

C.P.R. WANTS I.C.R. RUNNING RIGHTS

Announcement Made in Parliament

Hon. Mr. Cochrane Has No Policy About the People's Railway

Ottawa, March 20.—On motion to go into supply on the Intercolonial estimates in the commons today, Hon. Mr. Emmerson spoke at some length, calling for a statement from Hon. Mr. Graham as to his policy and intentions. It was customary, he maintained, for the minister to present a railway budget and deal with the rumors concerning the management and the present government's intentions.

Hon. Mr. Cochrane pointed out that he would not be justified in making any such statement at the present time. "I do not propose to criticize the board of management," he said, "or to announce a policy in regard to them. That is a matter I have not been able to take up yet, and I think it would come with very bad taste from me to criticize my predecessor. I have only been in office a few months and have not yet been over the railway system, except to Halifax and back on a very heavy trip."

"The board of management may be all that the hon. gentleman says they are, and it may be there is considerable opportunity for improvement. It may be that it may be better to have one man only than to have a board of five members. This is a matter which will have to be taken up and considered on its merits." So far as the P. E. Island car ferry was concerned, Mr. Cochrane said he had appointed a man from Queens College to go down and study the conditions, and he had been at work for some time. The minister's reason for selecting such a man was the assurance that he would have no local bias and would be more likely to deal with the matter on its merits and recommend the proper place to locate the ferry and for the construction of necessary docks.

C. P. R. Want Running Rights.

"The question of running rights has not been considered at all," proceeded the minister. "The only corporation which has applied for running rights is the C. P. R., and their application was in regard to that portion of the railway between St. John and Halifax. This matter will receive that attention of the government as soon as the session is over."

Mr. Cochrane further stated that he was making a trial of a system of special conductors for the collection of tickets on one section of the railway, in order to demonstrate its merits. Several American roads had adopted the system and spoke favorably of it.

"As to the surplus," proceeded the minister, "I think when the supplementary estimates come down—"

"The surplus will be all gone," put in Mr. Carvell.

"There will be a vote in regard to rolling stock," proceeded Mr. Cochrane. He was having a report made on rolling stock. As to the shortage of cars, he had been making an investigation and ascertained that there was a general congestion, even more serious in the United States than in Canada. He was, however, insisting on the regular charge for delays in every instance, and believed the result would work out fairly well.

"It is unfair to ask me to declare a policy when I have only been in office a few months," continued Mr. Cochrane, "and have not had the opportunity of going over the whole Intercolonial system and investigating things for myself. This I propose to do at the earliest opportunity."

Tariff Changes Next Session.

Messrs. Sinclair, Kyte, Luggie and Turgeon availed themselves of the motion to go into supply to advocate the abolition of the duty of 25 per cent, at present charged on certain kinds of binder twine suitable for the lobster fishery.

Hon. Dr. Reid said he would bring the matter to the attention of the tariff commission, when it was appointed, and, he added, "the government will take it into consideration when it brings down the tariff changes at next session."

A little molasses put on the roosting place of sparrows when they become a nuisance over the windows will drive them to other quarters.

MANITOBA BILL UP IN SENATE

Senator Belcourt Favors a Separate School Clause Tacked On

HON. MR. SCOTT DIFFERS

Says it is Not Wise for Minorities to Force Their Views on Majorities—Senator Daniel Introduced and He Takes His Seat

Ottawa, March 20.—The senate spent most of the session today discussing the school question, which has been brought up on the Manitoba boundary bill. Senator John W. Daniel, of St. John, was introduced by Hon. Mr. Loughheed and Senator Baird, and took his seat.

The debate on the Manitoba bill was resumed by Senator Belcourt. At present the people in the territory of Keewatin were under the jurisdiction and were constituents of the dominion parliament, he said, and transferring them to the jurisdiction of Manitoba, it was the duty of parliament to see that their rights were safeguarded. He supported Senator Choquette's amendment, declaring the bill should not be read a second time until the Manitoba government stated they were ready to place the Catholic minority of Manitoba on the same footing as they enjoyed at the time they entered the union.

