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## THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES

New Brunswick's Independent newspapers. These newspapers advocate British connection. Honesty in public life. Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion. No graft! No deals!

The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose and the Maple Leaf forever.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 7, 1910.

## NOVA SCOTIA'S POLICY

New Brunswick has been securing a number of new settlers, but as yet definite information as to their number and quality is not sufficient to show whether or not the local government is going to develop a real immigration policy. There is no doubt, meantime, about Nova Scotia. In a recent article on "Nova Scotia's Awakening" Mr. A. J. Campbell quotes some official figures telling what has been accomplished since the Murray government organized its Department of Industries and Immigration in 1907. Mr. Arthur S. Barnstead, a newspaper man, was placed in charge of the new bureau, and he inaugurated a publicity campaign of the most effective kind. Quality rather than quantity was looked to in the obtaining of settlers, Mr. Campbell notes, but the number of newcomers has been large and is showing a gratifying growth year by year. Thus during 1907 more than 3,000 persons settled in Nova Scotia, in 1908, 4,919, in 1909, 5,496. In 1909 the newcomers brought in with them capital to the amount of \$350,000. It is expected, moreover, that the immigration for the present year, both as to numbers and wealth, will eclipse all former records. The parties who have either arrived in or are booked for the province this season, possess an aggregate capital of \$500,000. Nova Scotia, says Mr. Campbell, does not worry about a loss of parliamentary representation after the next Dominion census.

After a glance at Nova Scotia's agricultural advantages Mr. Campbell says: "Young men are coming back to Nova Scotia from the United States. They say, 'We find that we can do as well in Nova Scotia, if we work as hard as we have to do abroad.' One of these men started in a few years ago on a run-down farm with a small stock. He has just wintered twenty-five cows, six horses, thirty-five sheep, twelve hogs, and has still twenty tons of hay in his barn. Last year a sowing of six bushels of wheat gave him a crop of nearly 100 bushels."

From Mr. Campbell's article it is seen that in three years the sister province has acquired between 13,000 and 14,000 carefully selected settlers, and many of them having at least some capital and many of them well equipped in that way. It may be supposed that so many men and women happily settled here in the East will lose no time in telling their friends and relatives in the Old Country of their good fortune, and if so the effect will be tremendous.

New Brunswick should be doing at least as well in this matter. It is not our purpose to institute comparisons between the provinces. Indeed of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island it must be said that the general run of their advantages for settlers are very much alike, very solid, very real, but that each of the three provinces has its own special advantages. New Brunswick has at least as much to offer as the others, and there are now going on within its borders important railroad and mining developments which give the future a more than ordinarily pleasing color. It is time, then, that this province began to share the "awakening" in the matter of immigration that is so striking a feature of Nova Scotia's progress.

## "DAYS"

A club in Moncton recently advanced the suggestion that this country needs a "Canadian Day," presumably in recognition of its growing national consciousness, or in furtherance of it. Objection was promptly made to the suggestion on the ground that Dominion Day is the real Canadian day, and answers all reasonable purposes in that connection. Surely that

is true. It is not easy to improve upon Dominion Day, nor is it inspiring to try. Another Moncton "movement" has for its object the restoration of the ancient spelling—"Monkton"—which, whatever may be urged in its favor, somehow suggests the school girl's search for distinction when she signs her name "Edythe" or "Mabelle," or nurses some allied affectation.

Just to prove that Moncton is not alone in these excursions in pursuit of change, there is a "movement," set on foot by the Canadian Home Journal, which has for its object the setting aside of May 8 as "Mothers' Day." To fortify their case, or divert attention from its weakness, the promoters of "Mothers' Day" give frequent quotation to Kipling's "Mother o' Mine":

If I were hanged on the highest hill,  
Mother o' Mine,  
I know whose love would follow me still,  
Mother o' Mine.

If I were drowned in the deepest sea,  
Mother o' Mine,  
I know whose tears would come down to me,  
Mother o' Mine.

If I were damned of body and soul,  
Mother o' Mine,  
I know whose prayers would make me whole,  
Mother o' Mine.

