

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1918

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## THE WAR SITUATION.

The fact that the British have taken over a little more of the line south of St. Quentin does not support Col. Repington's assertion that there are not enough men to hold the former British lines. It is true that the French have been hard pressed to provide enough men for their very long portion of the line, and any degree of relief will be welcome; but the fact that Haig has the men to spare is reassuring, at a time when the enemy is said to have in contemplation a great new drive by land and sea. It may well be that he has the advantage in numbers as a result of bringing armies from the Russian front, but we remember that in the early days of the war a mere handful of British held the line against enormous odds. The same spirit animates the British and French today. Washington hears that a great German drive is coming, with also a tremendous new submarine attack to sink vessels carrying men and supplies from the United States. On the other hand it is announced that a great Allied war council is to be held in Paris this week to perfect plans for a concerted drive against the enemy in France and Flanders. All signs therefore indicate heavy fighting soon to come, with the Allies ready to meet an attack or to themselves assume the offensive.

The situation in Germany and Austria grows daily more interesting. The latter is said to be in a state of anarchy, peace terms from the former, and the relations between the two are less cordial than when they were confident of complete victory over the Allies. This cleavage will develop as time passes and the strain of year years more heavily upon the hungry and war-weary people of Austria. In Germany itself the newspaper comment shows that what is termed "a political horse's nest" has been stirred up. There is sharp criticism of the Chancellor, whose speech does not appear to have satisfied either party. If the usual German policy is pursued, an attempt will be made by the military command to gain a temporary advantage on some front, in order that the people may be deluded by further hopes of victory.

Today's despatches bring a word of cheer from Lord Dunmore, who arrived in New York and told interviewers that the British, French and American troops were able to halt any attempted German drive in the west, and that the Allies could go through the German lines whenever they chose, but had not sufficient man-power yet to follow it up effectively. To provide that banner of man-power is now the great task. It is significant that three speakers in the German Reichstag sharply criticized the Chancellor's speech, and cited the friendly references of the Austrian foreign minister to President Wilson's proposals as an example Germany might follow. Two speakers frankly declared that if Germany wanted her colonies back she must offer to return Belgium. It is clear that the peace party in Germany is growing, although the bulk of the press opinion still supports the war party. Reports of disturbances and food riots in Germany continue to come by way of Holland and Switzerland. Hunger will yet be a powerful ally of the Allies in breaking down the enemy's resistance.

It must not be forgotten, however, that the food situation in Britain grows more serious, and Canada must come to the rescue. European food experts predict a world food-famine if the war lasts two years longer.

## THE COMING TASK.

As the war draws toward a close, which ought to be this year, the question of social reconstruction attracts more and more attention. The relation of the church to the problems to be solved is being considered by all thoughtful churchmen, and confidence is expressed that a new era in social uplift is at hand.

In a recent address before the Montreal Women's Club, Ven. Archbishop Paterson Smyth declared that there would be a new time and a new Canada after the war. Women would not be content to settle back where they were, and a large amount of energy now used in war work would be set free. Referring to the mission of the church, the speaker said that there were two types of religion in the church, one concerned with saving the individual soul and the other, growing in love and pity for all, indignant against wrong, and filled with a generous enthusiasm to spend and be spent for unfortunate fellow creatures. He said the church had showed its power to transform the individual life, but had not yet shown that it could transform social conditions behind the veil. That is the task which will assume a new importance after the war. There are differences of opinion as to the effect of the war upon religion, but none in regard to the demand for improved social conditions which will follow the struggle for the triumph of democracy—and really religion lies at the root of that demand. Not sectarian religion, but the broader creed of universal humanity. A report

of the speech of Archbishop Paterson Smyth says: "He touched on certain social problems, those of provision for the aged, housing, juvenile courts, drink, the social evil, and others. In his own parish in Montreal, he said, there were families herded together, without chance for decent living even air to breathe. The speaker urged compulsory education as essential to any improvement in social condition. Without it, there was a great temptation for poor parents to send their children to work at a very early age and their future is spoiled. Social service problems, the speaker said in conclusion, are not easy to solve. Those who have tried to think them out know the difficulty. It was hard to help people wisely. The preliminary to wanting to do was wanting to know. It is, however, the most hopeful age for social service the world has known."