In conclusion, Sir Richard Scott said that he thought a minority might suffer through insisting too strongly upon what they held to be their rights. He declared the declaration of two minorities of the government before us, I do not think it would be wise for the parliament of Canada to force its views on Manitoba, but leave the treatment of the Manitoba minority in regard to schools to the generosity of the majority. I do not think it would be judicious to pass the proposed amendment.

Sensor David said he had a sub-amendment to move. He proposed that the bill should not be read a second time until March 27, and in the meantime that the government be invited to communicate with the Manitoba government and ascertain to what extent the said government is disposed to grant to the minority a system of schools which would be satisfactory to the said minority.

That would not jeopardize the bill and would enable the government to obtain the desired information.

Continuing in the evening, Senator Cloran said the Protestants of Manitoba were practicing legalized robbery by taking from Roman Catholics money for the education of Protestant children, when they knew the Roman Catholics had to pay a second time for a second set of schools of their own.

Sensor Power believed in separate schools, believed that the Roman Catholics of Keewatin had rights, but doubted the wisdom of the amendments. Some of the present government had for years stated that if given power they would settle the grievances of the Manitoba minority. Now they should be given the opportunity to do so.

Sensor Choquette's amendment was defeated by 15 to 38.

Sensor Montplaisir adjourned the debate.

Grease on the kitchen floor can be softened by pouring kerosene over it and letting it remain for fifteen or twenty minutes. Later scrub with hot soda water or borax and water.

A rag sponge can be bought at any paint shop, and is the best thing that can be used for keeping the bathtub and lavatory clean and dry.

RECORD REVENUE AND RECORD EXPENDITURE

(Continued from page 3.)

plan for this government as to why they had spent all that the old government had spent and why they had then had over-expended to a large amount as well.

It would be well within the memory of the people of this country that the honorable gentleman opposite, when in opposition, had told the people that they would govern this country, if given an opportunity, stay within the revenue as it was then, that they would pay all expenses of the government and would lay aside money to wipe off the mortgage which they used to like to tell was about the neck of the people.

While the record of this government was one of growing revenue, it was also one of growing debt, and that was the side of the picture which was not pleasing to any of the people of this province, and which gave them the opportunity to reflect that this government had not done as they promised to do.

It was fair criticism to say that the honorable gentleman opposite had come into power as a party pledged to economy and an honest administration of affairs and with a promise that they would reduce the public debt, and now they admitted that they had not been able to do this, although they had had the benefit of a greatly increased revenue derived through taking and retaining the industries of this country, and that they had spent half a million dollars more than the old government did, and they had also spent \$26,000, which they did not have.

The speaker's object of a business concern would not stand for such management on the part of their directors, but they would ask what did you do with the money, and how did you spend it, for they would not management have you given us that has caused us to go into debt so heavily.

The statement of the provincial secretary, when he said that the government had spent all this money, and that they would spend more next year, and would go on spending, sounded like an invitation to holders of money and they would get it.

No Betterment of Public Service.

The honorable provincial secretary had said that the province was better than it used to be, but the figures of the last census did not show much of an increase. If one was to go around among the farmers of the province and ask what this government had done for a special locality, he would find very few of the people able to point out any particular changes that had been brought about. Governments might come and governments might go, but the general condition of the country would not notice much difference. People require careful and economic government and people will ask questions.

Why was it, with rapidly expanding revenue, that this government had not adopted some scheme to reduce the public debt such as favored by the former premier of this province when he stated from his place in this house that \$30,000 placed annually in the sinking fund would in fifty years pay off the mortgage debt on the province? The people of the province expect those in charge of the administration of the affairs of the province not to make extravagant and needless expenditures.