But one may like the verses—as most do—without being any more convinced that the country needs a national observance of "Mothers' Day." Every day is "Mothers' Day," and the race needs no reminder. Already there is one critic demanding a "Fathers' Day," and advocates of the sisters and the cousins and the aunts, one doubts not, will soon be heard from.

## A NARROW-GAUGE OPPOSITION

Says the Hamilton Spectator (Con.):

Hon. W. S. Fielding, who since the year 1890 has been Finance Minister of the Dominion, has been fittingly rewarded for his service to the country. The Spectator is pleased that the services of Hon. W. S. Fielding have thus fittingly been rewarded.

Says the Toronto News (Con.):

Like the late Sir John Macdonald and Sir John Thompson, he served the public faithfully, but did nothing for himself. His handling of public funds has never been questioned and has commanded admiration of both sides.

Says the Toronto World (Con.):

That we do not pay our Federal Ministers enough is proved by the friends of Hon. W. S. Fielding having had to raise a fund to help him out, and to make sure for his later years. No man is more worthy of such help; never was closer devotion to a country's service than in the case of Mr. Fielding.

But the Toronto Mail and Empire (Con.) says:

A surprise and a shock to the community is the announcement that Finance Minister Fielding has accepted a gift of \$120,000 from individuals whose names are withheld. Under the circumstances Mr. Fielding had better resign his office. A Finance Minister whose hand has taken a gift is no longer a fit and proper person to act as the trustee of the people.

The Toronto Star (Lib.) says:

"And how 'surprised and shocked' the Mail and Empire must have been when it found that its Conservative contemporaries were approving of the gift in question; and that Conservative members had contributed a share of that gift; and that a similar gift was once accepted by Sir John A. Macdonald."

The Conservative party and the Conservative press are not fortunate or wise in their choice of fighting issues. A few of the more violent Conservative journals serve notice that there is going to be a row about the Fielding testimonial. There will be no row. The country will not believe that there is any impropriety in the giving or the receiving of the testimonial. Hon. Mr. Fielding's character is known from one end of Canada to the other. It would be impossible to discover a baker's dozen of Conservatives so saturated with partisan hatred and suspicion as to believe that the gift to the Finance Minister can be fairly regarded as suggesting that he has failed of his full duty in the past or is likely to be less faithful and scrupulous in the future.

It is a fact everywhere recognized in Canada today that the Opposition as a party seems doomed to select petty issues from which the country's 'soon turns in weariness or disgust. It is a fact daily more conspicuous that the Opposition has no real issue upon which to appeal to the people. It formerly stood for a high tariff. Now its factions are agreed upon no question of importance, upon no question of greater interest than the desire to gain power. The absence of a serious policy of wide appeal, and the lack of direction and of cohesion, seem to make the party newspapers eager to seize upon and exploit, however briefly and uselessly, every petty charge that envy and spite inspire against the Administration. The Government goes its way, secure in the esteem of the country. The idle talk in Conservative newspapers about the Fielding testimonial is characteristic of the Opposition of today. Mr. Borden's party is of too narrow gauge to win a serious hearing.

## OUR PRICES AND OTHERS

One of The Telegraph's special despatches this morning summarizes the report of the Massachusetts commission which was appointed some months ago to look into matters bearing upon the enhanced cost of living. The commission, or its agents, visited St. John, Yarmouth, Montreal, and other Canadian points in search of information, and the report contains some comparisons of no little interest here. The commissioners differ from leading economists in crediting much of the increase in prices to the augmented supply of gold; but they properly name extravagance by the government and by individuals as another leading cause of the higher cost of necessities. Of the American tariff they say that it cuts off relief to the consumer by shutting the door against cheap food from foreign countries, and, while they appear to have hesitated to give this feature of the case its full weight, they recommend that all duties on food products be removed "when the tariff is next revised."

