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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
THE EVENING TIMES
New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers.
These newspapers advocate:
British connection
Honesty in public life
Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion
No graft
No deals!
The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose and the Maple Leaf forever.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 15, 1910.

NEW INDUSTRIES

The city of Moncton is giving some attention to the question of new industries, and the despatches tell of an inquiry received from a firm seeking to establish an industry in Moncton. It is very gratifying to know that outside concerns are giving some attention to the possibilities of New Brunswick towns as centres for manufacturing. All, however, is not gold that glitters. Some of the most effective work done by the new industries committee of St. John has been in discouraging some would-be aspirants for industrial honors in this city. It is not unusual to receive inquiries from individuals or firms desiring a free site, exemption from taxation, and the local subscription of most of their stock. Granted these favors, they would consider a proposition to locate here. It is possible that such a venture might be taken up, and might be a success; but it would be much more satisfactory to have industries whose capital was subscribed before they came here, and whose reliability would be beyond question. Moncton, no doubt, will have an experience similar to that of St. John, and its citizens will do well to consider carefully what the future of any particular industry is likely to be before offering special inducements. That city has a number of very successful industries, whose business has grown to large proportions. No doubt others will be added and, with the prospect for an excellent supply of natural gas, the city is in a good position to attract them; but only the successful sort should be encouraged.

SUMMER TRAVEL

The Toronto Globe describes Canada as the world's recreation ground, and in a special summer travel number tells with illustrations something about the summer playground places of the Dominion. Naturally, it begins with an illustrated article on Toronto as the summer city. A Toronto paper would be expected to begin with Toronto. No doubt there is much beautiful scenery and many pleasant places within easy reach of Toronto, but in the Maritime Provinces we have all this and we have the climate. The climate is what ought to count when people are in search of a summer resort. Although the New Brunswick Tourist Association has been doing a great deal of valuable work for quite a number of years, and tourist associations in Fredericton and other towns have also made efforts to attract tourists, yet it is to be feared that we do not, as a people, appreciate the value of our summer scenery, climate, streams, lakes and forests as an asset of the province. New Brunswick should be crowded in summer with tourists and health seekers. There should be so large a volume of travel here in summer that large hotels in the cities, and at shore and river and lake resorts, would be imperatively needed. Perhaps, if we had more of the hotels, judiciously advertised, there would be a larger volume of travel; but it does not seem to be possible to interest local capital in enterprises of this sort.

The St. John river valley should be, in summer, one of the most popular resorts along the whole Atlantic coast of Canada and the United States. Some day this region will come into its own, and its scenery and climate will prove to be among its most profitable resources. It would pay all the cities and towns of New Brunswick to join in a general campaign of publicity, such as has never yet been entered upon, to attract visitors from western Canada and the United States to the province in the summer season.

THE ST. MARTIN'S BRANCH

It is understood that the deputy minister of railways and the members of the I. C. R. board of management were favor-

ably impressed with the Hampton & St. Martins branch railway, and that they were particularly well pleased with St. Martins as a summer resort. Dr. McAlister, M. P., and the other gentlemen who accompanied them could give valuable information concerning the country contiguous to the railway, and would have great pleasure in directing their attention to the beauty of St. Martins. There is no place along the coast of the maritime provinces that has greater scenic attractions than the village whose crescent beach and boisterous cliffs are the foreground to a rural scene of singular loveliness. The time must come when St. Martins will be the popular summer resort of thousands of people; and if the railway from Hampton were operated as a branch of the I. C. R., and the right steps taken to attract tourists and anglers, that time would not be long in coming. In addition, therefore, to the general traffic that would be developed, the road would have in tourist travel in summer a profitable business that would steadily increase. The officials who inspected the road yesterday would naturally be reticent until they have made their report, but it may be hoped that their visit will have results satisfactory to the people served by this branch railway.