No one in a democratic country has any doubt as to the outcome of the war. Whatever sacrifice is necessary must be made to achieve victory, and that is the first task. Nothing should interfere with the pursuit of that aim with the utmost energy and singleness of purpose; and then will come the struggle for the realization of higher social ideals.

## A STARTLING DISCOVERY.

We have always been led to believe that the students of Laval University were vigorous young gentlemen, not averse to a clash with the police or any other group of protesting persons who might attempt to interfere with the free expression of their exuberant feelings when they went out for a lark. This estimate of them was quite wrong, or at least it could only apply to former students. The present student body is far from seeking trouble of any sort, and the reason is plain. The young men had to go up for examination under the military service act, and a despatch sent out last week tells the sad story. It says:

"In connection with the medical examinations of men applying for exemption from the civil duties of military service, a tentative analysis has been made of the reports on 177 Laval University students. Of these 177 young men no less than 164 were declared physically unfit. Forty were declared to be tubercular, twenty-two had diabetes, twenty-seven nephritis, thirty-two heart trouble, eleven bronchitis, eighteen flat feet, and ten had other ailments or deformities. Apparently Laval would have trouble in getting a satisfactory number of students to stand an hour's clean and strenuous sport."

This is a sad revelation. Perhaps it explains Mr. Bourassa's opposition to sending troops from Canada. Being an ardent imperialist he may be afraid that at some critical stage of the fighting the burden might fall upon a company of tubercular, diabetic, flat-footed Laval men with heart-trouble, and the day is retrievably lost. Apparently, however, the military authorities are reluctant to believe that young Quebec manhood has deteriorated to the extent indicated by this medical examination, and will have another, in the hope that more than thirteen out of 177 may be found fit for service at home or abroad. If not the University should be closed as a hospital.

The Canadian war cabinet is in session, and drastic measures to ensure better food control and the elimination of waste are foreshadowed. A nation-wide campaign for increased production, in which federal and provincial governments will co-operate is also promised. The manufacture of standard food begins today. The news of the situation in Britain and France should make every Canadian eager to support whatever action the war cabinet may decide to take to conserve food and release more for export to Europe.

The pan-Germans are said to be furious over the speech of Count Czernin of Austria and one newspaper is said to have gone so far as to say that Austria must be abandoned. Maximilian Harden, on the other hand, accuses Germany of forcing Austria into the war and makes a plea for peace negotiations along the lines laid down by President Wilson. A successful Allied drive on the western front would do more than increase the internal dissension in Germany.

In Russia there is fighting between the Bolsheviks and Ukrainians, and there has also been a clash between Roumanians and Russians. In the Reichstag the German foreign secretary has made a bitter attack on the Bolsheviks and reaffirmed the German policy of annexation. Russia's problem is very serious, and the future uncertain.

The circulation of a leaflet advocating a general strike in Germany is one of the straws showing the direction of the wind.

Seems Unlikely. "She hasn't kept pace with her husband." "What do you mean? Hasn't she been able to spend his money as fast as his salary was raised?"

## LIGHTER VEIN

In Ireland.

A Frenchman was waiting at a railroad station in Ireland when two natives sat down beside him. Said one: "Sure, Pat, it's down to Kilmany I've been, and I'm on my way back to Kilpatrick."

"Ye don't say so?" said the other. "It's myself that's just after being down to Kilmany, and I stop here a bit before I go to Kilmore."

"What assassins!" exclaimed the Frenchman. "Would that I were safely back in France!"

He Couldn't Tell a Lie. Inquiring Lady—How much milk does your cow give a day? Truthful Boy—Bout eight quarts, lady.

