

g a Government s Issues"

Daily Mail, Ind.)
and a good many people will regard
it as a victory.
The popularity of the government
candidate in bringing the constituency
to the polls. Further than this it might be
said, however, that there was no sentiment
y. Organization, aided though it be by
by against an opposing current of feel-
ing to indicate that Chateaugay was an
in the impressions which the respect-
the government will indulge in an essay
by the return, while the Liberal party
confidence to a much greater degree than
that a by-election is not a general elec-
tion, the organizing genius of Hon. Robert
it powerless in the hour. The Lib-
the light of the election figures may not
an asset.

The Liberal party with its present policies
as they have now to contend with. They
are one-sided, and the cost of liv-
ing is so high that the Liberal party
to hold its own thinking ahead, but
not.

is issues. That is the reason why an
open discussion of them. The country has
not.

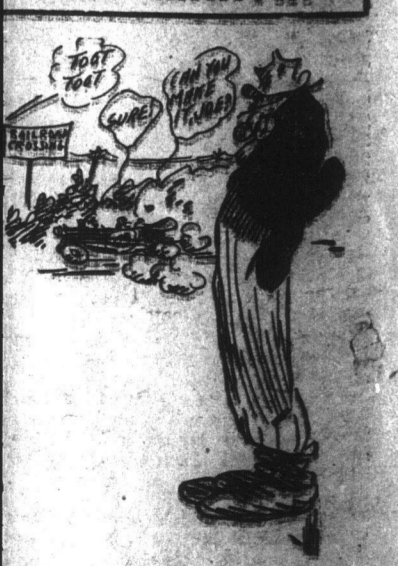
The first work accomplished after the
Union of Canadian Municipalities was
established in 1901 as a necessary pre-
ludic movement, and pointed out that
the charter which the legislature, "uncon-
sidered purveyors of public rights, and
property by means of crooked statutes,"
and their henchmen who dishonored the
legal profession for gain, at that time
regarded all municipalities as they were
and treated the struggle of the people
with hilarious contempt.

Continuing, he said:
The Union of New Brunswick Municipal-
ities was founded in 1906 by that invalu-
able gentleman, Mr. F. W. W. Doane,
city engineer of Halifax, from whom no
man is held in higher esteem by mu-
nicipal circles from one end of Canada
to the other. That union is considered
one of the best conducted and most
solid of all. With men like Doane, Rob-
ert McMillan, they are bound to do
brilliant work.

It is usually thought that in an old
conservative province they perhaps have
peculiar difficulties to contend with in
introducing new legislation. But the
methods for which things are already pretty
well done there is some tendency to re-
fuse to seek improvements. A need so
further than their magnificent con-
vention report for 1914 to prove that
they are putting that so-called "old
conservative" province in the forefront
of Canadian progress, formal notice that
they have brought about the passage of
a Town Planning Act, a Tenement Act,
a Street Free Act, a Public Utility
Commission Act, and even an act to re-
vitalize industrial opportunities and gen-
eral trade, and are preparing an in-
telligently awaited set of standard town
by-laws. If I had been asked without
knowing, why the province had produced
this sort of legislation, I would have
answered "Saskatchewan" for all idea
of an "effect" has been shown to the
eyes of the people of so much progress
in the fact that the other provincial
unions, which have wisely
cultivated friendly relations with the
legislature, as appears by its printing
its proceedings, and accepting their sug-
gestions.

Founded in 1907,
The Union of New Brunswick Municipal-
ities was founded on the 10th of
February, 1907, at St. John, by a re-
spective group headed by the then
mayor, Edward Sears, of St. John. The
names were well known in mu-
nicipal life. J. S. Doane, city engineer
of St. John; Dr. McMillan, mayor of
Fredericton, and last but not least, Mr. J. W.
Doane, city clerk of Fredericton, one
of the most valued members of the
union, and who last year was its
honorary president. For four years he
has been the guiding hand of the New
Brunswick Union, and has spent much
of his valuable time and effort not only
in keeping its affairs in order, but in
personally protecting the municipalities
from dangerous legislation. The union,
like its sisters, wisely sought and
won the sympathy of the legislature
and of the government, and has from
the first been a recognized factor in all
legislation in any way affecting mu-
nicipal affairs. It has prevented encroach-
ments on streets and civic franchises,
has pushed persistently for good high-
ways, interprovincial trunk roads, im-
provement in the public health laws, a
complete public health department, and
various other reforms. It has obtained
improved municipal statutes, and a town
planning act, and it understands well
the government for a provincial mu-
nicipal department. It has also dissemi-
nated life, progress and information into
the administration of the municipali-
ties of the province, and has caused
them to adopt and speak of with pride,
such special achievements as the uni-
formity of the city of St. John, and
the commission government of St. John,
both of which are regarded