The opposition's criticism is that the officials of the government have increased the salaries of officials have increased, and the government had spent money extravagantly and they have been spending to keep hungry followers of the government in good fettle. The province could get along with less officials, and the salaries of a number of them could be paid off by the province.

Honorable gentlemen who had come in to power by professions of economy had added to the public debt, and when the time came to pay for the debt, they were not to be paid for the debt, but to continue to carry on the business of the province the people would say we have gone into debt under the management of this administration and we should be that such a state of affairs is not continued.

The honorable provincial secretary had said that ordinary expenditure was being kept within the revenue. If that were so, why should the deficit of the province be increased? A clever attempt had been made to show that while a deficit of \$56,000 was admitted, there was \$28,000 included in the amount which should have been there, and that there was a deficit was not as large as stated. It was a novel method of financing to take money from this year's revenue to pay for last year's deficit.

The revenue of the province fluctuated from year to year—in other words, it was not a fixed revenue, and with a knowledge of these facts it was even more an imposition to put upon the people the burden of paying a portion of the revenue to reduce the debt. If the old government had been able to struggle along with a revenue of half a million less than the present government, why should the present government be able to do so?

The question of stamptage had been fairly well thrashed out. He did not pretend to say that every dollar of stamptage was collected by any government, and he had no intention of saying that every dollar the province was not collected by the crown land department today. Unless the army of scoundrels is very much increased and the expenses correspondingly increased, it never will be possible to get the stamptage on every log cut on the crown lands. He would give every credit to the government for increase in the territorial revenue, but he believed the government had not done only did their duty. Why should they not do their duty? There appeared no reason for the loud acclamations over the collection of the territorial revenue.

One would think from comparisons that have been made by his honorable friends, under the old regime, were thieves, rather than honest men, but the deputy-surveyor-general and the other officers of the old government and the additional amount of stamptage secured under the new regime was gotten by a scoundrel whom he (Sweeney) had appointed. There had been no charge to justify the statement that those who went out had been thieves and those who took their places were apostles of honesty.

Again the statement had been made that the old regime had been made that the increased revenue therefrom, was only 60 per cent of the former cut, but it was very evident to anyone familiar with the situation that the cut of lumber on the crown lands had increased greatly within the past five or six years. He had been assured by lumbermen, officials of the government and small operators that the cut in the crown lands was greater today than formerly.

It was not natural that lumbermen would protect their private lands and cut from the crown lands owing to uncertainty regarding the leasing of the latter. In order to protect the province's interests the government should make a complete valuation and resurvey of the crown lands and sell the lease to the highest bidder. No effort had been made to ascertain the amount of crown lands on the Restigouche,

Nepisiguit and Miramichi, which were passing out from our people to the hands of strangers. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars were being paid for these leases. It seemed strange that the government had not introduced an active policy in regard to the handling of these lands. Instead the policy seemed to be to squeeze out of the lumbermen or small operator every dollar and sometimes more than they should pay. He would not say that they should not pay every dollar due the province but the stamptage collections should be done in a fair way to lumbermen, the operator and government.

His honorable friend had claimed credit over the fact that the government had secured the collections of amounts due from municipalities for the provincial hospital. These were amounts honestly due and it was the duty of the government to make the collections.

Again, great credit had been claimed by his honorable friend in that the Royal Gazette had been based on a printing press, but legislation had been enacted making incumbent that every man wanting to sell mortgaged property should advertise it in the Royal Gazette. That was not necessary under the old government and it was no wonder that when legislation is enacted to make the Gazette pay it should pay.

Reference had also been made by his honorable friend to the question of interest. It was very well to make comparisons in regard to the amount paid for interest. The interest charges were a great deal less than they had been. The charges depended on the money market. If the debt had been reduced our interest charges would have been less. It would have been good and sane business on the part of the old government to reduce the debt. He would defend if the day would ever come when the province would cease paying interest. Certainly it would never be reached if the government with big revenue had large over-expenditures and waited to put aside any amount towards wiping out the debt. His honorable friends might say, why did not the old government pay off the debt. The old government did not have great revenue of today but even with less revenue were able to pay off some portion of the public debt.

