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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.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 25, 1911

A NEW YORK HERALD IMPERTINENCE When Champ Clark, at the beginning of the recent reciprocity campaign, talked coarsely and in the old spread-eagle manner about annexing Canada, he created deep resentment among those Canadians who did not know who and what he is.

It is only by agitation that customs can be changed. Whether the people will think a certain thing wrong, unjust, disagreeable, or whether they will think the thing for it fair and reasonable, whether they will regard certain projects as feasible, ridiculous, or fantastic, depends largely upon the nature and extent of the previous agitation.

When President Taft, in one of his speeches, employed a phrase about "the parting of the ways, and spoke of the bond between Canada and Britain as "light and almost imperceptible," Canadians regretted as much as they resented so blasing an indiscretion, believing that the incident betrayed rather a painful lack of the instinct for annexation. The American people, and the training in diplomacy that any sinister purpose, individual or national, with respect to Canada.

"We came down by way of Champ Clark and Mr. Taft to a self-asserted bit of importance on the part of the New York Herald. Mr. James Gordon Bennett's journal on Wednesday announced editorially its decision to close the bureau it established in Ottawa a year or more ago, and withdraw the staff correspondent whom it has been maintaining there. Its reason for this (from its own excited standpoint) momentous decision is that certain Tory newspapers, notably the Halifax Herald, have represented the Herald's activities in support of reciprocity as part and parcel of an American scheme to lead up somehow to the annexation of Canada.

Nobody in Canada—and few out of it—cares a button what the New York Herald's purpose was. To represent it as carrying on a dangerous annexation propaganda is on a par with charging Mr. James Gordon Bennett with attempting to steal the Rocky Mountains. Should he be caught at it—which, perhaps, is mildly improbable—should all be annexed, but gently. Now we come to the offence itself. The Herald declares that it has no feeling toward Canada, but good will—which is neither here nor there. It asserts that there is no feeling other than that on the part of the American public—which only serves to remind us that, strictly speaking, there is no American public.

Continuing, the Herald says: "As regards annexation, that is a bogey that even the Halifax Herald cannot really take seriously. We have never had the remotest idea of working for annexation. The American people have not the slightest desire to annex Canada. But if the United States had any designs on Canada, neither the Canadians nor their overlords, England, could prevent it from carrying out such designs."

so notoriously unwise and otherwise offensive as to turn the stomachs of the most decent element in the United States. The United States has no "designs on" Canada now, but we owe that condition to growth of benevolence or nobility of sentiment among our neighbors. Rather it is traceable to the unhappy issue of certain attempts upon Canada on occasions when this country was weak in men and money but stout in courage and vim in its determination to beat back the invader. The Herald's impertinence invites more detailed resort to the retort historical, but let brevity serve. So great a newspaper as Mr. Bennett's might have confessed that it had burned the fingers of its pride and its reputation by dismantling its Ottawa bureau without "making faces" at the Dominion to cover the retreat of its correspondent. Is Mr. James Gordon Bennett at last adding the eccentricities of age to all his others? If that be the case it is to be lamented that his personal ownership of a great property enables him to compel the Herald to advertise his senility.

CUSTOMS AND CHANGES Mr. H. G. Wells, in a recent novel says: "The line of human improvement and the expansion of human life lies in the direction of education and finer initiatives. If humanity cannot develop an education far beyond anything that is now provided, if it cannot collectively invent devices and solve problems on a much richer and broader scale than it does at present, it cannot hope to achieve any very much finer order or any more general happiness than it now enjoys."

Yet in a democracy human progress is only possible as the spontaneous product of crowds of raw minds swayed by elementary needs. It is difficult to change customs, and to do so suddenly and in an arbitrary manner may work havoc. Francis Bacon used to insist that time is the true innovator, and that he is a fairly risky reformer who breaks off the thread it spins with his overbearing challenge. "What's the good of it?" In changing customs nothing sudden or big is possible. New enterprises are feasible only if the customs are ready for them. The methods must conform to the customs. This is why the agitator, reformer, prophet, reorganizer of society, who has found out "the truth" and wants to "set a law passed" to realize it right away, is often a mischief-maker.

