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Why, it's Mrs. Edwards round again—she's always ready to end a hand with the cooking. That nourishing home-made Irish soup of hers is a real dish-of-all-work—useful in a hundred ways.

It's fine and tasty by itself. It's the secret of a savoury sauce. It's the making of a made dish. And, to bring out the goodness of your own soup and gravies and hashes and meat puddings there's nothing like adding

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Prime beef and the finest of Irish vegetables—that's what Mrs. Edwards puts in it; nothing but the pure and delicious. As there is no strong added flavouring it will blend perfectly with any other soup. Remember to boil it for half an hour.

5c. per packet. Edwards' Desicated Soups are made in three varieties—Beef, Tomato, White. The Beef variety is a thick, nourishing soup prepared from the best of Irish vegetables. The other two are purely vegetable soups.

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WM. H. DUNN, 396 St. Paul street, Montreal, Representative for Quebec and St. Lawrence Provinces.

overlord. What Porto Rico wants, he maintains, is self-government, and no interference by the United States in its domestic affairs.

Chisholm and? Dick's Lake will shortly be as much esteemed as hunting paradises, as they have been for the abundance of trout obtainable in their waters. Last week Roy Thomson, St. John, shot a moose from the verandah of the cot at Chisholm Lake. On Monday, Mr. Clarke, St. John, was at Dick's Lake and shot a bull moose under the same conditions. He called the animal from the verandah and shot it as it came up. On Tuesday he also captured a fine deer. Both were shipped to St. John.—Sussex Record.

BUILDING A LOBSTER FACTORY.

Bernard Williston is building a new lobster factory at Escumac—New castle Leader.

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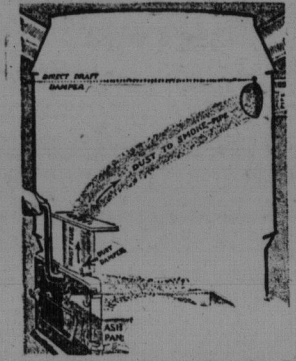
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More Facts About McClary's "Sunshine" Furnace

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There's no dust nuisance about the "Sunshine"—when you rock down the ashes the dust is drawn up dust-flute then directly across to smoke-pipe where it belongs. Look at the illustration and remember to open both "Dust" and "Draft" dampers—these simple devices make the "Sunshine" the cleanest furnace for the home.



See the famous "cup joints" here—the frame of the ash pit—the two sections of the fire-pot and the dome all jointed together by our "cup joints". There's a layer of asbestos cement in each joint—this unites all sections in a permanent way, yet leaves room for the expansion and contraction of the metal. No wonder that this "Understudy of the Sun" is called the "Sunshine" furnace—Since it diffuses pure warm June air throughout the house.

You don't have to wear overalls when attending to the "Sunshine" furnace—It has a big rock ash-pan. All the ashes are guided directly into the pan by ash-chutes. A minute or two performs the job. Yes, the "Sunshine" is the clean furnace.

The "Sunshine" Furnace burns either wood or coal. Coke, too, if you prefer it. The "Sunshine" distributes a greater percentage of heat units than any other furnace—Since it diffuses pure warm June air throughout the house.

But—see the McClary agent of your locality. Ask him to show you all the features and exclusive devices which make the "Sunshine" Furnace worthy of the name—The Understudy of the Sun.

If you do not know the McClary Agent, write us at our nearest address and we'll forward you a letter of introduction by return.

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BATTLESHIP RAISED CLEAR OF WATER BY NEW FLOATING DOCK

London, Sept. 28.—The Admiralty test of the Medway floating dock at Sheerness, has proved so far an unqualified success. The battleship St.

Vincent, which was selected for the test, does not represent the full lifting capacity of the dock, since, with war stores on board and a full complement of crew, she displaced only 21,000 tons, the dock being equal to raising 32,000 tons.

The warship steamed slowly up the Medway where the dock was moored with a clear run of water between its 60 feet walls. Then, with four government tugs to steady her into position, she slid over the submerged structure of which only the crane and

funnel were visible. As soon as the ship had been warped into the middle, the pumps, deep down in the walls below water, were set working.

Soon the St. Vincent began to rise, the red of her hull showing through the water. Immediately shipwrights and riggers from Chatham set to work with wedges and mallets, fixing the first line of timber shores to hold the ship upright. In five minutes the St. Vincent had been raised 15 feet, and in seven hours she stood fair and square on the blocks without deviating an inch either way.