The school book question was another matter where credit had been taken by the government. The improvement that had been made appeared to be the giving of a commission to vendors who were friends of the government. He wanted his honorable friends opposite to get all the credit that was due them for reducing the price of school books but if the province had to pay the difference in cost he did not see where the benefit would accrue. Apparently from the financial statement of the government that was the way the school book question was working out.

Fooling the Farmers.

The question of agriculture was the most important of all to the welfare of the province. The government invited the farmers to Frederickton and had government officials look after them. They thought they were fooling the farmers, as though farmers could be fooled. The farmers were invited to the legislature, where his friend, Dr. Sweeney, as well as the premier and provincial secretary, told them how much they were loved and held in regard by the government, and how great would be the benefits to be expected from agricultural development. The government had sought to give the impression that they were the only administration to assist the farmers. Every agricultural society had a government official in connection with it. Even a number of the employees of the crown land and public works departments had last year joined the Farmers' and Agriculturists' association. He had taken an active part in the proceedings of the convention.

It was only fair to extend every assistance to the farmer, as farming is the backbone of the prosperity of the country. To solve successfully the problem of the farmer it would be necessary to afford the farmer a larger market. Give to the farmer a market and the farmer will take care of himself. One might just as well endeavor to make saints by law as to make farmers by legislation.

In addition to an extensive market, good roads, bridges and railways were also needed. The government assured the people that the organization of the agricultural societies showed that the farmers were alive. Had they been dead before? He would not say that the government had not given the position of horticulturalist to one of them? It was a reproach to the government to have it said that they had to go over to the horticultural society man skilled in fruit growing. He remembered that his hon. friends opposite had poked fun at the old government for undertaking to develop fruit growing. But now they were a step in advance. At the head of the department of agriculture the old government had had farmers who were competent in their duties, but there was marked change in this respect under the new regime.

There was credit due to the government over the appointment of a poultry expert. He was pleased to say that he had been present at the poultry shows at Moncton and Amherst. When the poultry expert had carried out his duties well. In Mr. Jones the government had one official who was capable of taking charge of the world of poultry raising.

The government had been given great credit by the hon. provincial secretary for the increased amount apportioned out for agricultural development. Wasn't it only natural that a magnificent revenue there should be an increased grant for agriculture? However he feared that when salaries of the numerous officials of the department were deducted from the grant only a small proportion would remain for the farmer.

No greater setback could have been recorded than that of last year, when the farmers were deprived of the opportunity to enter the freest market to the south. But the day was not far distant when this great market would be thrown open and the farmers given a chance to trade in their own markets.

With regard to the administration of justice, lawyers must be hired. While in opposition, members of the government had said that the work of this department would be done entirely by the attorney-general and solicitor. But that was impossible, as neither of these officials could attend court in several counties at the same time. He thought that the administration of justice was being well attended to at the present time. He had frequently met the attorney-general and solicitor-general at sittings of the court, and he felt that they were carrying out their duties capably.

In the administration of justice there was need of a provincial officer to investi-

gate criminal cases and report to the attorney-general before money was spent in going further with the case. There were deaths occurring under suspicious circumstances and other cases which should be investigated.

Regarding the public works department, he had not much to say, as all the information respecting the expenditures in this department had not been furnished. While it was true, as stated in the house by the hon. chief commissioner, the reading of all the itemized accounts would have taken a lot of time, it was also true that the information as to how it was spent, was not charged up to "various persons." Why were these expenditures hidden away? If there was nothing to hide, why were these accounts lumped and full information not given? The government took credit for spending money on public works of the province, but the public works department expenditures were becoming alarming. Some of the bridges could have been built for less money than they cost, if there had not been so much paid to structural superintendents and foremen who were kept around public works.