Some of the information obtained by the

commissioners is difficult to understand. The prices of meat and provisions are ten per cent. higher in Boston than in Montreal, but groceries are four per cent. higher in Montreal than in Boston. Bangor pays thirteen per cent. more for meat and provisions than St. John, but St. John pays eight per cent. more than Bangor for groceries. St. John pays more for bread and for fresh fish, but less for bread and for clothing. In Yarmouth the cost of living, excepted, is little less than in American places of corresponding size. Generally speaking the cost of living in Canadian and American cities of like size, so far as the commission's evidence warranted any conclusion, is about the same.

Curiously enough this Massachusetts commission has learned enough to correct a widespread misunderstanding in New England regarding Canada's attitude toward reciprocity. For years American politicians and newspapers have mistakenly represented Canada as eager to throw open its markets to American manufacturers in return for the free entry of our raw material to the United States. The Massachusetts commissioners now say, with regard to reciprocity:

"The extension to Canada of reciprocity in the matter of manufactures is, in our belief, for the present out of the question. The forces now dominant in Canada would not listen to any proposition that would endanger her growing industries, and there is no reason why they should."

If this part of the report should be widely circulated and accepted in New England and in Washington there would be a better chance for progress when a trade conference is arranged. There are many articles which might be traded in duty free to mutual advantage, and a fair measure of reciprocity would be of great benefit to the consumers of both countries. But Canada is no longer willing to make concessions such as would retard her industrial development, any more than she is determined to punish her own consumers by an oppressive tariff. There are Canadian articles the price of which is raised unduly by manufacturers to whom the tariff gives too great a measure of control of the home market, and under the legislation just passed at Ottawa provision is made for the correction of such abuses. The Massachusetts commission evidently believes it would be well to learn from the Canadian government in this matter.

## THE CITY GOVERNMENT

It has happened too often in the past that a committee of the Council appointed to deal with the Mayor's inaugural address has either neglected its duty or postponed action for a long time and then submitted a flabby report resulting in no useful action. This year there should be a change. The address of Mayor Prink is a broad and well considered presentation of the principal questions falling within the scope of the Council's jurisdiction, and progress along the lines he indicates in respect of several subjects would produce material improvement in our civic life. The incoming head of the civic administration shows vigorous evidence of independence and originality in his survey of the situation, and should the aldermen fail to second his efforts toward greater efficiency and more public spirit in carrying on the business of the city the taxpayers will have no little reason to be disappointed.

If the stronger men in the new Council will work together this year good results may reasonably be expected. In the selection of committee chairmen the spirit of compromise is clearly evident. There is no sound reason why a man who failed to make a good chairman one year should be allowed to succeed himself, but the aldermanic "combination" has a tendency to perpetuate weaknesses. The results are pretty certain to invite criticism in some quarters unless the past year's record is improved.

Mr. Bullock, who has filled the office of Mayor most acceptably, retires with the cordial good will of his fellow-citizens. Had his business permitted him to serve longer they would have been glad to see him representing one of the wards and adding to the general strength of the Council.

In all probability the present aldermen will have several uncommonly important questions to decide before their term is over. Meantime, as the new Mayor reminds them, there is some unfinished business requiring attention, notably the transfer of the West Side lot to the C. P. R., and the perfection of the Loch Lomond extension.

## MEN AND DOGS

A kindhearted woman who loves dogs, writes to The Telegraph denouncing the proposal of the aldermen to round up and destroy the unlicensed dogs found in town after a certain date. This correspondent tells the aldermen they would be better employed if they would spare the dogs and exterminate the loafers who fill the seats in the public squares to the exclusion of women, and who use improper language in the hearing of children.

But why not expel the loafers and chaffron the unlicensed dogs as well? A good dog should be licensed and cared for. The man who will not pay for a license and who neglects to feed his dog and keep it out of mischief is maintaining a nuisance and giving offence to the community.