ABE MARTIN



No matter how well a feller is doing
a wife is allus figuring on how much
he could save if he'd quit smokin'.
If he often goes to the water hole
if the folks that owe him are still
in the

AGRICULTURE

Some Important Poultry Diseases—Prevention the Import-
ant Thing—When it is Better to Kill Ailing Birds.

A sick hen is a poor investment! A
hospital for poultry is almost a neces-
sity. By that we mean a room contain-
ing a few feet of floor space where sick
birds may be separated from the healthy
ones. No difference what attempts are
made at treatment the sick bird should
be removed at once. A diseased fowl
endangers the health of every member
of the flock. If some sort of hospital
cannot be maintained it is better to kill
the ailing one at once. It never pays to
do much fussing with a sick hen, any-
way for they seldom become profitable after-
wards and the time spent may be worth
more than the fowl.

Prevention is the important thing in
dealing with disease. Starting with
healthy birds a flock may be built up
strong, healthy and efficient; but to do
so the keeper must watch. Dirt is the
great enemy with which the poultry
keeper must contend. Some poultry
houses, we have seen, with manure,
feathers and partially decayed vege-
tables and meat scattered promiscuously
around are "hot" places in a very strict
sense of the word. No poultryman
can succeed unless he keeps his house
clean, free from vermin and refuse, well
ventilated and dry.

Some of the diseases common on many
poultry farms are here enumerated.
Roup.

The disease called "roup" by poul-
trymen is a contagious catarrh closely
resembling the more malignant forms of
influenza in the larger animals and in
man. It attacks principally the mem-
branes lining the eye, the sacs below
the eye, the nostrils, the larynx and the
trachea. It is attended with high fever
and is very contagious.
The symptoms first seen are very sim-
ilar to those of an ordinary cold, but
these are more fever, dullness and pro-
stration. The discharge from the nasal
opening is at first thin and watery, but
in two or three days becomes thick and
obstructs the breathing. The eyes be-
come swollen, held closed most of the
time, and may be completely closed by
accumulated secretion. The bird sneezes
and shakes its head in its efforts to
free the air passages from the thick
mucus. The head is diminished and
the birds sit with their heads drawn in
wings drooping, and having a general
appearance of depression and illness.

It is usually thought that in an old
conservative province they perhaps have
peculiar difficulties to contend with in
introducing new legislation. But the
methods for which things are already pretty
well done there is some tendency to re-
fuse to seek improvements. A need so
further than their magnificent con-
vention report for 1914 to prove that
they are putting that so-called "old
conservative" province in the forefront
of Canadian progress, formal notice that
they have brought about the passage of
a Town Planning Act, a Tenement Act,
a Street Free Act, a Public Utility
Commission Act, and even an act to re-
vitalize industrial opportunities and gen-
eral trade, and are preparing an in-
telligently awaited set of standard town
by-laws. If I had been asked without
knowing, why the province had produced
this sort of legislation, I would have
answered "Saskatchewan" for all idea
of an "effect" has been shown to the
eyes of the people of so much progress
in the fact that the other provincial
unions, which have wisely
cultivated friendly relations with the
legislature, as appears by its printing
its proceedings, and accepting their sug-
gestions.

Gapes.
Gapes is a disease of chickens which
develops during the first few weeks of
their lives and is made evident by fre-
quent gaping. It is caused by a para-
sitic worm which attaches itself to the
internal surface of the windpipe, such
holes in the mucous membrane, and
obstructs the passage to such an extent
as to interfere seriously with the breath-
ing. Sometimes so many worms accumu-
late in the windpipe that breathing be-
comes impossible and the chick dies
from suffocation.

The worm which causes this disease
is sometimes called the red worm be-
cause of its color. It is a small, round
worm, about the size of a pin, and is
found in the crop of the bird. It is
not so firmly grown together that they
cannot be separated without tearing
the tissue. Large numbers of eggs
and worms themselves are thrown up
by the chick in coughing, perhaps in
the drinking water or on the ground,
which is spread.