Inquiring Lady—And how much of that do you sell? Truthful Boy—Bout twelve quarts, lady.

Evanesence. "Does your family have any trouble with servants?" "No," replied Mr. Croskell; "I don't believe any of them stay around the place long enough to become really troublesome."

Seeking a Reason. Mrs. Johnson, the widow, was engaged at her wash, when there entered to see her Mr. Botts, a devoted admirer and suitor. After a bit, Mrs. Johnson asked: "Ye shud' ye loves me?" "Why, Mrs. Johnson, of co's 't's shud'!"

Then, from Mrs. Johnson, after a suspicious pause, "Ye shud' ye loves me?" "Why, Mrs. Johnson, of co's 't's shud'!"

## HOW SALARIES HAVE INCREASED

(Toronto Star.)

Toronto school teachers, principals and inspectors have been paid on the same salary schedule as before the war, though other city employees receiving \$3,500 or under were last year given a straight percentage increase to meet the higher cost of living. The "big fellows" at the city hall have increased, too. The following table shows the salaries of department heads in 1917, as compared with those of 1913:

	1913.	1917.
City treasurer	\$8,000	\$15,000
City engineer	8,000	9,000
Deputy city engineer	5,000	5,000
Property commissioner	3,500	4,500
City clerk	3,500	4,500
Street commissioner	3,500	4,500
City solicitor	5,000	6,000
City clerk	4,200	4,700
Assessment commissioner	5,750	6,250
City architect	4,500	5,000
Health officer	5,000	7,000

In this list, the large increase in the salary pertaining to the city treasurer-ship was due to the advent of Mr. Brant, who has been worth all more than the city has paid. In most of the other cases, however, the department is under the salary scale of 1913.

The total increase in these eleven salaries amounts to 28 per cent. It is suggested that it is necessary to pay salaries of this size to even the most efficient principal in Toronto to \$8,400. The figures as to these salaries are quoted simply as an indication that high, as well as low, have been raised. The figures as to the larger city salaries are quoted simply as an indication that high, as well as low, have been raised. The figures as to the larger city salaries are quoted simply as an indication that high, as well as low, have been raised.

## Nerves of the Stomach

Were Weak and Inactive as Result of Nervous Prostration—Lost Twenty Pounds—Had to Take Sleeping Powders to Get Any Rest.

St. Catharines, Ont., Jan. 23.—Many people never realize that the nervous system and action of every organ of the human body is dependent on the energy supplied by the nervous system. When the nervous system gets run down there is weakness throughout the entire body. You feel tired and languid and your stomach and other digestive organs are similarly affected. Appetite fails, digestion is poor, you do not get the good of what you eat and gradually grow weaker and weaker.

This process can only be stopped by such treatment as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, which goes directly to create new nerve force and thereby to invigorate the whole human body. Mrs. Geo. S. Ellis, 46 Davidson street, St. Catharines, Ont., writes: "My husband had an attack of nervous prostration, and although he doctored for some time and tried different other medicines, he could not get relief. He had to resort to sleeping powders given him by the doctor to make him sleep. The greater part of the trouble seemed to be with the nerves of his stomach. He began to lose weight, and kept on going down until he had lost twenty pounds. We had read advertisements in the newspapers for Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and noticed that it seemed to be doing a lot of good for people troubled with nervousness, so my husband decided to try it. He found benefit almost from the start, and continued this treatment until he had taken twelve or thirteen boxes. The results were most satisfactory. He is now enjoying good health, sleeps well, and has gained back nearly all the weight he had lost. He also uses Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills occasionally, and thinks them an excellent remedy. I have also used this latter medicine for dizzy spells and liver trouble, and was completely cured of these complaints. We think a great deal of Dr. Chase's medicine, and cannot speak too highly of them."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 25 cents a box, a full treatment of 6 boxes for \$2.75, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Ltd., 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

## SEVEN HOUR DAY DURING WAR, TO CONSERVE FUEL

Suggestion by Samuel Gompers as Alternative for Closing Down Plants Entirely on Certain Days

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 28.—A universal seven-hour day during the period of the war, instead of present spasmodic suspension of industries by the fuel administration to conserve coal and relieve railroad congestion, was suggested today by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a speech to the convention of United Mine Workers.