There are dogs and dogs. The thousand and one that search the city's garbage heaps and howl mournfully and endlessly o' nights are overdue in the lethal chamber. Any dog is better dead than miserable, and also, there is no dog so deserving of consideration and tender care as to be permitted to keep the poorest and most restless human being awake from 10 p. m. until daylight merely because the dog desires to howl. The city has dogs whose owners starve them, and dogs whose owners have no proper space in which to keep them, and such dogs and such owners are luxuries too great for even kindhearted St. John to maintain. There are dog owners who keep their curs in stables and cellars and match them in fights which our correspondent would regard as even

more disgusting and depraved than the park loafers of whom she complains. Justice and humanity for the noble dog, by all means—but if the aldermen are convinced that the quantity of dog to the square yard is altogether too great in St. John, one is compelled to testify that the visible and palpable evidence is overwhelmingly in favor of their conclusion. If the kindhearted lady will suggest that the aldermen banish the loafers and the first nine or ten thousand unlicensed dogs discovered there are many who will second the motion.

## THE GEORGIAN BAY CANAL

When Sir Robert Perks announced, some months ago, that he was leaving public life in England because he was to carry on a large public undertaking in Canada, it was assumed in some quarters that the construction of the Georgian Bay canal would be commenced this year. That assumption, it now seems, was unwarranted. Parliament has concluded its labors without accepting Sir Robert's proposals in regard to the canal, and he will have plenty of time to devote to the construction of dry docks here and at Levis. In the House of Commons on May 3 papers were tabled giving the details of the Perks offer in regard to the Georgian Bay project. The first was submitted in July, 1908, in which the government was asked to guarantee the bonds of the Perks company for \$130,000,000 at sixty years, at interest of three and a half per cent., the company to build and operate the canal, and the surplus revenue, after paying fixed charges, to be divided equally between the company and the government.

This proposal the government declined, and in May, 1909, Sir Robert submitted a new offer. In this he proposed that the directorate should include representative men of Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa and the Lake ports, and one man named by the government. In detail the new proposals were:

(1) The control and ownership of the canal is to be in the hands of the company, the government to be represented if it so desires.

(2) The company is to construct and operate the canal.

(3) The capital is to be \$100,000,000 of bonds and \$50,000,000 stock, of which \$25,000,000 bonds and \$12,500,000 stock would be applied to the French River section.

(4) The government is to guarantee to the bondholders that the net earnings of the canal are to be not less than 3 1/2 per cent. per annum, of which 3 per cent. would go to the bondholders and one half per cent. to be applied as a sinking fund, the government guarantee to be limited to \$750,000 per annum, and no payment to be exacted if, as hoped, the company earns three per cent. after paying working charges. The revenue would be applied in maintaining the canal, paying the interest on the bonds, repaying the one-half per cent. sinking fund, and allowing the remainder to be given half to the government and half to the holders of the company's stock. Tolls and charges would be regulated by the government. The company undertook to start work in 1910 and complete the French River section in five years.

In June of last year the government informed the contractor that it "could not assume at this moment any new obligations"—and there, apparently, the matter rests for the present. The return submitted to the House on Monday included a petition signed by 111 members of Parliament, praying the government to assist the company in building the canal. Others, no doubt, feel that the canal should be constructed as a government work, but not until the new transcontinental has been completed. Public control of the tolls and charges would be thought essential in any case. The project will probably come up again next session. Meanwhile Sir Robert will be expected to go ahead with the docks.

## "COMMERCIAL UNION"

President Taft is a comparatively new figure in politics, and apparently his acquaintance with Canadian affairs does not extend far back. In the course of his speech to the Chamber of Commerce at Buffalo last Saturday he referred to "commercial union," and though he doubtless had no thought of reviving the old movement with which the name of Erastus Wiman was linked in controversial days, the phrase has already caused some adverse criticism in this country. The context indicates that his use of the words was innocent enough. He said:

"Another thing Buffalo is especially interested in is this country's dealings with Canada. Canada is a rapidly growing nation. I'm glad to say that our negotiations with the Canadian authorities over the tariff have had a peaceful solution, and that there is to be no tariff war. You know we Americans have a fairly good opinion of ourselves. I dare say we really believe we are just as big as we really are. The Canadians, however, think we lack a sense of proportion once in a while. The Canadians are great with resources and energy, and if we are wise we are going to have them join us in closer commercial union and neighborly feeling, as closely as possible. By so doing we will benefit both countries."

