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WHERE WORKMEN ARE INTERESTED

Statistics of Implement Industry—Where the Factories Are—Many Canadians Find Work in Them

In view of the general discussion of the agricultural implement industry, which has gone on all over Canada in the past few years, the following facts, as presented in the course of the budget debate in Ottawa recently, will be of great interest to all Canadians, particularly those who live in the West.

According to the census of 1911 there are in Canada seventy-seven implement factories, with a capital of \$15,000,000. The number of employees at factories and head offices, nearly all men, is 9,500 and the amount of salaries and wages paid is \$5,500,000. Material used amount to \$10,400,000 and the value of products is \$20,700,000. There are fifty-four of these establishments in Ontario, located at forty-three different places and in 25 electoral districts. The capital invested in Ontario alone is \$4,400,000. The other establishments are located in the province of Quebec, and at Winnipeg and Brandon in the province of Manitoba. I have a complete list of the places in which there are manufacturing of agricultural implements. I shall not go through it in detail, but for the information of the House—because it was a surprise to me—I propose to mention tonight the names of the places in Canada in which agricultural implements of one kind or another are manufactured. This is the list: Hamilton, Brockville, Toronto, Peterborough, Preston, St. Mary's, Smith's Falls, Teeswater, Welland, Terrebonne, Guelph, Ingersoll, St. George, Woodstock, Brantford, Cornwall, Aurora, Ayr, Bolton, Goderich, Merrickville, Orillia, Paris, La Prairie, Montmagny, Tillsonburg, Brandon, Chatham, Waterloo, New Hamburg, St. Hyacinthe, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Ridgeway, St. Andrew, Warwick, Summerside, P.E.I., Calgary, Irberville, Joliette, Halifax, New Glasgow, Waterloo, Walkerville, Sorel, Waterville. So far as the record goes, there are agricultural implement establishments in every province except British Columbia. In these places there is invested \$45,000,000 of capital, supporting directly, in operatives and their families, probably 50,000 people—the mainstay industrially of many of the towns that I have mentioned which afford a market for the surrounding country; these are the establishments which the policy of the abolition, root and branch, of duties on agricultural implements, would destroy.

It is commonly supposed that Ontario and Quebec alone have shared in the advantages resulting from the extensive manufacture of implements in Canada. It should not be overlooked, however, that Winnipeg and Brandon now number among their industries several good sized successful implement factories, while smaller factories are located in Virden, Haliburton and one or two other Western towns. It is perhaps not surprising that the host of employees of the implement factories view with some dismay the vigorous attacks that have been made on the industry from which they obtain their livelihood, particularly as these attacks seem to be gaining strength in the past few years.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 8.—William Murray, aged 54, for fifteen years manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Vancouver, died late Saturday afternoon.

PREMIER ASQUITH AND WOMEN WORKERS

Prime Minister Listens to Tales of Woe From East End London Workers—Wage and Working Conditions

The East End of London has always been famous as one of the great manufacturing districts. It is the home of numerous industries in which women are employed, among which are jam, pickle, biscuit and confectionery, clothing, ladies' wear etc., factories many of which sell their products in Canada.

A few weeks ago Premier Asquith met a delegation of the women workers in the East End, and the "Nation" one of the best known old country publications reports the meeting as follows in a recent issue:

"I am told by one who was present at Mr. Asquith's reception of the East End women's deputation last Saturday that he listened with deep attention to their accounts of personal experiences, and was evidently much moved. One woman produced two brushes from her pocket, and showed the Prime Minister how she had to fill the holes with bristles—two hundred holes for 2d.—and it took her nearly two hours to fill one brush, though she worked with the skill of forty-three years' practice. The brush then sold for half-a-guinea. Others described work at cigarette packing, sewing, and the labor of keeping house for oneself and husband and six children on 25s. a week. But the most touching story was told by a woman who had been driven from a jam factory because of insults from a foreman and had been succeeded by a girl whose body with that of her baby had later been dragged from the river."

"A shilling a day, in spite of the good which Wage Boards have done, is still an average woman's wage. Starvation wages, crowded homes, unsanitary factories, children born without the hope of health, and at their door the tragedy of the unmarried mother—these are some of the realities of life as these women see it."

