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Semi-Weekly Telegraph
and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 2, 1911.

THE LAURIER MEETING

If in a political campaign any event ever clearly pressed victory it was the demonstration of Monday and the Laurier meeting of Monday night. Not only St. John, but numerous delegations from the whole province of New Brunswick, greeted the great Liberal chieftain in the streets of this city Monday, and in the Victoria rink where more than 7,000 cheering and flag-waving people proclaimed their confidence in the triumphant Liberal leader.

Those who have followed political events in this city and in this province for a generation past will not hesitate to proclaim that the events of Monday were the most enthusiastic and significant in the history of the Liberal party here. From the moment Sir Wilfrid Laurier arrived in St. John at noon Monday until he reached his hotel, weary but smiling after the series of ovations which met him everywhere, the proceedings of the day were of a character so successful and so conspicuously happy that they must lend a new fighting edge to the Liberal campaign not only in the St. John constituencies but throughout every county in the province.

Space does not permit here this morning a detailed consideration of the statesman-like address of Sir Wilfrid, to which extended space is given in this morning's issue, or to the convincing and important speeches made by the Minister of Public Works and his powerful colleagues, Mr. Lowell. But it must be said, however briefly, that the demonstration in honor of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and those to whose campaign he lends his illustrious aid at this time was in every sense memorable. No one who was fortunate enough to hear Sir Wilfrid speak last evening can have any doubt as to the outcome of the forthcoming election, or could hesitate to say that he saw Canada's Prime Minister at the height of his wonderful powers. Sir Wilfrid spoke for more than an hour, swaying his great audience as well as he carried them over features after features of the issues of the day, and never for an instant did he fail not only to command their attention, but to convince them of the soundness of the views he was enunciating. He answered all of the leading Tory cries, as for instance, that about disloyalty, in true characteristic fashion, manfully, and with a sturdy British-Canadianism that must have been at once entirely pleasing and convincing to every man and woman in the vast audience. Those who heard were reminded again that there is no public man of our day who approaches the stature of the great Liberal leader. His coming here will prove a tremendous inspiration to Liberals in St. John and throughout the province, and will immensely strengthen the already victorious Liberal cause.

Sir Wilfrid goes from here to other points in the Maritime Provinces, and after his auspicious opening here Liberals elsewhere will await his coming with a gleeful pleasure, feeling that there is none who can approach him in eloquence and in statesmanlike power.

His triumph of Monday was shared by Hon. Mr. Pugsley and his colleague, Mr. Lowell, both of whom were received with the most significant enthusiasm. After the events of yesterday and last evening there will be few indeed who can have any doubt about the outcome of the campaign in these constituencies.

matter of awarding the contract is now settled except for the formality of bringing it before his colleagues of the ministry in council, and The Telegraph is fortunate enough this morning to amplify the minister's announcement of last evening by presenting to its readers some detailed information about the great firm which it is now understood will undertake the work.

CHEAPENING BRITISH CONNECTION

The Conservatives in this campaign are subjecting colonial citizenship to suspicion at home and to contempt abroad. Ignorant Americans have made gratuitous reference to our political future, and Canadian Conservative politicians and special interests that are not ignorant have proclaimed to the world that we may be purchased by any chance nation that will offer trade in exchange. They have invoked national extermination rather than fail to safeguard their interests. To invoke British connection when the people want to protect themselves against the signing of the protectionists is to be disloyal to the very heart and spirit of that connection.

No attempt is made to show that the agreement removing restrictions from trade would not be profitable to both countries concerned. One of the leading organs of the "Interests" in Toronto has discovered that it would lead to so much prosperity that we would lose our primitiveness and no longer be attractive to curious tourists! Their argument, then, is that British connection is opposed to the best interests of the country, and is something which the farmer, producer and workingman must continue at great cost to himself. They allege that it can only be kept by maintaining with it a fiscal system which is the exact opposite of that which Britain enjoys—a fiscal system which in the beginning was copied from and fashioned after that of the United States.