The Toronto World "serves notice" upon Mr. Taft to this effect:

"If President Taft thinks, as by the above statement, that he can regenerate the old commercial union movement of Erastus Wiman, he will be greatly disappointed. There is one thing the Canadian public today will have nothing to do with, and that is the proposal for commercial union with the United States. Canada has achieved her tariff independence at too dear a cost to lose it by a commercial union treaty with her neighbor. Commercial union, in the end, means annexation, as every Canadian knows."

All of which is true, and it would be justified and pertinent if Mr. Taft had the Wiman movement in mind. It is highly probable, however, that he is one of the last men in the United States who would seek to revive the old scheme

which Canada buried so deep and which today the blindest politician in the United States knows to be beyond resurrection. Mr. Taft's slip of the tongue is without significance. Were it more than a slip of the tongue Canadians would merely laugh at his lack of knowledge of Canadian sentiment and conditions.

## EARL GREY'S VALEDICTORY

Being a modest people, Canadians will not be able to read Earl Grey's valedictory without a blush; but while the King's representative paints with a daring brush it is well to remember that he is not thinking of this year or next, but of the great day of our sons and their sons. Having thus watered the heating wine of His Excellency's eloquence, we present a portion of it for general consumption, apprehending that it will not prove wholly unpalatable:

"Gentlemen, when I reflect on the vastness of your area, on the fertility of your soil, on the unlimited wealth of your natural resources, which I rejoice you are determined scientifically to conserve, as well as vigorously to develop, when I reflect upon the invigorating nature of your climate and on the strenuous character of your people; when I reflect on all these great advantages which you possess in such abundant and exceptional degree, then, gentlemen, I feel as convinced, as I am tomorrow's sun will rise, that if you keep true to the highest ideals of duty and disinterested service, nothing can prevent you from becoming, and perhaps before the close of the present century, not only the granary but the heart and soul and rudder of the Empire."

"It shall be my happy privilege on my return to England to submit to the king an expression of your devotion to his throne and person, also to impress upon his majesty, and on the people of the British Isles, that you, the people of Canada, are united in your high resolve to accomplish your part in the maintenance and building of the Empire of which, if you are not afraid of the greatness of your destiny, you will one day become the controlling part."

Here's hoping his successors may be as eloquent, and as useful and sensible.

## HE WILL BE MISSED

It seems but the other day that Rev. Mr. Cohoe came to St. John, but one who is reminded by the speeches of those who bid him farewell that he has been here for seven busy years. He found much to do, and he set about it with steadfast purpose and originality. He worked. Somewhat unimpaired of denominational fences and creed moulds, but sound as to Christian essentials and very much of a man, Mr. Cohoe soon won an enviable place in the regard of his fellow-citizens, and in leaving St. John he carries with him the good wishes of many who regret that his stay here cannot be prolonged.

Such men bring the churches and the people into real contact. Faith without works is dead. Also, much doctrine and overmuch ceremonial may come to exhaust force and attention that should be given to some of the common problems of every day life—miserable problems, many of them, repulsive even, but pressing, insistent, and ever present. Mr. Cohoe goes to a new field of labor. The people in that field will not be long in learning his value.

## NOTE AND COMMENT

The Senate did not hold up the sugar refinery bill, after all.

Sir Wilfrid made short work of the Conservative attack upon Mr. Fielding in connection with the testimonial.

Ottawa has voted the double subsidy for the Valley railway—the one from St. John to Grand Falls, not the Hazen-Gould trolley line.

It is worth while recalling what the enactment of the Lloyd-George Budget really signifies. It means negatively the continuation indefinitely of the Free Trade system that has been for more than sixty years the cardinal feature of Britain's system of public finance. It means positively the appropriation to public uses of the "unearned increment of value" in land that has become very largely a private monopoly. It means an increased revenue from the traffic in and consumption of

## KEEP YOUR MUSCLES LIMBER

And Relieve Soreness with Father Morrissey's Liniment.

Athletes owe their prowess not so much to natural bodily superiority, as to the systematic conservation of Nature's gifts, particularly by means of regular rubbing with a good liniment. We are not all athletes, but in any walk of life, if we keep our muscles limber, the walking will be much easier.