The eggs of this worm live for a long
time in the soil and are sometimes taken
into the digestive tube of earth worms.
In badly infected ground a considerable
proportion of the earth worms may, if
eaten, be capable of causing the disease
in chicks.

Affected birds cough or sneeze
with an abrupt, violent effort, and a
more or less labored effort. During the
first few days the appetite is ravenous,
in spite of the fact that the bird becomes
thin, and later emaciated.
The worm may be extracted by any
one of a number of simple extractors
in common use. A fairly good extrac-
tor may be made by taking a hole from
a horse's tail, bending it in the shape
of a hook, and twisting the two ends to-
gether to form a loop. This extractor is
inserted into the windpipe of the chick,
turned one or more times, and with-
drawn at once. By repeated endeavor all
the worms may be removed. Recently
good results have been reported from
injecting drinking water with fifteen
grains of salicylic acid to the quart of
water.

Crop Roup.

This is an overestimated and paral-
yzed condition of the crop, generally
caused by overfeeding or by swallowing
coarse material, and is a very danger-
ous disease. The crop becomes much dis-
tended, and the bird is unable to eat.
If permitted to continue, the condi-
tion becomes aggravated, the breathing
difficult, and death may result.
The contents of the crop may some-
times be removed by forcing the fowl
then massaging the lower part of the
gullet repeatedly. Very often the con-
tents of the crop is much softened and
may be pressed toward the head, and
removed.

If this plan of treatment is not suc-
cessful, the crop must be opened with
a sharp knife and the contents removed
through the opening. The crop should
be washed out with clean water, and
the opening closed by use of needle
and silk thread.
While dangerous in small chicks it
probably the most common poultry dis-
ease. Investigation has shown that one
common cause of the disease is a bac-
terium called Bacterium pullorum. This
often attacks hens and the eggs that they
lay. Such eggs produce chicks which
have the germs of the disease within
them when they are hatched.
The symptoms are so common that
they need no description. The termina-
tion is usually death.

Treatment is not practical and of lit-
tle use. Clean buttermilk is as good as
anything. Chicks hatched from healthy
eggs, in sanitary quarters, are seldom
or never attacked.

SOME GOOD ADVICE REGARD-
ING THE SELECTION OF
SEED CORN.

No crop has been longer in cultiva-
tion in America than corn, yet it has
been only of recent date that corn has
been much improved by systematic se-
lection and breeding. Modern investi-
gation has shown that the yield of corn

may be much increased; the composition
of the grain greatly changed; better and
hardier varieties created and the truth
established that corn is decidedly plas-
tic in the hands of man and that great
improvement is still possible when en-
ergy is rightly directed. Next to the
better cultivation of the soil there is no
factor stronger in increasing the yield
than that of judicious seed selection.
Seed selection does not mean the prom-
iscuous trying out of new varieties.
Such procedure is not capable of im-
provement through seed selection and
keeps one always back at the begin-
ning. If the grower has not a variety of
worth then of course he must secure it,
and having done so, the true work of
seed selection really begins.

It has been shown that the best seed
corn for any one locality is that par-
ticular seed that has been grown there
for many years, other things being
equal. This is true of many species be-
side corn. In obtaining a variety from
a distance, perhaps from a very differ-
ent latitude, its standard of selection
is likely to be impaired and satisfactory
results delayed until the variety, after
two or three years of growth under the
new environment, has become acclima-
ted.

The results obtained at different in-
stitutions teach some interesting lessons
in this respect. In 1904 the Corn Cam-
paign board of agriculture obtained from
the Illinois experiment station seed of
Leaming corn, one of the best varieties
grown in Illinois, but under North Caro-
lina conditions this corn ranked last in
a test of thirteen varieties. A test of
this kind on a larger scale is reported by
the Arkansas experiment station. Sam-
ples of seed corn were obtained from
eighteen different states in 1908 and
twenty in 1909, and planted in compar-
ative plots. Eleven varieties, including
such well-known sorts as Leaming,
Golden Bantam, Golden Dent, Early
Mammoth and White Dent were com-
pared. The difference between yields of
the same variety from different sources
in the same latitude was sometimes
greater than the average difference be-
tween varieties from different latitudes.
The yields from northern-grown seed of
Golden Dent varied from 15.8 to 46.8
bushels per acre.

In obtaining seed corn from other than
reputable sources it is preferable to secure
it in the ear because in this form it can
be judged and all ears not suited for
seed may be discarded, while if it is
shelled no such selection can be made.

