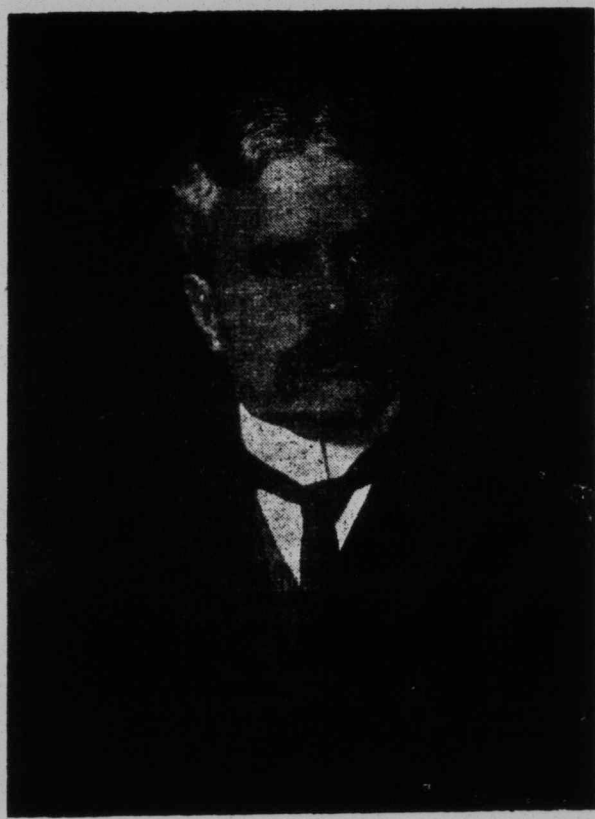


## PREMIER BORDEN'S ADDRESS AT FORWARD MOVEMENT CONFERENCE

Held at Amherst, N. S., on Thursday December 16th---  
Canada's Premier Given Hearty Applause



SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN, CANADA'S PREMIER

The following excellent address was given by Sir Robert L. Borden, Canada's Premier, at the Forward Movement Conference, held at Amherst, N. S., on Thursday, December 16th.

"I appreciate very much the honor of addressing you here, and this is before me this evening, and although I did not anticipate the pleasure of speaking to you, I am glad to come from the very bottom of my heart to the spirit which has been gathered together here, and I am glad to hear the movement which has been marked upon the horizon of Canada. The movement has been marked upon the horizon of Canada."

The feeling time came four months ago. It was this spirit which made it possible for the Government in Canada to have been able to do what it deemed essential for the national safety in these conditions of stress, and to organize and move ready for war the largest military force that ever crossed the Atlantic, the force under Major General Sir Sam Hughes, which will do so as we have from his story what Canadians have always done in the past.

This same spirit has made itself manifest in the great patriotic fund for the benefit of those who have gone to the front and those still to go, and left their wives, families and dependants behind. It reflects great credit upon the Dominion for the response which has been so universal, that it has already placed all the funds required to keep those who have gone from the Provinces to fight the battles of the Empire.

We have in this country of ours, men, whose forefathers came from some of the countries which are now warring with our Empire, and I desire to take the opportunity of testifying to the loyalty of those citizens. No more loyal citizens to the institutions of the Empire are to be found than those of Anglo-German descent. In Ontario these German citizens vied with each other in giving more to the patriotic fund than any other community in Canada.

We have in Canada conditions of the Dominion as a whole. We have been bringing into Canada for many years past men from foreign countries, who might assist us in the settlement of our lands.

They are now units of the Dominion, and the children of these immigrants are not distinguishable from our own Canadian children. Many of these citizens, hail as their native land the countries with whose policies we do not agree, but they have been conducting themselves quietly in accordance with the laws of Canada.

People of British and French descent in Canada should recognize that at the present the situation is one which must be very trying to them. I have not come to speak about the causes of the war. In this Dominion of ours, a national spirit has been manifested in a manner of which we were never before conscious, and throughout the whole Empire, ties made manifest which bind the nations at large together in a way of which the world itself has never been conscious, and the Dominions themselves have never known before.