This slander was answered long ago by Sir Oliver Mowat, a man who in a very unusual degree enjoyed the respect and confidence of the whole country. He said in a speech delivered in Toronto in 1891: "Do not let anyone make you suppose that loyalty requires any measure which is opposed to the national interests of the country. British connection has never done us any harm; British connection has never stood in the way of the industry of this country; British connection has been an advantage to us, and I believe, will always continue to be an advantage to us. You are my fellow-Britons; you are my fellow-loyalists. Let us take care that in this matter we are not deceived by those who have an object in deceiving us. Let us all take care that we shall not be drawn into the absurdity of considering that reciprocity to a certain extent may be a good thing, may be to our advantage, may confirm the loyalty of our people, may put down all thought of annexation; but that if that is extended a little farther it brings on annexation, brings on anti-British feeling among us. I utterly repudiate that."

The Conservatives at that time were arguing for reciprocity in natural products. They were arguing for a treaty with the United States that would bring the same advantages the present government have secured by an agreement that can be terminated at any time. Sir Oliver Mowat and the Liberal party were pleading for a larger agreement, for a larger treaty that would include manufactured articles as well as natural products. They were accused of disloyalty for doing so, as at present they are accused of disloyalty for advocating what all political leaders in Canada before 1911 regarded as the great thing to be desired for the farmer and consumer. It might be of interest to the Conservatives to be reminded that at that election Mr. Laurier carried the province of Ontario in spite of the cry of disloyalty. When Ontario people were so anxious for the whole lot then they will hardly refuse the half now.

CONDITIONS OF CITIZENSHIP

From that position of leisure, which is the fine flower of others' efforts, the plutocrats of Toronto and Montreal advise the farmers and toilers to continue hiving themselves in mute submission under their great burdens because it is the only way they can be trusted to remain British subjects. This is not exactly the way they express it, but that is the only sensible translation of their language. They argue as though British connection were something which stands in the way of the toiler, the wage-earner and the farmer, damming them to the anxious uncertainty of irregular incomes, limited and uncertain markets and a fiscal policy which Britain herself abhors as an honest man does a pen-and-ink game. Because the flag has done more for these men of leisure than they have ever done for the flag, they say they are frustrated to remain loyal. These children of material plenty alone can understand the requirements of nationality. The stern, unimaginative farmers, lacking their arrogant self-satisfaction, must be kept in bonds by a tariff on they will become free from the tyranny of Britain. Because the farmers toil in the heat, while they recline in a shade that is furnished in plush and velvet the farmers cannot be trusted with larger fiscal freedom!

In their serene and ordered existence, sheltered from the disturbing elements of life, they are good citizens and loyal subjects only so long as they are allowed to collect their toll from the necessities of the poor and the luxuries of the decent. This is the teaching to which Mr. Borden has committed the Conservative party. His message to the farmers, who constitute two-thirds of the people of this country is that British connection will always stand in the way of their industry, that with it they can never have fiscal freedom or economic independence. Only by cultivating habits of renunciation, by

laboring that others may reap the fruit of their labor can they be satisfied with their present citizenship.

The keenest enemy of Britain has never uttered a greater slander against the aims and ideals of her empire. Citizenship in the empire does not mean restricted trade routes and the industrial subservience of the many to the few. The empire does not rest upon tariffs. Lord Rosebery, a greater Imperialist than was ever Mr. Borden, said two years ago: "If I speak with great respect of our self-governing Colonies, and I don't criticize their tariffs, which, from their point of view are expedient and even necessary. But from the point of view of the Empire, these tariffs are not an assistance but an impediment to unity."

Three days after Rosebery delivered this speech, the Montreal Gazette remarked that "outsiders would be justified in considering Canadians a nation of commercial crimples," so heavily were most of our industries leaning on the politicians.

The people have said nothing about removing the assistance that is extended to the manufacturers. They are simply asking for a better standard of living, more leisure, opportunities for better citizenship, insurance against certain contingencies, regularity of income, opportunities for better education and the other advantages that come from and accompany improved industrial conditions. These are modest requests and the manufacturers are making themselves both feared and hated in the country by their blind and unreasoning opposition.

