest blessing of all—peace. In material wealth Canada's future is secure—her forests and mines and plains must of necessity make her rich if but her career be not checked by some external force—and that I do not dread.

"Until within a very few years there did exist amongst us a number of citizens who held the view that it was the manifest destiny of Canada to become part of the great Union of States. With the exception of a very few indeed—and in the open with the exception of one man, who is not a Canadian by birth at least—such a feeling does not now exist.

"There is no fear or hope—(put it each one as he will)—that Canada will ever form part of this American Union—there must be two great English-speaking nations upon this continent. I am assuming, as, indeed, the contrary is to me inconceivable, that the nation which showed the world an example of self-abnegation in the case of Cuba may be trusted to grasp a territory occupied by those who will not freely and gladly receive it, or force an unwilling people to unite their destinies with those of the Union. Nor do I think that ever will we cease to belong to the British Empire.

"But we cling to British connection with a sincere affection and a whole heart. The tie which binds us is not simply the legal and constitutional bond, but also the heartfelt conviction that there exists no single agency for good in the world at the present time greater than the British Empire. She stands in the very forefront in the struggle for right and freedom. I do not believe the tremendous influence for good wielded by this union—Portsmouth and Pekin and Cuba can speak—and I look forward to the union increasing her already great international power, and taking her rightful place in the politics of the world.

"The future of Canada is indissolubly united with that of Britain, and the patriot's eye must ever turn in her direction.

"Her desire and her dearest aim is peace—by and in peace she must gain in wealth and in power. She may well dread war. Dread not with us the fear—that she never felt and cannot feel—but with a well-grounded anticipation of loss in treasure and in blood. War cannot increase—it may diminish—her prestige, and every possible motive exists why she should do all in her power to avoid war.

DR. J. A. MACDONALD.

"The Empire" was the toast to which Dr. J. A. Macdonald responded. The mention of that word "Empire," Dr. Macdonald said, touched a chord whose vibrations went far back through all the centuries of modern history. Its keynote sounded through more than a thousand years of human progress. He would not be a true Canadian citizen who lived under the Union Jack, was unmindful of the significance of that emblem and affected to forget the land that gave him birth. He would best prove the worth of his British blood by rendering true service of citizenship in the American republic.

"Gentlemen, I submit that that invisible flame of honor and justice and the love of freedom burns as brilliantly, as steadily, in the life of Britain to-day as at any time in the thousand years of her national history. That apparent confusion and that diminished cry which to superficial onlookers seem the sure signs of inward decay are indeed but the travail-marks of a new birth. The struggle which we witness from afar and which our American experience may not help us to comprehend, is the three, not of death, but of life. For as that great crown of being sloughed off, new institutions that have served their day and are now a burden are being removed or left behind. In our own generation we will have seen that most marvelous thing—the political, industrial, economic and social remaking of a nation. And the glory of the second house shall be greater than the glory of the first.

"For, sir, that is the meaning of the struggle in Britain. It is the struggle of common rights against special privilege. It is the many against the few.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. CATARRH POWDER.
Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the inflamed, cleans the eye passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. No more sneezing. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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FOOLISHNESS.

Officials Refused Entry Into U. S. to Those Entitled.

Immigration Officials Exercise No Discretion in West.

Winnipeg, Dec. 7.—The climax of a large number of irritating cases in which the local staff of United States immigration officials have refused in a most autocratic manner to permit persons clearly entitled to pass into the United States through this gateway, occurred last night, when Harry Steen, a 13-year-old boy, who had been hurriedly brought to the St. Boniface Hospital from Lancaster, Minn., was refused permission to return to his home.

The child was brought to the city by his mother to undergo a delicate operation. The latter returned to Lancaster, which is ten miles south of the boundary. The boy is a native American. When the child recovered sufficiently to be taken home a hospital sister accompanied him. At the depot the immigration agents refused to permit him to depart. He could not go unless some adult would swear he was an American citizen. None could be found to do that, so the boy was held until some higher authority raised a row across the border, and he was then hurriedly permitted to depart.

Today L. A. Livingston, ledger-keeper in the Traders Bank, started to Florida. He had a return trip ticket and \$1,200 in his pocket. He has lived here two years and came here from Ireland. He was peremptorily refused admission without explanation.

Last week Rev. A. Davidson, pastor of Lynn Memorial Church, of Dublin, en route across the continent, left Winnipeg for St. Paul. He was turned back at the border to stand an examination at Winnipeg.

John S. Toy, a wealthy representative of a great Edinburgh firm, with \$1,000 in his pocket and gilt-edged credentials, left Winnipeg for St. Paul. At the border he was refused admission and sent back to Winnipeg to stand an examination. This case has been taken up with the Home Office as a most aggravated one.

While there is much trouble of this kind at Western ports of entry, at Winnipeg it is of daily occurrence. The American Association is investigating the situation here. It is asserted that the local office is the worst conducted in Canada. Consul-General Jones is powerless to interfere in the Immigration Department.

BUNIONS NO JOKE.
Not to the man who has to move about, but a slight application of "Putnam's" softens the thickest skin, and cures the bunion quickly. Just as good for warts, lumps, and callouses is Putnam's Painless Cora Extractor. Use no other.

Homely girls are generally clever, but most girls prefer not to be clever at the price.

Money burns a hole in a man's pocket and in a woman's—er—hosiery.