The selection of seed corn by the
farmer from his own crop is usually ac-
complished in three different ways:
First by going into the field before the
cobs are shelled and selecting the ears with
desirable characteristics; second, by select-
ing the ears while harvesting; and third,
by picking out the seed after the corn
has been shelled and put in the crib.
The first of the three methods is
preferable, because the work is better
performed when the special and only
selection is the selection of the ear, and
when the entire plant and not only the
ear can be taken into account.

It is always well to save many more
ears for seed than you intend to plant,
and when all the ears are before you
make final selection for seed. One ear
should be picked as a standard and then
all the other ears selected made to com-
pare, as near as may be, to the stand-
ard.

Of course this is not possible unless
the grower has a clear cut conception of
what a standard ear of seed corn should
be like. These characteristics are outlined by
the Missouri experiment station as
follows: The principal object in
view is the production of the greatest
quantity of kernels, and all the charac-
ters of the plant should tend in that di-
rection. The shape of the cob should
allow of the greatest number of large
and uniform kernels. The ear which
most nearly conforms to these require-
ments is cylindrical or varies only
slightly from the cylindrical form, and
is about ten inches in length and 7.5
inches in circumference, the proportion
of length to circumference being as 4 to
3.

The buds and tips of the ear should
be well filled out with kernels and the
rows of kernels as well as the kernels
in the rows should be firmly pressed to-
gether, so that the ear is rigid and com-
pact. The grain should count from 80
to 90 per cent. of the ear by weight.
The kernels should be wedge shaped,
with straight edges, leaving no space
between the rows of the kernels, and
this making the whole grain favor-
able around the ear compact.

It has also been shown that other than
no planter can do its best work when
grains of varying sizes are used. To
secure kernels of uniform size it is some-
times necessary to discard the tips and
buds of the ears and to use for seed
the uniform kernels of the middle of the
ear.

There can be no question that seed
selection pays. The writer has seen
some marked examples of this year.
One farm demonstrator who has been
practising seed corn selection for a num-
ber of years was the first to put native
sweet corn on the Portland market. He
commenced with a common sort of
Cory and has reached the top of the ladder
in seven years.

E. M. STRAIGHT.

THE BEST LINIMENT

ON PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

Gambault's

Caustic Balsam

IT HAS NO EQUAL

For all the most
common ailments of the
human body, this
balm is a sure remedy.

It is a sure remedy
for all the most
common ailments of the
human body.

It is a sure remedy
for all the most
common ailments of the
human body.

It is a sure remedy
for all the most
common ailments of the
human body.

It is a sure remedy
for all the most
common ailments of the
human body.

It is a sure remedy
for all the most
common ailments of the
human body.

PRINCE ARTHUR WEDS DUCHESS OF FIFE

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT AND HIS BRIDE, THE DUCHESS OF FIFE.



PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT AND HIS BRIDE, THE DUCHESS OF FIFE.

Royalty in Force at the Ceremony—Lady Guests Glittered
With Diamonds and Pearls—A Simple Ceremony—Great
Array of Presents—Duke of Connaught, Duchess and
Princess Patricia Sail for Canada Tomorrow.

London, Oct. 14.—Prince Arthur of
Connaught, Governor-General of Canada,
and Princess Alexandra Victoria, Duch-
ess of Fife, eldest daughter of Louis-
Philip, King of the Belgians, were to-
day made husband and wife in the
great chapel of St. James Palace, where
both of them were baptised.

There was room for fewer than 900 in
the simple, though daintily decorated
chapel, but not since the coronation of
King George had there been such a
gathering of royalties and notable per-
sonages as on this occasion.

Besides King George, Queen Mary,
Queen Mother Alexandra, the King and
Queen of Norway and other royal re-
latives to the number of a score or more
the congregation consisted of members of
the diplomatic corps, the British cabinet,
and all of the royal households, and a
large contingent of persons who had been
especially honored.

Wealth of Diamonds.
The chapel in fact glittered with dia-
monds and pearls, almost every woman
present wearing a tiara and necklace
such of great value. Lord and Lady
Lithgow, Mount Royal and Lord
and Lady Mount Stephen, were among
the very few to whom invitations had
been issued.

The bride, who entered the chapel be-
hind King George and her mother, looked
charming in a dainty dress of white
chiffon, adorned with pearls and
diamonds, and wearing with exquisite
simplicity a lace of which the
bride veil also was made.