BRITISH OPINION CONCERNING RECIPROCITY AND ANNEXATION

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has answered the disloyalty cry on many occasions and by many arguments, all of them convincing to reasonable men. Perhaps one of the best things he has said on the subject was when, in his speech in the Victoria rink on Monday night, he asked how the Conservatives assumed that annexation could be brought about. Our American neighbors, he said, must take Canada either by war, that is by conquest, or by persuasion. Now reciprocity, as every one knows, is not a cause for war, but a bond of peace. Well then, since the Americans will not take us by conquest, are they to take us by persuasion? In other words, if Canada is not conquered there cannot be annexation unless by a voluntary vote of the Canadian people.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed his willingness to answer for the Grits if Mr. Borden answered for the Conservatives. And Sir Wilfrid did his opponents the credit of saying that he knew they would not vote for annexation, just as he knew the Liberals would not vote for it. But, pursuing the Conservative argument, he said some of them professed to fear that if reciprocity were in force for a period of years, and had built up a very large trade, the Americans might then suddenly denounce the arrangement and place a high tariff on our goods. In this event, Conservatives argue—we might be compelled for commercial reasons to cast in our lot with the Republic. But Sir Wilfrid asked, did we do that in 1899 after the Elgin treaty was denounced? Let the Conservatives answer that. The Canadians of that day, feeble and few as they were, were made of sterner stuff than the Conservative orators and newspapers seem to believe the Canadian people are composed of today.

Those who seek to conjure up dangers in connection with reciprocity should try to answer these arguments of Sir Wilfrid. They will not succeed.

And now, what about British opinion on this matter of reciprocity and the dangers of disloyalty and annexation in connection therewith? Do the Conservatives ask us to be more loyal than His Majesty's ministers at Westminster?

Mr. Asquith, Prime Minister, in a speech in the House of Commons on February 9, 1911, defended the action of Canada in making the reciprocity agreement and said on that occasion:

"When she had an offer from the United States to lower the wall and open the door, was she to continue, in her own interest, or in the interest of this country, or in any supposed interest of the British Empire, to refuse to her manufacturers the natural outlet for their products and the natural outlet for the things which they need?"

He added that the negotiations between Canada and the United States had been most carefully watched by Ambassador Bryce, and went on to say:

"I need not say that it was not necessary for him to urge upon his Canadian colleagues the necessity of safeguarding the special interests of British trade. They were always most ready to accept and anticipate, or if not to anticipate, at any rate to consider, if not to accede to, his suggestions."

Mr. A. J. Balfour, the leader of the Conservative party on the same occasion, expressly dissociated himself from any attitude of hostility to the reciprocity agreement by saying:

"I do not doubt that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is quite glad to have good commercial relations, and desired to have good commercial relations, and properly desired to have good commercial relations with the United States. I do not quarrel with that at all."

Mr. Sidney Buxton, President of the British Board of Trade, another member of the cabinet, in discussing the matter, said:

"The government could not regret any fiscal arrangement which tended to break down the tariff wall of any particular country, and under which, in this particular case, the trade of Canada, as the Canadians themselves think, would be increased. The government believed that the greater the trade of Canada the greater would be

the trade of the Empire, and the greater the trade—the country would send to Canada. They certainly felt strongly that there was no question involved in this reciprocity agreement of the allegiance and loyalty of the Canadians themselves. (Hear, hear.) But it was said that the government, by their inaction in the matter, were reducing the existing preference which Canada gave to British goods to the vanishing point. That pessimistic view was very greatly exaggerated. The government highly appreciated the attitude of the Canadian government, who in this proposed arrangement with the United States had done their best to affect in the slightest way possible the preference which they were giving to this country."

On April 19 the Canadian reciprocity agreement was discussed in the House of Lords, and on that occasion Lord Haldane, Secretary of State for War, spoke in these unmistakable terms:

"The policy of the government is to give every facility to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the people of Canada to do the best they can for themselves, to enter into this agreement, and as they think and we believe, to take thereby the best step they can for the development of Canada. (Hear, hear.) We hold that it is not a disadvantage for us that Canada should develop by the growth of trade relations with the United States. We hold that an enlarged Canada—a Canada with a great trade of this kind—cannot fail to be a more prosperous Canada, a Canada which will be a better market for our goods, and which will do more trade with ourselves. Therefore, from every point of view, we look upon the step which Canada has taken, as being probably a very good step in our own interests, as well as in the interests of Canada."

Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking of the reciprocity agreement in the House of Commons, on February 16, said:

"I rejoice that it has been negotiated, and heartily trust it will carry to a successful conclusion. I regard it as a great triumph of common sense, and an immense stride in the cause of free trade, inculcating a step toward the fraternity and co-operation of the English-speaking family."

Following along the same line, let us quote some typical comments by British newspapers of high standing and reputation:

London Daily Chronicle: "We may safely assume that mutual affection between the two countries is undiminished by the commercial arrangement, adding prosperity to the Dominion."