Those who advocate an increase in the British preference on goods coming into Canada in order that they may be sold cheaper to Canadians would do well to consider whether they are serving the best interests of British citizenship by tending to perpetuate working conditions described above through securing increased sales for English products in Canada. Would it not be better for the workers in these factories, for Canada and Canadians, for the Empire, to require the manufacture of these products in Canadian factories, where working conditions are of the best standard, and the wages higher than anywhere else in the world in similar occupations. The description of the conditions in the above article should make the average Canadian housewife hesitate before she buys another pot of jam, or some other table delicacy made under such conditions. When she buys the Canadian article she knows she is getting a product made by Canadian labor under honest working conditions in a clean sanitary factory.

Kobe, Japan, Nov. 8.—The British steamer Shirley, bound from New York for Hong Kong, has been abandoned.

GETTING TOGETHER IS THE POLICY

Relations of Farmers and Manufacturers—President Gordon and Mr. Charles Dunning

The recent annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Montreal was noteworthy for the fact that Mr. Charles Dunning, manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Company, at Regina, delivered, on special invitation, a striking address on the problems of Western Canada. Mr. Dunning's frank but friendly address was heartily received by the manufacturers, who found much to ponder over in his remarks on the relations of the farmers and the manufacturers, and the East and the West.

Mr. C. B. Gordon, the retiring President of the C.M.A., in his annual address, spoke in some measure along the same lines as Mr. Dunning, emphasizing the desirability of better relations being established between the farmers and the manufacturers, and pointing out that a good deal of the friction arose through misunderstanding.

Bear No Ill Will. Commenting on the meeting, "The Journal of Commerce" of Montreal, of which Hon. W. S. Fielding, former Minister of Finance at the Laurier Government, is editor, deals as follows with the question of the relations between the farmers and the manufacturers:

"President Gordon of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association delivered an instructive and, in the main, fair-minded address yesterday afternoon on the present economic situation in Canada, though there may be parts of it that cannot be endorsed by all. It is refreshing to find that a representative of a particular class in the community is able to take a large and detached view of an admittedly delicate situation in which class interests have too largely predominated. Extremists on both sides sometimes use language which tends to needlessly broaden the differences between manufacturer and farmer. The leading editorial in a recent issue of a well known farmers' paper is a case in point, in which the programme of both the Liberal and the Conservative parties in the Province of Ontario, was held up to merciless criticism because these were said to deal exclusively with the interests of town and city dwellers and had little or nothing to say of the place and welfare of the farmer in our social economy. The truth is, that the tremendous development that has taken place on the American continent in the last generation has been largely urban development, with European problems and policies to be investigated. It is perfectly true, as Mr. Gordon suggests, that neither the artisan nor the manufacturing classes have any ill-will toward the farming class. Nor is there any ill-will on the part of the farmers towards the manufacturers. The interests of the two classes seem at times to conflict. It should be the work of thoughtful men on both sides to diminish the causes of difference and to bring about that friendly co-operation that is needed for the success of all."

Home Market Necessary. Mr. Gordon's remarks on the question of our tariff policy were moderate and on lines that will be largely approved. He told his auditors in no uncertain terms that they should not look for any immediate or considerable increase in the tariff, but rather that the future development of the tariff should be along scientific lines, modified as it must be from time to time to meet particular problems.

Naturally, he claims the tariff is not responsible for any apparent lack of success in the farming industry. He appealed to the farmers to take advantage of the great and continually increasing home market for cattle and dairy products, and drew attention to the contention that wheat farming is a losing game in the West. The opinion was advanced that our Western farmers must adopt the mixed farming methods of the East if they are to meet with the fullest measure of success. He deplored the fact that our stock industry is not as prosperous as it ought to be, and maintained that the tariff could in no way be blamed for that state of affairs. Rather, he found here a particular instance in which the tariff might be modified to meet a particular need."

Even those who entertain views on the tariff question which are not entirely in line with his will find much in his address for approval.

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MILK AND CREAM

Home Market For Dairy Products Will Soon Absorb Total Supply

Much has been written recently about the falling away in Canada's export trade in butter, cheese and other dairy products. Statistics show, however, that the falling away in export trade really indicates that the farmer is finding the home market of greater advantage than the far away market of Great Britain.