Much admiration was expressed at the
appearance of the five bridesmaids—
Princess Mary, daughter of the king and
queen; Princess Maud, only sister of the
bride; Princess Victoria and Princess
Alexandra of Teck, daughters of the Duke
and Duchess of Devonshire; and Princess
Mary, the little daughter of Prince and
Princess Alexandra of Teck. Their
trains were made of shell pink tulle,
trimmed with lace, and they carried
beautiful bouquets of carnations and lilies,
the same flowers as decorated the
chapel.

The groom was Prince John, the king's
youngest son; and Prince Olaf of Nor-
way, whom everybody in the British
isles adores.

Prince Arthur wore his uniform as a
captain of the Royal Scots Greys, with
its breeches and sword, and a high
skin bushy and all the men among his
relatives also wore military uni-
forms covered with decorations.

The king was dressed as a field marshal.
The queen and other ladies were in
beautiful costumes dazzling with jewels.
The ceremony was extremely simple.
It was performed by the Archbishop of
Canterbury, assisted by a short address, in
which he pointed out that, while only a
few had been able to assist at the cere-
mony, millions of Britons all over the
world joined in rejoicing at the marriage
of an English prince and princess.

The first part of the honeymoon is to
be spent at Sandwich Bay, on the south-
west coast of England.

Some of the Presents.
Presents have been showered upon the
Duchess in Fife said, Prince Arthur
They include jewels in abundance, gold
and silver plate, and ancient and mod-
ern furniture. One estimate places the
value at \$100,000. Lord Strathmore's gift
is an automobile.

Hundreds of gifts are now laid out in
the Queen Anne chamber in the centre
of which stands a wedding cake six feet
high, made by the king's chef at Buck-
ingham Palace.

The prince, whom the king appointed
knight of the Garter, made a tour of
the treasury and selected a short address, in
which he pointed out that, while only a
few had been able to assist at the cere-
mony, millions of Britons all over the
world joined in rejoicing at the marriage
of an English prince and princess.

The first part of the honeymoon is to
be spent at Sandwich Bay, on the south-
west coast of England.

Some of the Presents.
Presents have been showered upon the
Duchess in Fife said, Prince Arthur
They include jewels in abundance, gold
and silver plate, and ancient and mod-
ern furniture. One estimate places the
value at \$100,000. Lord Strathmore's gift
is an automobile.

Hundreds of gifts are now laid out in
the Queen Anne chamber in the centre
of which stands a wedding cake six feet
high, made by the king's chef at Buck-
ingham Palace.

The prince, whom the king appointed
knight of the Garter, made a tour of
the treasury and selected a short address, in
which he pointed out that, while only a
few had been able to assist at the cere-
mony, millions of Britons all over the
world joined in rejoicing at the marriage
of an English prince and princess.

The first part of the honeymoon is to
be spent at Sandwich Bay, on the south-
west coast of England.

Some of the Presents.
Presents have been showered upon the
Duchess in Fife said, Prince Arthur
They include jewels in abundance, gold
and silver plate, and ancient and mod-
ern furniture. One estimate places the
value at \$100,000. Lord Strathmore's gift
is an automobile.

BUMPER CROP OF GRAIN IN CANADA

Ottawa, Oct. 14.—A bulletin issued
yesterday by the Census and Statistics
office of the Department of Trade and
Commerce gives a provisional estimate
of the yield of the principal grain crops
and also the average quality of these
crops at harvest time.

During the month ended September
30, ideal weather for the ingathering of
the grain crops prevailed over all Can-
ada. In the greater part of Ontario
and in the western provinces harvesting
operations were well completed by the
middle of September, and only in parts
of Quebec and the maritime provinces,
where the spring opened later, was har-
vesting carried on during the latter end
of the month.

The estimates given a month ago are
slightly greater than those now issued,
which may be presumed to be based
more or less on results of threshing. The
final estimates, based altogether on
threshing results and calculated on cor-
rected areas, will be issued as usual on
December 15.

The Wheat Crop.
For spring wheat, the estimate for the
end of September is 188,438,000 bushels,
as compared with 182,840,000 bushels
last year, an increase of 5,598,000 bushels,
or 3.05 per cent. The yield per acre for
1913 is 19.17, as against 18.99,
000 bushels last year, and 18.46,000
bushels in the preliminary estimate this
year.