The London Times: "We cannot tell how far the superficially raised cry of annexation is influencing Canadian opinion, but there is no reason to suppose that the reciprocity agreement would produce any tendency in that direction. On the contrary, bargaining on equal terms with the United States might tend to foster rather than diminish the self-reliance and independence of the Canadian people."

London Spectator: "The desire to make Canada permanently a tied house comes from the delusion that two countries cannot be prosperous at the same time. It is childish to say to Canadians that if they and Americans both become richer through new opportunities of trading with each other, Canada will be guilty of a disloyal act to Great Britain."

Dundee Advertiser: "The Canadian opponents of reciprocity are giving a turn to the discussion which is regrettable in the present circumstances. The dying embers of anti-American feeling are being fanned in a way calculated to create a situation which has been for years the aim of statesmanship to avoid, reduced to plain English, their argument is, 'the more business you do with a man the more harm he will do you.' The idea, of course, is absolutely absurd."

If our Conservative friends are not content to abide by the position of Sir John Macdonald, Sir John Thompson, Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. J. D. Hazen, and other Conservative leaders, on this matter of reciprocity, what will they say to the opinions of those of His Majesty's ministers who are quoted in this article, and the opinions of such newspapers as the London Times, the London Chronicle, and the London Spectator? Everybody knows that the Conservative party in Canada is wretchedly led today, but no one doubts that there still must be a great many highly intelligent men in it; and for these the nature of the Conservative tactics in the present campaign must be at once awkward and shameful.

LET MR. SIFTON ANSWER

The Hon. Clifford Sifton, whom Mr. H. B. Ames, a noted Conservative prophet, a little while ago described as a terrible Liberal freebooter, spoke Tuesday in the Queen's Rink to a large meeting of Conservatives, who cheered his assertion that reciprocity was a menace to Imperial connection and to Canadian transportation. From the Conservative standpoint Mr. Sifton, no doubt, made a very satisfactory speech.

But see, now, how a plain tale will confound Hon. Mr. Sifton. His principal argument Tuesday, concerning the injury to Canadian transportation interests, was based either upon inexcusable ignorance or was due to wilful dishonesty. He said that at the Laurier meeting the Liberals had not, after their usual fashion, said a great deal about keeping Canadian trade

in Canadian channels. He said the omission to do this at the Laurier meeting was because the Liberal party had hauled down its transportation flag, and, by the reciprocity agreement, adopted a policy which would prevent the Grand Trunk Pacific and the other transcontinental railways, from carrying Canadian trade to Canadian ports.

While Mr. Sifton was speaking there was scarcely a man in the audience before him who did not know two important facts which utterly destroy Mr. Sifton's argument, and which place him in a shameful position.

One of these facts is that the C. P. R., the greatest transportation company in this country, is today preparing additional yard room on the West Side for the accommodation of 4,000 more freight cars, and by the purchase of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property at the head of the harbor is getting ready to expand its terminal facilities here.

The second fact is that not only has the Grand Trunk Pacific acquired at the head of Courtenay Bay a spacious site for its terminals, but at the present time negotiations are about being completed for the purchase of additional land nearby, in order that there may be ample room for the freight yards and buildings and all the other terminal facilities that will be required when the great traffic of the West begins to come to this port over the new transcontinental.

Moreover, Mr. Sifton's whole argument on this point was based on ignorance or falsehood, because, as thousands of witnesses can testify, at the Laurier meeting both the Liberal transportation policy and the development of Courtenay Bay were touched upon by the Minister of Public Works, and the policy of keeping Canadian trade in Canadian channels was not only mentioned by the speakers but was referred to in the address presented to Sir Wilfrid.

Why is it necessary for Mr. Sifton, if he has a good case, to resort to such deliberate and flagrant dishonesty in his public speaking?

READ THE AGREEMENT, AND DON'T BE MISLED

An attempt is being made by Tory canvassers to mislead the farmers and lumbermen of Kings, Albert, and other counties, by deliberately misrepresenting the contents of the Fielding-Paterson agreement and pretending that it is something quite different from what it really is.

The Telegraph has been asked to quote from the agreement itself the answer to some of these lying canvassers.

Conservative speakers and canvassers, for example, have said that rough sawn lumber was not to enter the United States duty free.