ITALIANS SOCIALIZE INSURANCE

Government Institute Arranges to Have Monopoly of Business—Comprehensive Plans Are Being Laid.

Rome, Sept. 23.—Regulations under which the new governmental Institute of Insurance, provided for in a bill recently passed by the Italian Parliament, will begin work on January 1, of next year, have just been made public by the Government. The experiment, which practically is the establishment of a government monopoly of all life insurance in Italy, through the absorption of the Italian companies and by gradually taking over the business of foreign concerns now operating in this country, will be most interesting, as the profits derived therefrom will be used to augment the Workmen's Old Age Pension Fund and because it is the intention of the government to make life insurance compulsory for many classes of people.

A sensation was caused both in Italy and abroad in April of 1911 by the announcement that Signor Nitti, minister of agriculture, industry and commerce in the then newly formed Giolitti cabinet, intended to introduce into parliament a bill for the formation of a state monopoly of all life insurance. The measure contained provisions for the absorption of the Italian companies then in operation and for the curtailment of foreign companies doing business in the kingdom.

The scheme as outlined, affected powerful and established interests and called forth intense and widespread protests. A party nicknamed the "Young Turks" was formed in the Chamber of Deputies and it waged a strenuous war against the project, while the companies organized, in the press and through public meetings, propaganda in favor of the maintenance of insurance conditions as they then existed. Meanwhile John G. A. Leishman, the United States ambassador at that time accredited to the Quirinal, headed a movement against the bill by the diplomats representing the countries where companies doing business in Italy had their headquarters. The result, perhaps a greater effect than the combined agitation of the deputies and of the people.

The representatives of Great Britain, the United States, France, Germany, Switzerland and Austria-Hungary maintained that the sudden expulsion of foreign companies, which for years had operated in Italy where they employed enormous amounts of capital and where they had established important permanent interests under the laws passed by the Italian Parliament, might almost be considered a breach of good faith.

As a result of these protests the insurance bill had not received the approval of Parliament when the summer recess was taken, and during the vacation period Signor Nitti and Premier Giolitti took the opportunity to study the question more fully and to amend the bill to certain provisions by which the foreign companies could continue, for the time being, on work in Italy, though in an inferior position compared to that of the government Institute of Insurance. The measure, then, with a few additional amendments, was again presented to Parliament, which passed it by a large majority.

The scheme will be an experiment in Socialism under a monarchical government. From the wages of all military and civil servants in Italy the government deducts each month a tax corresponding practically to an income tax. A percentage of the sum collected goes towards the Workmen's Pension Fund which entitles the pensioner or his family in case he voluntarily leaves the service, or dies, before the expiration of twenty-five years, to one month's salary for each year that the man has served. After twenty-five years the pensioner receives one-third of the salary earned, and the amount of the benefits gradually grows until after forty years of service the employee is entitled to a full pension.

The government's idea is to extend this system to all individuals who even indirectly have dealings with the governmental, provincial or municipal authorities, and also to those workers for whom insurance against accident is compulsory, and to the part of the employees. The Institute of Insurance in employing help will give preference to the clerks of the present companies.

Among the advantages to be derived from the institute is one by which the insured who pay premiums at any government office, such as the post, telegraph, telephone, customs, and tax collectors, and at the offices of the salt and tobacco monopolies, etc., will be allowed a reduction in their payments. The new law provides that the surviving insurance companies may operate only under a tariff prescribed by the government, and they cannot make reductions in any form to their clients, not even in the shape of private restitution of taxes paid to the government, under the penalty of having their authorization to do business immediately revoked.

In a few years the government's monopoly of life insurance will be complete and the scheme is expected to bring to the exchequer an amount of capital at present difficult to estimate. The law already establishes that this immense fund shall be invested half in state bonds, which will render possible, perhaps in the near future, the reduction of the interest from 2½ to 2 per cent. one-tenth in real estate, and the remainder in loans and subventions to military and civil servants or pensioners of the government.

POPULAR APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of W. W. Hubbard to be manager of the experimental farm to be established at Fredericton by the dominion government will be generally commended throughout the province, where he has rendered valuable assistance to the agricultural interests. Mr. Hubbard is the provincial commissioner of agriculture.—St. Croix Courier.