He has had considerable prestige in the last few decades, but when the reforms are examined it will be found that when he had success it was because he took up something for which the customs were ready. It is only by agitation that customs can be changed. Whether the people will think a certain thing wrong, unjust, disagreeable, or whether they will think the thing for it fair and reasonable, whether they will regard certain projects as feasible, ridiculous, or fantastic, depends largely upon the nature and extent of the previous agitation.

No one can predict with accuracy what the response will be to any stimulus that may be applied. The fact that the product of protected industries are sold abroad cheaper than at home, so that the protective tariff taxes us to make presents to foreigners, has been published scores of times. It might be expected to produce a storm of popular indignation. The error and folly of protection has been very fully exposed, but excessive indignation has not followed. The truth is that the agitation has not been carried on persistently enough. Henry Clay, the high priest of protection in the United States, thought that three years of protection would be sufficient to put all industries in that country on their feet; Sir John Macdonald thought that our industries would only need it during their infancy. There is an effort today to keep them infants in perpetuity so that the artificial stimulus may be continued. But publicists and statesmen, to whom it belongs to gauge the forces below the surface and to perceive their tendencies, can all see the forces that are at work, changing fundamental conditions, and know that only self-interest and tradition hold the system together. It can not long continue, and the people will soon be conscious of its unjust and unfair exactions. The critical turn has already been taken to thought and interest, and the leaders and parties that stand by it will be buried under its ruins.

HABITS OF PRIMITIVE HUNSMEN Hunting among the early races was not looked upon as a method of recreation, but as a means of subsistence. They were driven to it, not by the desire for pleasure, but by the cravings of hunger. Their skill and expedients would put to shame the users of the modern high power rifles and repeating shot-guns. It is reported of Australians that a man swims under water, breathing through a reed, approaches ducks, pulls one after another under water by the legs, wrings its neck, and so secures many of them. Among the natives of New South Wales, a man will lie on a rock with a piece of fish in his hand, feigning sleep. A hawk or crow darts at the fish, but is caught by the man. If these stories can be accepted with confidence, they illustrate the extraordinary quickness and dexterity of those who have to work without tools. In the days before the first farmer taught men to work in gardens and become tillers of the soil, the race were not so helpless as many might suppose. They used spears and arrows for securing their food, and were most effective and ingenious.

The early and primitive peoples were hunters without dogs or guns, fishers without hooks, and tillers of the soil without plow and spade. Their methods show an extraordinary amount of teachableness, immense ingenuity and adaptability. The Yuroks of California squired berries on the shallow bottom of a river and stretched a net a few inches below the surface of the water. Ducks diving for the berries were caught by the neck in the meshes of the net and drowned. As they hung quiet they did not frighten away others. The Tarahumari caught birds by stringing corn kernels on a fibre which was buried under ground. The birds swallowed the corn and could not eject it. The Shingos, Indians used the jaw of a fish with the teeth in it for a knife; the arm and leg bones of a porcupine for arrows; the two front claws of an armadillo to dig the ground; the shells of a river mussel as a scraper to clear its claws for the same purpose they used to that animal and leaved shabbers. One tribe were in the habit of shearing sheep with the jaw of a fish, and in general the habits of the primitive tribes in securing food supply display much guile and admirable freedom from superstition and vanity. They went to the bee and learned building, to the worm and learned weaving, to the ant and learned digging.