The government took credit for building so many bridges, but as a matter of fact, many of the structures which they dignified with the name of bridges were mere culverts.

Generally speaking, the roads of the province were in no better condition than they were six, eight or ten years ago, although this government had increased the tax on the poor people for road purposes. It was a pity that the roads of the province were in such a state, because they had, with the federal government assistance, built a certain number of wharves. They would be doing a great deal of good if they did not spend the expanding revenue on needed public works, but the army of superintendents and foremen which the government kept about its public works, many of which were not needed, they should and in this connection, he said he had noticed where one man had put in his account for more than three years were working days in a year.

Continuing, he said that he had several days ago expressed the opinion that school curriculum was loaded with too many ornamental subjects and he would repeat that statement now. He believed that the scholars of the public schools today had to have so many books and had to keep their minds jumping from one subject to the other so much that it was "early" for them, and that the practical subjects were not as good as the plain old course of years ago. He also favored more freedom for teachers in the handling of their schools and believed it would be better if they had more freedom to practical subjects. All were glad that the grant to education was going to be increased for this year, but it was doubtful in his mind if the board of education should not be constituted of practical men, who have made educational work their life study.

Continuing, he said that much had been spent in the years gone by for immigration, but he believed that the best thing any government could do was to try to keep our own boys and girls in the province. He would rather have one New Brunswick boy on the mainline of the railway than ten foreigners. It was idle nonsense to argue that foreigners could be placed on abandoned farms in this province and make a success where our own people, accustomed to the conditions here, had failed. Before bringing in immigrants to this province, the government should make an effort to get our own people who have gone out elsewhere back again.

Mr. Sweeney, continuing, said that it would be pleasing to people to learn that at last they were to have the Valley Railway, but the government had evinced around and had adopted the opposition's plan. The suggestion for Intercolonial Railway operation had been voted down by his hon. friends opposite. The members on his side of the house desiring to safeguard the interest of the province had said that the only feasible way was to construct a trunk line and operate it by the Intercolonial.

While the resolution had been voted down last year by his hon. friends, he was glad to say that they had come back this year and accepted the proposition of the opposition. While it was a tremendous undertaking, he did not think that anyone in the province would regret the expenditure if the railway would open up the large country and serve to increase the population and likewise the markets. He wanted to see the province go ahead. Greater industry and greater progress meant happy homes. He did not want to see the Valley Railway a political road. He did not want to have it constructed with a view of giving certain people options on lands along its route. He wanted to have assurances that the company had sufficient financial backing. Let the building of the railway be a fair business bargain, and not a shady transaction. Members on his side of the house were not to be satisfied in assuming in giving to that neglected portion of the province the railway facilities which they so deserved.

Mr. Sweeney moved the adjournment of the debate and it was so ordered for the day for tomorrow.

Hon. Mr. Gummer presented a petition in favor of a bill to amend the act to incorporate the St. Andrews Land Co.

Mr. Burchell gave notice of enquiry regarding payments for repairs to Oyster River bridge, Northumberland county. The house adjourned at 6 o'clock.

MORE NEW SETTLERS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK

Family Going to the Washademoak to Take Charge of a Farm There.

Thursday, Mar. 21.

Eleven new citizens called on A. B. Wilmet, superintendent of immigration, yesterday, among the number being Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Monk and family of three children, who were employed by H. H. Mott to take charge of one of his farms on the Washademoak. Mr. Mott formerly experienced much difficulty in getting the right class of help, but since he has been in communication with Mr. Wilmet has succeeded in bringing out some first class farmers from Great Britain, and has recently added to his holdings in farm lands. Mr. Monk is a farmer of considerable experience and the family is a decided acquisition to the community in which they are to reside. They came over by the steamer Athenia.

Eight other immigrants arrived on the Boston train, having come to Portland (Me.) on the steamer Ansonia. These were mostly farm laborers. Their names were: Norman Holt, Samuel Pristow, Fred Bright, W. H. Smith, W. J. Dufford, Samuel G. Coles, S. Fuller and Fred Warwick.