It is not generally known that every Canadian consumes on an average 15 pounds of butter, and three pounds of cheese every year and one pint of milk every day. When to this is added the increased consumption of cream for family use, together with the comparatively new ice cream and condensed milk trade, some idea can be formed of how the home market is absorbing all the farmer can produce.

The Dominion Dairy Commissioner estimates the home trade in dairy products at \$105,000,000, while the exports are about \$21,000,000.

It would be hard to convince the farmer, who is within a reasonable distance of a city like Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Brandon, or in the West, Calgary, Edmonton or Winnipeg, that the building up of these great industrial centres is not without advantage to all classes of the community. A trip in any direction out of Calgary or Edmonton brings one in touch with the big dairy development that is going on in the neighborhood of every Western town. Instead of waiting a whole year for a cash return on a speculative wheat crop, the farmers of the West are getting a cash return every week or month by shipping their grain in the form of dairy and meat products to adjacent markets.

The home market, which can absorb all the farmer can produce at ever increasing prices, is not to be neglected, and the farmer who caters to the home market is serving not only his own but the interest of every Canadian best. Expansion in industrial enterprises under the existing trade policy develops urban centres, the farmers' nearest and best home market. Factory workers must be fed, and the high prices the farmer is getting to-day result in great measure from the enormous demand created by the artisan and his dependents.

MADE GOOD MONEY IN MIXED FARMING

How a Settler Near Prince Albert Has Increased His Capital Twelve Times in Six Years

"The Canadian Countryman" reprints a letter from the "Scottish Farmer," which was written by an old countryman who settled in the Prince Albert district in the fall of 1908 with about \$400 in his possession.

"I was fortunate enough," said the farmer in question, "to secure a good quarter section, and after three years' residence my small capital has increased to about \$5,000 in land, buildings, stock, and implements. This is just one among a multitude of other successes."

"What makes this district so desirable for settlers is that it is adapted to mixed farming, which is really the only kind of farming that can be depended upon as a permanent source of revenue. The country's best advertisement is manifested in those who sell their holdings at a low price and leave here for some imaginary Elysian fields far off that they find are only a mirage when they get there. The advertising part is seen when such people return here and have to begin again, bewailing all the time their loss through leaving here and lamenting their wasted years of toil."

"There are some people who very easily become discouraged and fail. The country cannot, of course, please that sort of person, and success does not await anyone who comes to seek a life of ease and luxury. What Prince Albert and the surrounding district needs is capitalists to establish 'home industries' and develop the vast resources of the country, and men with willing hands and arms to populate the outlying regions awaiting thousands of homesteaders."

The writer of this letter, Mr. W. W. Carter, appreciates the fact that the farmers' best market is the home market. Only by the building up of industrial enterprises in convenient centres in the West will the Western country secure that well-rounded development which is essential to a broad measure of success, and which will enable it to avoid the problems of unemployment which most Western communities have faced this winter.

Two or three factories in a town can absorb in the winter time most of the floating population, which is busy on the farms in the surrounding district in the summer time. Thus do farm and factory work together to mutual advantage.



EVERY WOMAN
is interested and should know about the wonderful Whirling Spray Marvel Douche.

Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions (available to ladies). WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

Hundreds of People Have Found "Fruit-a-tives" Their Only Help

READ THIS LETTER

Superintendent of Sunday School in Toronto Tells How He Cured Himself of Chronic Rheumatism After Suffering for Years.

55 DOVERCOURT ROAD, Oct. 1st, 1913.

"For a long time, I have thought of writing you regarding what I term a most remarkable cure effected by your remedy 'Fruit-a-tives'. I suffered from Rheumatism, especially in my hands. I have spent a lot of money without any good results. I have taken 'Fruit-a-tives' for 18 months now, and am pleased to tell you that I am cured. All the enlargement has not left my hands and perhaps never will, but the soreness is all gone and I can do any kind of work. I have gained 35 pounds in 18 months."

R. A. WAUGH

Rheumatism is no longer the dreaded disease it once was. Rheumatism is no longer one of the "incurable diseases". "Fruit-a-tives" has proved its marvellous powers over Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago—in fact, over all such diseases which arise from some derangement of stomach, bowels, kidneys or skin.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

REZISTOL

A safe and sure remedy in all cases of over-stimulation; also indicated in all cases of Brain Fatigue, Nervous Exhaustion caused by overwork or malnutrition, unequalled for nausea or general depression.