RURAL POPULATION In considering the census returns, and upon analyzing them and showing the decline to which they reveal the decline of rural population, the Toronto Globe makes some suggestions as to the future. The figures taken as a whole, it says, "indicate that the man on the farm must get more of the attention of national and provincial legislators than he has had in the past. The greater efficiency of farm machinery has no doubt had an important part in bringing about the decline of rural population in the eastern provinces at a time when modern inventions were making cities and towns more desirable as places of residence. Ten men on a farm with the appliances of today, and the operation of creameries, cheese factories, packing houses, cold storage warehouses, and similar adjuncts, will probably raise twice as much food for man and beast as they could have produced half a century ago. But the greater efficiency of the farmer by no means accounts for the decline of the rural population of Canada. The conditions of life on the farm have not improved as rapidly as in the city. There should be a systematic effort to make the farmer's life a more desirable one. Good roads; rural mail delivery; a public telephone system; efficient rural schools, with a far larger proportion of male teachers than at present; reasonable freight rates; light electric railroads connecting the chief centres of population with the farms, and, above all,

a tariff more favorable to the man on the soil, would do much to redress the balance and tempt the people of eastern Canada back to the land."

These are good suggestions, and yet, wide as is the ground they cover, they do not include a matter which may be in the minds of everybody, and which must be occupying the thoughts of the people of the Maritime Provinces particularly. Reciprocity, more than any public policy within the range of practical politics, would develop rural Canada. If the late government had been able to pass the reciprocity measure early last spring, and so have enabled the country to give it a trial for a year or two before bringing on the Federal elections, the outcry in the Conservative camp would have died away, and the trial would have proved, unquestionably, that the benefits following this measure of freer trade were too great to be questioned.

So far as the Maritime Provinces are concerned, there is no use, and there is no intention, to follow any line of blue-ribbon argument. The first thing to be admitted is that our population generally is in a fairly prosperous condition, and that the country is as well off as it was before it rejected, by such an overwhelming vote, the proposed tariff changes. Yet the loss in prospective profits is greater, beyond any doubt. We have denied ourselves access to the market which would have absorbed, at good prices, all that we could grow in the way of natural products beyond our own needs. That would mean that the farmer and the consumer would have been relieved from the restriction of a limited market, and would have received, of necessity, a greater measure of fair play from the middlemen and the larger corporations.

The farmer would have been encouraged to extend his operations, and to engage sufficient farm help, even at advanced prices, to enable him to secure from his land all that it would grow without cropping it out. The theory that the Americans could injure us by taking our raw materials from us will not stand analysis in the calmest period which follows an election. That argument was all very well in the heat of the campaign, but it must be clear to every one that our own industries would have continued to enjoy a fair margin of protection—probably too great a margin—and that no industry which is naturally adapted to Canadian conditions would have suffered from the removal of the tariff on natural products.

The tariff remains the one outstanding issue in Canadian politics; and, in the light of the census figures, the people of the Maritime provinces, as they give thought to the question month after month, can scarcely avoid the conclusion that if we are to make gains in rural population and in rural property—which so largely govern city growth and city prosperity—we shall have to have, within a reasonable time, free access to the American market for our leading products.

In some measure, of course, the tariff policy in this country may depend upon tariff developments in the United States during the coming presidential campaign, but Canada's true path in these matters is to legislate for our own people, regardless of any foreign nation; and the best interests of Canadians surely demand a scaling down of the present tariff, and an arrangement whereby the most profitable available markets shall be made free to the agricultural population which is the backbone of this country.

HABITS OF PRIMITIVE HUNSMEN Hunting among the early races was not looked upon as a method of recreation, but as a means of subsistence. They were driven to it, not by the desire for pleasure, but by the cravings of hunger. Their skill and expedients would put to shame the users of the modern high power rifles and repeating shot-guns. It is reported of Australians that a man swims under water, breathing through a reed, approaches ducks, pulls one after another under water by the legs, wrings its neck, and so secures many of them. Among the natives of New South Wales, a man will lie on a rock with a piece of fish in his hand, feigning sleep. A hawk or crow darts at the fish, but is caught by the man. If these stories can be accepted with confidence, they illustrate the extraordinary quickness and dexterity of those who have to work without tools. In the days before the first farmer taught men to work in gardens and become tillers of the soil, the race were not so helpless as many might suppose. They used spears and arrows for securing their food, and were most effective and ingenious.