It is by possessing the absolute right of self government that these Dominions are bound together by the strongest ties of all—the great ties of

Freedom, Liberty and Justice. It is evident to you that those who expect the Empire to fall apart in total disunion, when a war was declared have been mistaken. They were led to this opinion by the discussion of such a war in the past, and the fact that in the South Atlantic, in the Indian Ocean, in the Pacific, in the North Atlantic, in the Arctic, but we have begun a life of concerted and united action from the very moment that the trial began.

There is only one end possible in this great war, the triumph of democracy over autocracy, the triumph of justice over injustice, the triumph of the great liberty-loving principles of the Empire, no matter how long delayed.

We have not the military organization that has been fostered in Germany for the past twenty-five or thirty years, for the purpose, which we now know, but we have a valiant and determined race of men, ready to fight as well as any other nation in the world.

We have resources to be called upon which are greater than those that Germany can produce. There is no cause for faint-heartedness or loss of courage in any day of trial.

The Government has met with difficulty in the very eagerness of the men who were forward, desiring to take their part in the battle line. It would be absolutely detrimental to the success of our arms to place men without training in the field, so the Empire is now making ready their soldiers for war.

It did not make ready for it in time of peace, but I do not doubt that when the time comes for the arms to be taken up in conjunction, there will only be the one end, the peace of the world, with the destruction of that militant power, Germany.

You are gathered together here in the Provinces for the purposes of inquiring into your natural resources, or in shop talks, are taking stock in the Maritime Provinces. It is all in the interests of the Dominion, to contribute to the national welfare. The Dominion of Canada is building up her natural resources and by so doing, is carrying on a great work.

The early days of the war weighed upon the world, and influenced several governments to take extreme measures of avoiding a commercial panic. The past century has been one of commercialism, and in that time the commerce of the world has grown to an amazing size. What would ensue at the time of war was the question that they asked themselves.

The Government of Canada took measures at the time which would have prevented panic, but six months have now elapsed and we know that there is absolutely no need of apprehension. The naval power of Great Britain and her Allies has held command of the seas. Commerce has not ceased, and the trade of the British Empire and that of the Allied nations has continued as usual.

The Motherland made just one demand that was felt in Canada, but the move was necessary. Ships were taken for war purposes, such as transportation of troops and even this small demand is to be remedied in the early future.

I think that all that has been accomplished by the British navy is truly marvellous. Ofttimes we forget the immensity of the ocean, and the hard work entailed in the prevention of destruction of commerce and raids upon our shores. But I must pay a tribute to the officers and men of the British navy, who have done

so great a work for the British Empire.

The resources of these provinces are not only varied, but extensive. Our area of fertile land may not be so extensive as in other parts of the Dominion, but agriculture and fruit raising offer special inducements in all three provinces. I would think that in Quebec, and especially in sheep raising, opportunities have not been taken advantage of as fully as would be possible. Immigration of a character which would develop fruit raising still further and develop also dairying, sheep raising and market gardening, can probably be attracted in considerable volume to these provinces after the close of the war, when we may reasonably expect that immigration will flow to Canada in a more generous measure than ever before. You know the vast resources of New Brunswick in lumber and minerals; of those of Nova Scotia in minerals and fisheries. In oysters and black foxes, Prince Edward Island leads the world, as my friend Mr. Matheson will assure you, and no equal area is capable of more profitable agricultural productions than our island province.

In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick a much greater development in manufacturing production is possible and may be anticipated. In both provinces coal and iron are abundant and raw material of almost every kind is easily available. The conditions of water carriage promise great advantages and we may reasonably hope and expect that great progress will be made both during and immediately after the war.

The federal government is not unmindful of the opportunities which will be presented by new conditions. There should be an opportunity of extending our markets abroad and that opportunity must not be neglected.

Such investigation as will probably be attended with advantage is now under consideration, and attention will also be given to the possibility of extending our carrying trade much beyond any limits it has attained in the past.

Among the many fine ports in the Maritime provinces we have the two principal ports of Halifax and St. John, which have a national status. In both ports work is being carried on with expedition and upon well-considered lines for the purpose of equipping them with all the most modern facilities. In that regard I believe they will be able to compare favorably with the finest in the world.