Amatite ROOFING

A Modern View of the Roofing Question

Tin makes a good roof if you paint it.
Canvas makes a good roof if you paint it.
Any felt makes a good roof if you paint it.
Even paper makes a good roof if you paint it.
But Amatite makes a good roof if you DON'T paint it.

On a painted roof, the paint is what gives the real protection. The rest of it has no function except to provide a smooth unbroken surface with no seams or cracks, to which the paint can be applied. Anything which has strength enough to keep the wind from blowing it away or the rain from beating it in, will be waterproof if you use paint enough.

Amatite Roofing, however, needs no painting. It is a real roofing.

The wearing surface is mineral matter embedded into a heavy coating of pitch and never needs painting.

We shall be glad to send you a sample of Amatite free of charge if you will send a postal request for it to our nearest office. The sample will show you what the mineral surface is like.

Everjet Elastic Paint

A lustrous carbon black paint, very cheap, very durable—protects all kinds of metal and wood work.

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For New Manhood Send Me the Free Coupon

There is today no excuse for any man remaining weak. The vital manly man is admired by all men as well as all women; there is an influence about him no one can resist; he knows no fear; he knows no weakness; he knows no result of debility. It is this same VITALITY which carries our young soldiers to war without thought of death. Vitality, reader, is what you MUST have if you would enjoy all there is for you in a life of health, strength and manly vigor. I can give you this same life and manly vitality; if I can do for you what I am doing for thousands of others I can put the vigor of youth into your blood and nerves. I can make you feel young again and keep you feeling young; I can drive away all debility, weakness and despondency. You will laugh at trouble, you will tackle obstacles with the vim to win, just as all other hearty, vital men may do. I don't ask you to use drugs; I ask you to change in your present mode of living, just cease all dissipation and then use my HEALTH BELT. All else will come. My Health Belt with supplementary attachment is the greatest nature cure and VITALITY supply that the world has ever known or probably ever will know. Nothing is taken for granted; you feel better immediately, at once, from the first time used. Worn all night while you sleep, it pours a great stream of vitality and energy into your weakened system; it is a wonder-working giant of power; made as I now make it. I am getting results of which no man ever dreamed. Just think, over ten thousand men applied to me during the month of February; I am now sending great shipments of my Health Belt to every part of the civilized world. There is a reason; I am curing! I am giving men back their lost strength. It makes you feel ambitious, full of vim; you awaken mornings sparkling with bright, clear-eyed, clear-brained health; the weakness has all disappeared from your back; you are just feeling fine. Special attachments to my Health Belt cure rheumatism, kidney, liver and stomach trouble.

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Fill in the coupon; let me send you at once my free booklet in plain sealed envelope; it is profusely illustrated with half-tone photos; keep it in your pocket for easy reference; read the chapter on Vitality; read the chapter on Debility; read the chapter on those subjects which interest every man, young or old, and it will be strong, manly vigor. It is a world of hope. A carefully written, interesting booklet, which should be in every one's possession. Therefore, send today. In or out of the city, call at my office. Hours, 9 to 6.

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Do as I Say—Please forward me your Book, as advertised, free.

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This is a chance for clever persons to win Cash and other Prizes with a little effort. Count the Xs and Ts in the Square, and write the number of each that you count, neatly on a piece of paper or post card and mail to us, and we will write you at once, telling you all about it. You may win a valuable prize. Try at once.

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This is a chance for clever persons to win Cash and other Prizes with a little effort. Count the Xs and Ts in the Square, and write the number of each that you count, neatly on a piece of paper or post card and mail to us, and we will write you at once, telling you all about it. You may win a valuable prize. Try at once.

SPEARMINT GUM & PREMIUM CO., Montreal, P.Q. Dept. 3F

1912 CONTEST

COUNT THE Xs AND Ts

\$100.00

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