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THE PANAMA CANAL The work of the builders has reached the stage where the dread of failure in past. The great engineering problems have

and their ingenuity and craft was much greater than that shown by the animals. The selection and adaptation of things in nature to a special operation in the arts often show ingenuity as great as that manifested in any of our devices. For example, the Tahitians used a rasp made from the skin of the palate of a kind of ray, a short snouted species of skate-fish. The Inas, holla, boomerang, and throwing knife, as well as the throwstick, are the products of persistent and open-minded experiment. They show acute observation. Intelligent experiment also is not lacking. It is reported of Eskimo that they invent imaginary hard cases, such as might occur to them, and, by way of sport discuss the proper way to deal with them. In the higher grades of the hunting stage, such as are presented by the North American Indians, buffalo hunting, for instance, called for the highest organization and skill, and established unending discipline.

Although in these methods there is an admirable freedom from superstition, yet it would be quite untrue to suggest that in the food quest of any primitive peoples, the mystic element does not present itself. The problem of food is too serious to separate it from various rites and religious notions. The medicine man owes the authority of his position not to his knowledge of hunting and fishing, but to his knowledge of the formulae of incantation and exorcism to be used before the expedition departs. In many cases the man start in silence, sacrifices are offered to win the favor of the gods and no mention must be made of expected success. Many rites are performed to avert the evil chances; the instruments used must have a formulae of luck pronounced over them, and if the expedition fails the fault is laid to the men. Some one of them is thought to have done something amiss. In spite of all care and the favor of the gods the ancient did not always, any more than the moderns, have good hunting.

A MYSTERY OF THE WOODS Murder is not a thriving trade in New Brunswick, and for that reason, among others public attention for some time past, has been concentrated upon the tragedy in Kings county. The decision of the authorities to disinter the body of a man recently found dead in the woods appears to have been justified by the results of the autopsy made by the Crown's medical man on Saturday at White's Mountain. Assuming for the moment that the man was murdered, as now seems certain, we come upon a mystery of a sort most unusual in this country. If the man was shot with his own rifle, it would seem to follow that some one trailed him into the woods, engaged him in conversation, and got the gun away from him on some pretext that did not arouse his suspicions. Apparently the man was shot three times, and of the three terrible wounds inflicted only one would have quickly proved fatal. A neighbor's statement that he heard three shots in the woods in that vicinity, taken together with other circumstances which came to light yesterday, leads to the supposition that while the man lay wounded on the ground the assassin watched his struggle for some time, and then, fearing that he might recover, or at least live long enough to tell the story of the crime and so name his murderer, fired two more shots into his body.

There follows some foolish attempts to give the affair the complexion of a suicide, such as placing the gun with the muzzle toward the dead man, together with a forked stick, which was to look as though it had been used by him to press the trigger. Had the man been killed by one shot the tragedy might well have passed for a suicide, although, considering that this was the case of a robust man but forty-five years old, there has been revealed up to date nothing approaching an adequate motive for self-destruction.

THE WASTE OF LIVES A report concerning the ravages of tuberculosis in the province of Quebec, just received by the King Edward Institute of Montreal, a society for the prevention of consumption, is sufficiently startling to lead to a sustained and effective campaign for the protection of the people against their own ignorance and neglect.

This report shows that the death rate in Quebec province from tuberculosis is one of the highest in the world, that women contribute twice as many victims as men, and that French-Canadians suffer more severely from the tuberculosis than do the English-speaking residents. In Quebec alone there were more than a thousand deaths from tuberculosis during the year.

This disease is not so prevalent in New Brunswick as in Quebec, but even here its ravages are so great as to prove a constant reproach to us, a steady indictment of our intelligence and our humanity. Hitherto attempts to initiate adequate preventative measures throughout the province have failed or grown lukewarm because the public has not been educated to a point where it will permit, not to say encourage and support, a somewhat extensive interference by the public authorities in matters which long have been regarded as private. Before much can really be done the cities and the province at large will have to enforce regulations demanding the reporting of every case, serious or otherwise, the isolation of patients of a certain class, the insistence upon certain simple if somewhat troublesome precautions in other cases, and, in fine, the constant supervision by the provincial authorities of all who are suffering from the white plague.