The Dominion government blue book on the subject, containing the "Reciprocal Tariff Agreement Between the United States and Canada" (schedules A and B) says most clearly that "sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber, not further manufactured than sawed," upon which there has been a duty of \$1.25 per thousand feet B.M., are to be duty free under the agreement. The following kinds of lumber are also to enter the United States duty free: "Timber, hewn, sided or squared otherwise than by sawing; and round timber used for spars or in building wharves; paving posts, railroad ties; telephone, trolley, electric light and telegraph poles, of cedar and other woods; wooden staves of all kinds not further manufactured than listed or jointed, and stave bolts; pickets and palings."

Farmers in several counties are being told that they will have to pay more for their feed for cattle, such as bran, middlings, and other animal food, if reciprocity is carried, and it has been represented to them that while there will be a duty on these articles, American flour will come into Canada free. Conservatives have been saying that all Canadian wheat would go to the United States to be ground, and that farmers in this part of the country would simply have to pay more for all the cattle feed they buy.

Now, what are the facts? Under the proposed agreement a duty of fifty cents a barrel on wheat flour remains, but the duty on "bran, middlings, and other offals of grain used for animal food," which duty is now twenty per cent, will be reduced to twelve and one-half per cent, per hundred pounds, which is a reduction of seven and one-half per cent, as compared with the present duty.

And of course, there is no reason why Canadian wheat will not be ground in Canada to the same extent it is today, or even more so, for not a bushel of Canadian wheat will go to Minneapolis unless the Canadian millers decline to pay market price for it. The Canadian millers, who have been making enormous profits and selling flour to the consumer at a high price, will buy more Canadian wheat than ever, for they still will have a tremendous advantage in the home market in selling flour which will still be protected by a duty of fifty cents a barrel against the American article.

It must be clear, therefore, that the Canadian millers will have for sale at least as much "bran, middlings, and other offals of grain used for animal food," as formerly, and, as the duty on these articles entering from the United States is to be reduced by seven and one-half per cent, the price to the Canadian farmer should be lower under reciprocity instead of higher.

Anyone interested in these duties should not take the word of any Conservative speaker or canvasser, but should insist upon the production of the official blue book giving the tariff agreement in full, together with the correspondence and statements, which have been issued by the Dominion government, in order that there may be absolutely no mistake as to the facts.

Another attempt at misrepresentation has been in regard to the duties on meats. A word or two as to these may be in order. At the present time the duty on

ST. JOHN'S FRIEND AND HIS ENEMIES

When Mr. Sifton referred to Dr. Pugsley and the works at Courtenay Bay the Conservatives last night jeered and hooted. That is the measure of Tory appreciation of anything that is done for the benefit of St. John.

In the last four years, with Dr. Pugsley as St. John's representative, the government has spent on St. John harbor \$1,985,279.93. Altogether the public works department has spent at St. John in these four years over \$2,000,000.

The contract is now about to be awarded for works that will cost between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 at Courtenay Bay, and tenders are called for work at West St. John that will cost \$700,000 to \$800,000.

The work at Courtenay Bay is but the beginning of construction of what Mr. Chas. M. Hays and Mr. M. J. Butler said would be the model harbor of the Atlantic coast.

What do these Tories want—these people who jeered last night at the name of Dr. Pugsley, and some of whom were quite convulsed with mirth at mention of his name? They did not even seem to take note of the fact that Mr. Sifton did not deny either what Dr. Pugsley had done or what he will do hereafter.

These Tories would rather defeat Dr. Pugsley than see St. John become a great shipping port. They would sacrifice the city to gratify their political hatred of the man who swept New Brunswick in 1908, and who has since done so much for this constituency. There is the more reason that the friends of the winter port should rally to his support.

THE FAIRVILLE MEETING

The Liberal candidates spoke in Fairville Wednesday, and everyone who was present at the meeting or who reads an account of it this morning will know that Hon. Mr. Pugsley and his colleague, Mr. Lowell, received a heart-warming reception, and that Fairville and the parish of Lancaster generally will give both candidates a magnificent majority on September 21.

Fairville is Mr. Lowell's stronghold in that matter, the whole county is a stronghold of his, and the Minister of Public Works, by reason of his personal popularity, and the great service he has rendered the county constituency since he assumed office, has always been able to count upon a fine vote in Lancaster. It was very evident with last night's meeting that the Liberal forces in Fairville were out to win, and that they will carry on the present fight with even better spirit and with more effective organization than on any previous occasion. It is no wonder that in Fairville even the widest of the Conservative orators speak glowingly of Mr. Lowell. The electors will not tolerate any other tactics.