The total estimated wheat production
this year is therefore 207,578,000 bush-
els, as against 199,890,000 bushels last
year, an increase of 7,688,000 bushels, or
3.84 per cent. The yield per acre for
1913 is 19.17, as against 18.99,
000 bushels last year, and 18.46,000
bushels in the preliminary estimate this
year.

Big Increase in Oats.
Oats show a total yield of 891,418,000
bushels, as compared with 861,738,000
bushels, an average yield of 40.57
bushels per acre, and an average yield of 31-
10 bushels in 1912.

Barley gives an estimated total yield
of 44,846,000 bushels, and an average
of 31.8 bushels an acre, as compared with
40,144,000 bushels and an average of 31-
10 bushels in 1912.

For this year the total production of
rye is 4,559,000 bushels, of peas, 8,976-
000 bushels, of buckwheat, 7,000,000
bushels, of flax, 14,018,000 bushels, of
mixed grains, 17,178,000 bushels; of corn
for husking, 14,086,000 bushels; of beans,
2,000,000 bushels; as compared with a
total yield last year for rye of 4,840,000
bushels; for peas of 8,776,000 bushels;
for buckwheat of 10,196,000 bushels; for
mixed grains, of 17,029,000 bushels; for
corn for husking, of 16,589,000 bushels;
for beans, of 1,940,800 bushels.

For the three northwest provinces the
total yield of spring wheat is estimated
at 168,892,000 bushels; of fall wheat at
5,864,000 bushels; of oats at 239,288,000
bushels; of barley at 27,904,000 bush-
els; of rye at 686,000 bushels; of flax,
at 14,908,000 bushels.

The average quality of these crops
measured upon a per cent basis of 100
as representing grain wellheaded, well-
filled, well-saved, and unaffected to any
appreciable extent by frost, rust, etc., is
as follows:

Spring wheat, 89.17; oats, 80.89; barley
88.23; rye, 85.41; peas, 81.71; beans,
78.81; buckwheat, 78.40; mixed grains,
80.50; flax, 82.68; corn for husking, 75-
16. Of these, wheat, oats, barley, and
rye are above the average quality for
either of the two last years.

The potato and root crops continue
to show good figures, as representing
average condition during growth. The
conditions of potatoes is 88.59; turnips,
82.82; mangolds, 88.54; sugar beets, 82-
68.

Send your Raw
FURS to
John Hallam

FREE
HALLAM'S TRAPPER'S GUIDE

We will mail
you a copy free
if you send us
your Name
and Address

Your EATON Catalogue
Offers Splendid Values

ALMOST two months ago we mailed many thousands of these books. In our previous announcement
we said that this was the best of all EATON Catalogues. We are more convinced than ever that it
is all we claim for it. Our chief concern is, however, that all who are interested in what's new and
best in merchandise should not by any chance or mistake be without its helpful influence. To be more
explicit, "Has your copy reached you?" If not, be good enough to send us your name and address
now (and this invitation includes those who for any reason have not now a copy).

IF space would permit we could give you wondrous facts concerning this Catalogue. We could fill
column after column telling you about the untiring efforts put forth to make this a book worthy of your
consideration. How that we secure the world's best merchandise through our buying offices abroad—
advantageously to ourselves and in like manner helpful and economical to you. Also, our own spacious
factories give us of their best, and this means more economy to all of us because of the elimination of
middlemen's profits. Consider all of this as you turn the pages of your catalogue. We would not care
to endanger our reputation or take any chance whatever of misrepresentation by listing any article therein
that is unworthy. Each and every purchase, large or small, is accompanied with this assurance:

THE EATON GUARANTEE
"GOODS SATISFACTORY OR MONEY RE-
FUNDED INCLUDING SHIPPING CHARGES."

NO EXCEPTIONS

WE trust that you will give our catalogue an opportunity to be of service. Throughout its three
hundred and more pages it lists articles of daily use. Further, it offers to your attention many home
helps and labor-saving appliances that should be in use in every home. Each and every page has of
itself interests for some member of the family, and so it is really a buying guide that should be
referred to at all times when occasion demands. Let it be so with you, and rest assured that we will
do our utmost to not only offer you dependable merchandise, economically priced, but to give you a
service that is satisfactory.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

WHY NOT USE
IT REGULARLY

NO TRUTH IN YARN
THAT SIR WILFRID
WILL RETIRE

Ottawa, Oct. 14.—A rumour current to-
day that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was con-
templating retirement from the opposi-
tion leadership, brought out a denial
from Liberal headquarters, where it was
stated he had no such intentions.