We have discovered so much concerning tuberculosis during recent years, and the discoveries have been of so hopeful a character, that by this time we should have proceeded far upon the plain road leading to the stamping out of the disease. Most cases are curable, and the arrest of the disease in an incipient stage is almost invariably possible; yet for many reasons, no one of which is good, but all of which combined have proven strong, the province has not yet properly set itself about the work of prevention. This work, if taken up along modern lines and

given unstinted and intelligent attention, would make tuberculosis the most rare, as it is now most prevalent, of the causes of death in a healthful province like ours. When are we going to begin in earnest?

been solved, and very soon the canal will be a potent factor in determining the trend and direction of the world's commerce. The canal-cut fifty years ago through the Isthmus of Suez is the only other that can at all compare with this in importance, and that all the weight he could bring to bear against it. He did not foresee the advantages that would flow to British commerce from this great work; but it is said that the chief reason for his opposition was that he did not see very clearly how Britain would be drawn by the canal into a closer connection with the East and a more direct interference with Egypt. This he did not desire.

The Panama canal will affect still more directly the trend of the world's commerce. It is the realization of the dream of kings and countries for three hundred years. In 1501 the Spanish historian, Gomara, urged on Philip II. the importance of cutting the Isthmus. In 1550 the Portuguese navigator Antonio Galvao published a book to demonstrate that a canal could be cut at Panama or Darien. A hundred years afterwards the scheme of Henderson, to establish a world emporium for the commerce of all the nations at the Isthmus, sucked up the money of Scotland. The dream of a New Caledonia between the two Americas came to nothing, and sickness and anarchy made tragic fate of the dreamers.

When he crossed the Atlantic, the object of Columbus was to find a western passage from Europe to Cathay. It was only after a generation of unremitting toil that explorers became convinced that the American continent was continuous, and formed a barrier of enormous extent to the passage of vessels. History would have been very different had Columbus been able to realize his vision, and sailing through a passage between the continents, put Europe into immediate communication with the Far East. It would also have been very different had the canal been completed under Spanish or French influence and put Latin civilization in control of its immense possibilities.

The Pacific is surrounded by people who number one-third of the human race, and if we include India—to which the commerce of the Pacific has easy access—the numbers rise to one-half the race. Here, too, there is much room for growth. All the great undeveloped, habitable portions of the earth, except Africa, are ranged round the Pacific. Today the Eastern United States ports are as far from the Pacific ports by water as is western Europe. With the canal they will be 3,000 miles nearer. When the canal is completed, New York will be 7,000 miles nearer San Francisco than she is at present. There will be a similar gain in the routes to Yokohama and Sydney. Central United States will be sided still more. It will be possible to steam from Pittsburgh to Hong Kong and from Nebraska to Australia, perhaps from Chicago and Duluth to Shanghai and Manila.

In spite of this great natural advantage which the canal will give to the United States, the extra shipping which it will create will continue in the hands of British ships and sailors seriously competed for the carrying trade of the world, but that was in the days before high protection had driven the American merchant marine from the sea. In those early days American merchant tonnage was large and important; today the United States has eleven ships engaged in international trade as against Britain's 2,000. At enormous expense the United States has built, or rather is building, a gateway into the new Mediterranean of the world, and so long as the Americans maintain their present fiscal policy it will be impossible for them to take full advantage of its opportunities.

Under normal conditions, like those existing from 1871 to 1881, in which our Province received no influx of immigration but retained most of its natural increase of people, the population grew to 94,621 in 1881, showing a gain of 14,870, or over 14 1/2 per cent. It is fair to assume that the increase by births over deaths during the past ten years has been at least 15 per cent, which on a population of 108,259, as it was in 1891, should now have shown a gain of 15,848. With

the gain the population of Prince Edward Island should now be 118,747. Being surprised under such circumstances to find a population of 108,259 in 1881 should have been of truly alarming proportions. Now let us extend our calculations to the three Maritime Provinces, beginning thirty years ago, 1881, when the decline of our population below normal conditions actually began. The population of the three provinces in that year was 870,666. By natural increase, with a gain of 3 per cent in ten years the population of the Maritime Provinces should have been 1,001,300 in 1891. Adding 15 per cent, this should have grown to 1,151,485 in 1901 and should now be 1,324,219. Instead we have the actual population of the three provinces according to the census of this year set down at 909,284. The actual loss of population in thirty years has thus been 414,833.