When the confusion and horror of this war shall have ended, a still more progressive era must await a country such as ours, possessing undeveloped resources of a variety and extent unsurpassed elsewhere in the world.

Upon the Canadian people rests the duty and the trust of developing their country, not only in respect of material advancement and prosperity, but in respect of all the great ideals and standards of the highest civilization. I am confident that this trust will be wisely and worthily fulfilled.

The remarkable military organization and preparation of Germany may protract this struggle, which nevertheless, can have but one end, Great Britain and the self-governing dominion have in themselves a population as great as that of Germany, and resources infinitely greater. We have a people who, while peace-loving, are equal in valor and determination to any nation or race on earth and who are thoroughly inspired by the justice of their cause, for which they are prepared to fight to the end. This Empire is only just beginning to fight in earnest, its armies are only commencing to be marshalled and its resources utilized for this grim struggle. That struggle, the issue of which we do not doubt, has already demonstrated and will continue to demonstrate the essential unity and solidarity of the British Empire bound by the ties of a common freedom and a common ideal.

The Premier's speech was enthusiastically received.

### A SHEEP BULLETIN.

Pamphlet No. 8 of The Sheep and Goat Division of the Live Stock Branch is entitled "Care of the Ram and Ewes during the Breeding Season." It has been prepared by T. Reg. Arkell, B. S. A., Chief of the Division, and Norman Stansfield. This is an illustrated pamphlet of 16 pages and deals with the subject under discussion in comprehensive and logical manner. It embodies the instructions of a practical shepherd to those who would improve and increase their flocks. The concluding page is devoted to a number of "Donts," outlining a number of practices to be avoided in sheep raising. Copies of this pamphlet may be obtained by making application to The Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

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Nerviline is effective because it is powerful—about five times stronger than an ordinary liniment. Nerviline is penetrating, sinks in through the tissues, gets right in where the soreness and congestion really are. Its action is marvellously soothing. Rubbed on at night, it draws out the inflammation, and before morning takes away that feeling of tightness,

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For nearly forty years Nerviline has been quickly curing colds, coughs and throat troubles. Thousands use it for rheumatism, sciatica and neuralgia—they all speak well of this grand family liniment, because they have proved its almost magical power.

Whenever you have an ache or pain, be it neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, joint or muscle stiffness, always remember that Nerviline is the quickest, safest cure. Every good dealer in medicine sells the large 50c family size bottle of Nerviline, trial size 25c, or direct from the Catarthozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

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I have found a good way to fatten veal calves on skim milk, which is as follows: What they are about one week old commence feeding oil meal and corn meal in the proportion of one to the former and two to the latter. Start with three table-spoonfuls of the mixture and increase to as much as 1½ pints as the calf gets older and can stand it. Always scald it well before feeding. You will be surprised how fast he will grow with this along with skim milk. One thing more about scours in calves. If bothered, grind up the dried stomach of a calf and feed a little dry along with a bit of salt. You'll be astonished to see how quick it will act.—Maritime Farmer.

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by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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| Reserve Fund                              | 12,560,000.00    |
| Undivided Profits                         | 110,219.00       |
| Notes in Circulation                      | 10,385,376.69    |
| Deposits                                  | 136,729,483.41   |
| Due to Other Banks                        | 3,118,902.03     |
| Bills Payable (Acceptances by London Br.) | 3,352,148.77     |
|                                           | \$178,316,130.29 |

| ASSETS                                                             |                  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Cash on hand and in Banks                                          | \$30,476,000.19  |
| Government and Municipal Securities                                | 3,778,533.88     |
| Railway and other Bonds Debentures and Stocks                      | 12,622,217.20    |
| Call Loans in Canada                                               | 9,189,279.16     |
| Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada                                | 10,860,229.65    |
| Deposits with Dominion Government for Security of Note Circulation | 578,000.00       |
|                                                                    | \$67,304,260.08  |
| Loans and Discounts                                                | \$105,363,239.92 |
| Bank Premises                                                      | 5,648,630.29     |
|                                                                    | \$178,316,130.29 |

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