Father Morrissey, the priest whose medical skill was known from ocean to ocean, was especially successful in compounding a liniment of superior merit. It is unequalled for rubbing the muscles. It rubs in quickly and thoroughly, scarcely a trace of it staying on the skin. And it certainly drives out the stiffness from the joints.

Father Morrissey's Liniment has repeatedly cured and healed cuts, bruises, burns, frostbites, chapped hands, chilblains, sprains and strains, sore muscles, backache, toothache, headache, and similar afflictions. In connection with No. 7, it is valuable in rheumatism, while it is a helpful adjunct to the Lung Tonic in sore throats and chest colds.

In every family medicine chest, there should be a bottle of Father Morrissey's Liniment side by side with the other prescriptions of the beloved Priest-physician. Every one who has tried the Liniment testifies to its wonderful soothing and healing powers. From the young ball player to his rheumatic father or grand-sire, every member of the family will find occasional or constant use for this incomparable preparation.

Father Morrissey's Liniment, 25c. a bottle. At your dealer's, or from Father Morrissey Medicine Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.

## CONTENTMENT.

Go ramble by the brooklet's sparkling waters,  
And climb the grass green hills sublime;  
Where thoughts of God and nature joy the spirit  
And cheer and bless the troubled mind.

If you are tired of the world's rude hustle,  
Of mart and curb and heart weary strife;  
Get out amid the wind-kissed grasses' rustle,  
The sun-kissed winds. Go! That is life!

How many heartaches do we often suffer  
From an inborn sign of discontent within;  
But there are green fields, bright skies;  
Nature's succor. Go! Whistle! Feel the life blood course each limb.

Go wander where the sweetest flowers flourish,  
Roam hill and vale, be happy for today;  
Go drink of nature's cup, sweet nectar overflowing.

Dispel dull care and gloomy clouds away.  
EDWARD M. YERXA.  
Fredericton, April 24, '10.

## YOU CAN'T CUT OUT

A BOG SPAIN, PUFF OF THOROUGHNESS, ABSORBINE

will clean them off permanently, and you won't have to use any more. It's a good thing to have it on hand. It's a good thing to have it on hand. It's a good thing to have it on hand.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind. It's a good thing to have it on hand. It's a good thing to have it on hand. It's a good thing to have it on hand.

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## START TODAY TO GET READY FOR HARVEST TIME

DON'T put it off any longer. From now on 'till harvest you are going to be busy every day. Your grain is likely to ripen all at once. Then you'll want to cut it quickly. You can't do it unless you are prepared with the best harvesting machines—in proper condition.

To be sure of getting the best machine for your needs—you must make a careful selection. That takes time. That's why we say start today. Because we know if you go into the matter carefully you will choose a McCormick. The McCormick Binder will meet your requirements as no other machine will. It is built to meet the conditions encountered on the Canadian farm. It has stood the test of years. Its capacity to handle grain that is tangled or downy, its simplicity, strength, durability, light draft, uniform, good work and the reliable work of its knotters, combine to make it the best machine for you.

Other farm machines of McCormick make a long line, are not less valuable than the Binder. The line includes: Harvesting Machines, Binder Twine, Mowers, Tedders, Hay Rakes and Side Delivery Rakes, Hay Loaders, Disk, Shoe and Hoe Drills, Cultivators and Seeders, Smoothing Spring Toppers and Disk Harrows, Land Rollers and Subsoilers. McCormick dealers also handle Gasoline Engines, Cream Separators, Hay Presses, Wagons, Sleighs and Manure Spreaders.

Every McCormick everywhere is recognized by farmers as a leader in its class. But we don't ask you to take our word for this. We say—Start today to investigate so you will have time to make a proper decision.

For catalogue and specific information on any McCormick machine, call on the local dealer or write direct to nearest branch house.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA (Incorporated) Chicago U S A

THE IHC LINE

MOMENTS WITH MARCUS AURELIUS

If any one is able to convict me of error in thought or deed, I will gladly change. For I seek after truth, by which man was never yet injured. The injuries lie in remaining constant to self-deception and ignorance.

I do my duty. Other things vex me not; for they are either in