Reverting to Prince Edward Island, and applying the same process of reasoning, our population of 108,259 in 1881 should have grown by natural increase to 125,824 in 1891, and to 144,007 in 1901 and to 165,000 in 1911. Deducting from this our present population of 95,722, as reported in the last census, the loss of population in thirty years has been 71,278. The loss of population in the three past decades has certainly been very serious, and the actual loss of population in the worst of the years that have passed has been very heavy. But sometimes at the worst things take a turn for the better, as we sincerely hope may be the case here. Our people are really prosperous and have not by any means lost heart or hope with the loss of their numbers.

NOTE AND COMMENT The Italian government rushed into a war with Turkey just as Rome was preparing for a meeting of the International Peace Bureau. That will be a little difficult to explain satisfactorily. Ten years ago, says the Toronto Globe, Quebec was the third city of Canada in point of population. Today it is seventh. Winnipeg, Vancouver, Ottawa and Hamilton have all passed the ancient capital. But Quebec has no rival and never will have a rival in situation and picturesque-ness. Ontario, by order in council, has prohibited for three years the purchase or sale of snipe, quail, woodcock, or partridge. It has been found there that market-hunters have been threatening the extermination of these game birds. The restrictive policy is to be commended highly. "Does your boy Josh stand at the head of his class?" "No," replied Farmer Corcoran, "but he could if he wanted to. If Josh took it into his head to stand at the head of his class, he would be a good deal better off than he is now."

A WANDERER FROM THE WOODS

(Evening Times.) A partridge was captured in the doorway of a building off Church street, in the very business heart of the city, this morning. The bird was tired; probably from a succession of long flights in the effort to get out of town, and so an unfeathered biped, true to the instincts of the human race, easily cornered and captured and lodged it off, presumably to the family stew-pot.

As a matter of fact, this is no way to treat one of our wild feathered friends under such circumstances. Seek the partridge in his native woods, stalk him there in his own country, give him the start that the law of sportsmanship calls for, and shoot him as he flies, and the transaction while it may be objectionable from some standpoints, is relieved of the sordid features which mark it as a human being engaged in a catch-as-catch-can struggle with one of these birds in the middle of man's brick and mortar agglomeration, and overcomes it by main strength and awkwardness. The man, in the school-yard phrase, ought "to take on somebody of his own size."

How came a partridge at the corner of Church and Canterbury streets? (Let us hasten to say that it was not on the Times-Telegraph corner that the incident occurred.) The partridge is a bird of the woods, and takes measures to avoid a rule he does not fly a great deal, for though strong of wing, and having a thoughtful speed and the finest of wing control, but the truth remains that he is essentially a bird of the ground. Even an old cock which has survived the perils of many seasons, which has evaded the foxes and owls, and kept out of gun range, and which is notoriously a strong flier as partridges do, does not cover any great distance in one flight, except under extraordinary circumstances, as, for instance,

OUR LOSS IN POPULATION

(Charlottetown Guardian.) By an absurd error in the transmission of the census figures the population of Prince Edward Island was made less by ten thousand than the facts would warrant, but the truth remains that the province, according to the census, has lost 9,837 of its people since 1901, or nearly 10 per cent of the whole. The present population of Prince Edward Island is 93,722. The yearly loss has been 832, which seems almost incredible. Equally strange is the reported loss of population in Charlottetown where almost every one had expected a gain. While the loss in the city is not large, a matter of 882 persons, it is very surprising that there was not a gain of at least 1,000.