PRICES IN GERMANY HIGHEST

Meats, Wheat and Rye Cost More in Fatherland Than Elsewhere—Dread British Tariff Reform.

Berlin, Sept. 18.—Germans are now paying for all kinds of meats, wheat, rye and several other necessities of life prices higher than are paid anywhere else in the world. Prices are still rising and the per capita consumption of virtually all foodstuffs is falling off. The number of horses slaughtered for meat in Berlin during the first six months of the present year reached 5,554 and exceeded the figures for the corresponding period of 1911 by 1,463. The Germans ate 42,762 tons less of beef in the first half of this year than in 1910 and paid \$8,750,000 more for the smaller quantity.

Dressed swine are bringing more than 18 cents a pound at the abattoirs and more than half of all the meat consumed in the empire is pork. Retail butchers have had to pay 22½ cents a pound for dressed beef, and veal is higher. Veal cutlets bring from 48 to 53 cents the pound. Official statistics for the last week of August showed in Mannheim paying \$12.50 more per ton for wheat than is paid in the United States, and \$11 more per ton for rye, the chief breadstuff of the people, than is paid in any other country.

Market days throughout the cities and towns of Silesia are being marked by mad riots of a people enraged over the high prices exacted for virtually everything they must buy. The police have had to guard the dealers in Liegnitz, Glogauer, Jauer, Hirschberg and half a dozen towns more.

Faced by these conditions, the government finally has admitted, through the official North German Gazette, the existence of almost famine prices for virtually all necessities and especially for meat. It still asserts, however, that the period of high prices is only temporary, and that a normal lower level must soon be reached. Holding, as it does, such a point of view, the government believes that no legislative or other remedy is needed, and demands for such relief which are coming from every quarter except from the agrarians, are met with the declaration that the economic policy of the nation cannot be altered to meet a situation which will soon pass.

Meanwhile there is a rapidly growing discontent with the government's policy which is so manifestly and cannot be overlooked nor disregarded. All over the Empire the Socialists, who represented a good third of the total population, have been holding meetings of protest which have been packed to the doors. The Socialists of the Reichstag, the strongest in that body, has petitioned convocation of the Reichstag and speedy legislation to open the borders to the free importation of cattle, meat and other necessities. Scores of city councils have discussed the situation and have either petitioned the government for aid or have established municipal markets, made agreements with butchers and taken other means to afford relief.

The Diet of the Kingdom of Bavaria debated an interpellation looking to a general lowering or abolition of the tariff rates on necessities of life. Herr von Soden, minister of the Interior, answering the interpellation declared that such action would have no effect on prices, and furthermore, that it could not be considered in any event, since it would mark a departure of Germany from the established protective policy. The municipal authorities of Frankfurt-on-the-Main have addressed a second petition to the government which make it all but impossible for the lower classes to get enough to eat.

Thoughtful Germans look upon the present situation in Great Britain with unconcealed anxiety, not on account of the growth of the British navy or the host of other matters displayed so widely in England, but on account of the possibility of the fall of the present ministry and the installation of a Conservative government. Since the last bye-elections, the Conservative party has gained a number of prominent positions, pointing out that a change of government will probably bring in its train in Great Britain tariff reform—a measure which will hit German industry far harder than the English patent legislation, which forced so many German factories to establish branch establishments in England. That the fall of the Liberal government is imminent is prophesied as a certainty.

Hermann von Rath, a prominent member of the Prussian Diet, points out in an article in the "Tag" that for this menace the Germans and their navy personnel are in part to blame, since one of the factors behind the movement to abandon free trade is the need for more revenue to bear the cost of England's big naval program which has been imposed upon the already enormous burdens for old age pensions, national insurance and other social legislation. If England adopts a customs tariff, Germany, which has with Great Britain the latest trade relations, will find herself paying not only for her own big navy but for the British as well.

In connection with the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to the German possessions in the Far East, attempts are being made to boom manufacturing in the German protectorate of Kiaochow. The establishment of 20 iron and steel works, for which the rich ore fields in the German sphere of influence would furnish abundant raw material, is considered of first importance since these metals are scarce in East Asia and there is a strong demand for them throughout China. An energetic promotion of the cotton and silk spinning industries is also being urged. In addition, the German government is endeavoring to secure export trade in steel products and cotton goods.

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