The speeches last evening of the Minister of Public Works and Mr. Lowell, which are reported in some detail on another page of today's Telegraph, were clear-cut discussions of the questions of the hour, and were received with the utmost enthusiasm by the great gathering present.

Now that the campaign has been fairly started, it is found on all sides that the prevailing spirit is one of the utmost confidence. Liberals everywhere are saying that never in their experience have they been so well pleased with a campaign as with this one at the present stage. "Both Seats This Time," is a slogan to be heard in every ward and every parish, and those who use it are sure not only that they will reelect the Minister of Public Works but that they will send his fighting colleague along with him to Ottawa as one of the successful Liberal members of Parliament who will make up the triumphant majority surrounding Sir Wilfrid Laurier after September 21.

NOTES AND COMMENT

Sir Wilfrid goes from triumph to triumph. The Halifax meeting was the greatest ever seen in Nova Scotia. Mr. Borden had to say against the reciprocity agreement, but it is exceedingly doubtful if a speech made a single convert.

Exceedingly doubtful indeed. Mr. Sifton so deliberately falsified the record, so blatantly misrepresented or ignored known facts, that well-informed voters could not possibly be deceived by what he said.

Mr. George E. Foster, who was Minister of Finance in the government of Sir John Macdonald, said in the House at Ottawa on March 15, 1888 (Hansard, 1888, Vol. 8, page 194):

"I say to hon. gentlemen opposite: Suppose the United States had put a clause in their tariff act saying the very moment Canada makes natural products free the United States will make them free, would we not have a pressure which it would be totally impossible for us to resist?"

This is precisely the situation today. The United States has made the offer of free natural products. But the party of which Mr. Foster is such an ornament is striving against the pressure of the Canadian people for the acceptance of reciprocity in Manitoba Free Press.

Reciprocity means in brief the privilege of selling all the products of Canadian farms, save wool, in the great border cities of the United States without payment of toll in the form of Customs taxation for the privilege.

When laying new matting cut each with six inches longer than necessary. Then travel the cords and tie the cords together. When the matting is taken up to be closed it cannot unravel out annoyingly and there is no waste.

INTERESTING

GENERAL

FARM POL

Useful Hints on Keeping

Caring for Iron. A woollen rag moistened with kerosene and rubbed over the harness and rats from gnawing, for making a famous 12-year blacking is: Three times, two of white wax over a slow fire. Add black and one dram of tallow and mix together, dissolved in the turpentine, black and indigo and a little thin, washing after a beautiful polish keeps the leather soft, supple and buggies top. To keep wagon tires get some linseed oil, and with a brush or rag all the oil they can keep them from shrinking water out, and render durable.

A paper devoted to the dairy tells how to make whey butter will endure from ten to twenty-five taken to use the right grease; but if this material, it will be used in the dairy. Lord should never be for it will penetrate the way out around the ten this spoiling the whey. Lubricator for wooden tor oil for iron hubs, patent axle greases have the merit of being convenient to handle, should be applied to the to give it a slight coat than more, for the work out at the end of the shoulder bands on the hub around the oil. To oil an iron axle spindle clean with a cloth of turpentine, and then of castor oil near the One teaspoonful is sufficient. Oil and place under roughly cleaning, all machinery with which the season.

Every farmer should following mixture on his quarts, linseed oil one quart, the rest in kerosene. Coat wheels wherever bright, are to lie idle, if only will take only a minute when one is started, prevent all rust, and cost in cleaning it when the iron work of reapers with it when for the winter.

If you wish to keep them with your name with metal tallow or with a sharp point on it, being sure to see the wax to the metal bars drops of nitric acid on remain for a few minutes with water. Clear off name will be found so it will stay.

You can loosen a rusted red-hot poker or screw is hot. It can be moved with the screw.

WHAT THE SO

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RESULTS OF

The drawing in church at Riverside, held as follows:

1. Ton of coal, w Blaine, Moncton; ti

2. Cobler rocker, Moncton; ticket No.

3. Five dollars in town; ticket No. 01

4. Child's fur coat, New, New, King

5. Handworked t trade Union, 82 St

6. Handworked ce Gornell, Dunsmuir

7. Pair lady's slipp Union street, St. J

8. Hand-painted fr

9. Box of cigars, M

10. Pipe, John Bea

John ticket No. 74