He prefaced his declaration for a seven-hour day with a defence of those in high governmental station who may have made mistakes. They are promptly excused, he said, by the patriotic purpose to win the war and to think that the great transition from peace to war could be made without mistakes was asking the impossible.

Mr. Gompers said there can be no neutrality in this war. "You have got to be either for democracy or for monarchy," he declared. Labor must make victory sure for democracy, but sounded the warning that labor would not surrender the standards of life except to save the republic, that no sacrifice should be made solely to the pockets of the rich with large profits. It was here that he defended men in high places. On the train from New York to Indianapolis, he said, he heard the names of many men suggested to win the place of responsibility in the governmental positions, but not one of the men named, he added, has ever done a public service or expressed a word of thought in behalf of labor.

The miners' convention today again took up the question of changing the nature of negotiating wage contracts with the bituminous coal operators, delegates from Ohio, Illinois, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania demanding that they be presented in the interim wage contracts of those states. The wage agreement made in the middle western states forms the basis on which the miners in other soft coal districts are made.

When the convention adjourned yesterday, the leaders of the union pledged the miners to their attempt to make the question refer to a special committee.

Garfield's Appreciation. The following telegram from Federal Fuel Administrator Garfield was read to the convention this morning: "I have sincere appreciation of your action in ratifying by overwhelming vote the Washington agreement, thus confirming the assurance given President Wilson last November that miners would take the step as a practical means of securing uninterrupted work by the mines. By this vote mine workers have proved their understanding of peace and their respect for the patriotic principle."

After listening to speeches on the money case in San Francisco, the convention adjourned. Captain Martin said that the military and financial support of the organization to the defence of those involved. The resolution also requested that President Wilson intervene to prevent "a gross miscarriage of justice."

## HALIFAX INQUIRY

Halifax, Jan. 27.—Captain Edward H. Martin, R.N., formerly captain superintendent of H. M. C. dockyard here, was a witness at Saturday's sensational court of inquiry into the Mont Blanc collision in Halifax harbor on December 6 last.

When the nervous system gets run down there is weakness throughout the entire body. You feel tired and languid and your stomach and other digestive organs are similarly affected. Appetite fails, digestion is poor, you do not get the good of what you eat and gradually grow weaker and weaker. This process can only be stopped by such treatment as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, which goes directly to create new nerve force and thereby to invigorate the whole human body.

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## NEW COMMANDER FOR THE TEUTONS

Gen. Boroevic Chosen to Succeed Archduke Eugene—Is Defensive Fighter.

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, Jan. 28.—General Boroevic has been appointed to succeed the Archduke Eugene in command of the entire enemy front against Italy, and it is believed that the change may have a considerable effect on the campaign. The two conspicuous enemy figures on this front have been Field Marshal Conrad von Hotzendorf, commanding the mountain front, and General Boroevic, commanding along the Piave. Boroevic is the junior of the field marshals, and his position of command on the mountain front, and even out of the operations on this front, has been maintained as a defensive, and not as a prelude for Austrian intervention in Italian affairs.

There is at least one item in the Canadian customs tariff which at the present time appears baffling in its effect, and altogether unjustified. It is the tax of 27 1/2 per cent levied against machinery and tools imported from the United States. The imposition of a tax against actual imports of machinery which a settler coming from the United States to the western provinces very often possesses as a valuable part of his productive plant. For some unexplainable reason this class of implement is not admitted as a supply very generally in western Canada, but it is also applied to the used motor power machine which a settler coming from the United States to the western provinces very often possesses as a valuable part of his productive plant. For some unexplainable reason this class of implement is not admitted as a supply very generally in western Canada, but it is also applied to the