A general tonic and body builder. Mail orders filled by Rezistol Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.



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EDDY'S MATCHES

Though we have somewhat advanced prices because of the increased cost and scarcity of raw material the usual high standard of our quality will be maintained.

Eastern Steamship Corporation

INTERNATIONAL LINE

Leaves St. John Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9:00 A. M. for Lubec, Eastport, Portland and Boston. Returning leaves Central Wharf, Boston 9:00 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Portland, Eastport, Lubec and St. John.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE

\$3.00 reduced fare to New York, Oct. 1st—April 30th.

Direct service between Portland and New York. Leaves Franklin Wharf, Portland, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6:00 p. m.

Through tickets at proportionally low rates on sale at all railway stations. Baggage checked through to destination.

L. R. THOMPSON, T. F. & P. A.

A. E. FLEMING, Agent, St. John, N. B.

C. B. KINGSTON, Commercial Agent, Eastport, Me.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

"A Man who tries to run a business without Advertising might as well try to run a motor without gasoline. It may be a good business, but it won't go."

Why be content to remain in the same old rut, never making any effort to increase your business, and, worst of all, not offering any inducements to hold the few customers you have?

When you come to look over the matter, do you ever figure out what assurance you have that you will always cater to your present trade? How do you know but what your customers are passing your store and patronizing the man next door, who advertises? In all probability this is just what is going on, and there is only one way to stop this and that is to advertise. This you want to do in the

Union Advocate

ESTABLISHED 1867

one of the oldest papers in the Maritime Provinces. You say you never did advertise, and you do not believe it pays. Don't you think you are giving your own opinion rather a high rating when you put it against that of the great majority of those who do advertise? Surely majority is a better judge.

Do not let your mind rest too strongly on the amount of money you would have to pay; rather think of the increased business which is sure to be yours. You say you do not want any increase, because you would have to increase your staff. Well, if ten new customers came to your store every week would you turn them away? And if that number increased until you had to enlarge your staff of clerks, would you not do so, or would you neglect them? You would certainly increase your staff, attend promptly to your new patrons, and keep your stock of goods on the move, so why not make up your mind to-day to take a space in this paper and keep your name constantly before the buying public.

As an advertising medium, The Advocate is firmly taking its place at the head. If you, Mr. Merchant, are not among the number who are using its columns, why not talk the matter over with our representative and select a good space while you have a chance. We are at your service any time you wish to consult us, and would only be too glad to quote you rates. A telephone call will bring our representative to your store in ten minutes.

THE UNION ADVOCATE'S JOB PRINTING DEPT.

The Advocate is not only taking the lead as an advertising medium, but its Job Department is decidedly in the lead.

Remember that this office is in better shape to handle your Printing than it has ever been before, due to the fact that only competent printers are employed and the most modern machinery used.

There is a difference between plain Job Printing and the kind of Printing that draws business. At one time any kind of a printed letter-head or envelope would do so long as the work was done by a printer. Good paper and high priced ink, the customer did not know enough about to be fussy. It is not so now. The customer to-day figures these items into his contract for printing the same as he does the quality of the goods he purchases to carry on his business.

This is the class of customers who have their printing done at The Advocate Job Dept. Only the best lines of writing paper are kept in stock and the highest grade of inks used for all work. There is not a CHEAP line in our office, for experience has taught us to carry only the best and the most serviceable.

People who leave their order for printing with this office, have that inward feeling of assurance that they are going to get just the kind of a job they want. They do not speculate—they know, and they are never disappointed. We spare no pains to give our customers just what they want, and that is one reason why this office has gained the reputation it has for turning out the highest class of Job Printing only.

If you are not yet a customer, join our list and have your letter heads and envelopes, or whatever nature your work may be, printed in an artistic manner. It does not cost any more for good printing than it does for the cheaper kind, and a small order is given as good care as a large one.

We are now in a position to handle all kinds of

CATALOGUE PRINTING

and would be pleased to quote prices for this class of work at any time. We guarantee strict satisfaction in all cases.

ADDRESS

THE MIRAMICHI PUB. CO. LIMITED

Phone 23 Newcastle, N. B. Box 359.