The accuracy of the city enumeration is called in question, and reports are cropping up of persons and families who claim that they did not see or hear from an enumerator during the time the counting was in progress. Many new dwellings have gone up during the ten years past, the city has been extended east and north and west, and there are almost no vacant houses to be found. Under these conditions it is almost incredible that the population of the city has actually declined.

Under normal conditions, like those existing from 1871 to 1881, in which our Province received no influx of immigration but retained most of its natural increase of people, the population grew to 94,621 in 1881, showing a gain of 14,870, or over 14 1/2 per cent. It is fair to assume that the increase by births over deaths during the past ten years has been at least 15 per cent, which on a population of 108,259, as it was in 1891, should now have shown a gain of 15,848. With

CENSUS LIGHTS AND SHADOWS

(Montreal Herald.) With only seven millions of us we were making a noise like nine. The gain of 1,700,000 at least makes all earlier gains look small. Toronto is keeping up as a very good second. But she will hardly catch up. Think of making the country that much bigger for the Borden Cabinet to govern. Saskatoon has mushroomed up from 113 to 12,000. And they claim up there they have only started to grow.

Winnipeg, Vancouver, Ottawa and Hamilton have all caught and passed good old Quebec in the ten-year period. The seventy-two Ontario Conservative members will be bothered a good deal to figure out how the five members Ontario must lose on the redistribution will be drawn from among the fourteen Liberals.

Vancouver is the place that looks nearest like making a first rate imitation of Montreal's record as a Canadian emporium. From 27,000 to 125,000 is going some. True, Prince Rupert has yet to be heard from, but that will be for the next census. It isn't every ten years that Canada adds a third of her population, and there aren't many Canadas around doing it, either. Winnipeg has some right to fancy herself, with a growth from 42,000 to 135,000 in ten years. As a fact she is feeling so cheery she gave 4,000 majority against the government when its aggressive policy enabled her to do it.

Montreal and suburbs have rather better than a quarter of the population of Quebec. Two-thirds of the growth of the province is here. All the big new problems, present and future, are our problems. Montreal should have her proper representation in the body that has to deal with them. Calgary seems to have a Græco-Roman look on its hated rival, Edmonton. It gained 40,000 to its rival's 22,000. True, it had quite a long start in regard to the outside agencies that make for growth. The sale of the next census may be different, for by then the northland will have struck its gait. class or anywhere else it had take a whole football team to pry him loose."—Washington Star.

INTER GENERAL POTATOES AND

Practical Pointers from on Prince Edward Island. Your correspondent had the opportunity of visiting the well-farmed of Dr. Andrew and P. E. McPhail, at Orwell, P. E. I. Their guest for a part of some notes of their experience of the potato, and also permanent in the culture of them. They have carried on this time. As we have said, an equipped farm, having all the implements for the culture of spraying and harvesting of nearly all of which will give as far as bushels are concerned. At the time of our visit crop had been already harvested and was 250 bushels per acre early varieties and the weather of the early part of the year there are thirty acres nearly all of which will give as far as bushels are concerned. But the great and only disadvantage is the ground were later very thrifty, and promised good yields. Commercial fertilizer was used, and at the time of Sept. 8, there was no blight. Such a cultivation, that is, in sight, is a lesson to potato cultivators. The work of the cultivator during the not enough moisture would be below to produce such an excellent crop. But the great and only disadvantage is the ground were later very thrifty, and promised good yields. Commercial fertilizer was used, and at the time of Sept. 8, there was no blight. Such a cultivation, that is, in sight, is a lesson to potato cultivators. The work of the cultivator during the not enough moisture would be below to produce such an excellent crop. But the great and only disadvantage is the ground were later very thrifty, and promised good yields. Commercial fertilizer was used, and at the time of Sept. 8, there was no blight. Such a cultivation, that is, in sight, is a lesson to potato cultivators. The work of the cultivator during the not enough moisture would be below to produce such an excellent crop. But the great and only disadvantage is the ground were later very thrifty, and promised good yields. 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