GENERAL FRENCH

The newspaper men of St. John can appreciate better now the difficulty experienced by the Boers in their attempt to capture General French. Much as the ardent reporter would like to get copy from the great soldier, the cordon of officialdom is impenetrable. However, it is satisfactory to note that what General French permitted himself to say concerning the men in the ranks was of a complimentary nature. In his remarks to the officers he dwelt here as elsewhere upon the importance of thorough drill and discipline, and giving the men a knowledge of movements such as are called for in war—which is not a dress parade. No doubt the officers will profit by his advice.

While the general had little to say in St. John, he is reported to have made an interesting speech at a dinner in Halifax. In the course of his remarks there he paid this tribute to the militia:
"If I may be allowed to say so, I think the energy, skill and determination which Sir Frederick Borden has brought to bear on his most difficult task is the finest example which others under his control can follow, and were I a Canadian officer I should feel his presence as chief administrator of the Canadian militia to be the best guarantee and encouragement I could possibly have, and that all efforts I could make to assist him would be work well done in the interests of my country. I am sure it is our most earnest wish that he may have health and strength to complete the good work which he has so ably commenced and carried out."

HOME FOR INEBRIATES

The police magistrate of Ottawa has expressed the view that the city should provide a home for inebriates, to which they could be sent for a term, with plenty of hard work, fresh air, good food, clean surroundings and absence from temptation. Police Magistrate Ritchie would, doubtless, heartily endorse a similar suggestion in the city of St. John. The records of the police court, from year to year, show that quite a large number of men spend a considerable portion of their time in jail, as a result of being arrested time after time for drunkenness. Such men are, more or less, a burden upon the community, and there is little prospect of their reformation under the conditions to which they are subjected. In too many cases the first thought in the mind of such a man when released from prison is to reach the nearest saloon and get another drink. If these men could be placed in such a home as the Ottawa mayor suggests, the majority of them would probably be given back to useful and respectable citizenship, to the great joy of their relatives and the relief of their neighbors.

It was stated a few days ago that an inebriate home for the city of Toronto had been recommended, and no doubt it will be established. New York, Cleveland and some other United States cities have taken action along similar lines. Since St. John feels that the saloon is a necessity and that it should continue to derive revenue from a traffic which reduces men to the condition of inebriates, it might, if it be a Christian city, to provide an inebriate home.

TRADE RELATIONS

Hon. Mr. Fielding intimates that the government will not be deterred by the protests of certain interests in Canada from meeting the United States in a fair and reasonable spirit in the matter of discussion on the subject of reciprocity. He points out that President Taft and Secretary Knox gave the most cordial assurance of the desire of the United States government to secure better trade relations between the two countries, and he very properly submits that the Canadian government cannot do less than meet them in the same spirit. The finance minister makes it perfectly clear that if there is nothing for Canada to gain by a treaty of reciprocity, no treaty will be made, but he does not agree with the assumption that the people of the United States are not willing to make such a treaty as would be of mutual advantage. At all events the Canadians will meet their neighbors in a friendly spirit, and discuss the whole matter; and Mr. Fielding points out that even if the two countries could not agree upon a satisfactory treaty, there would be something gained by the governments having met in a friendly spirit to consider the whole matter.

The announcement is made from Ottawa that trade agreements have been made with Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands, which will tend to increase the trade between those countries and Canada. The London Standard takes the view that these commercial treaties will injuriously affect the trade of England with Canada, and urges that the British government should

take action to improve the trade relations between the United Kingdom and this country. This, it says, can only be provided by a reciprocal preference and asserts that without such action Great Britain will soon be eliminated from the commercial confederacy of the rest of the empire, and perhaps eventually placed in a worse position with regard to trade than foreign countries. There does not seem to be any reasonable ground for the last mentioned assumption on the part of the great London newspaper. Possibly it is a desire to strengthen the Conservative cause in England that leads it to take too gloomy a view of the situation.

TUBERCULOSIS

The great convention in Montreal, to discuss the prevention of tuberculosis, will have an important influence in stimulating a greater interest throughout the country in the work of the Canadian Association. It was shown that great progress has been made in the past few years in the methods of dealing with the white plague. The question is one in which public interest everywhere must be aroused. The disease is preventable, and in the earlier stages curable, and yet the annual toll paid by this country for its failure to deal intelligently with the situation is a terrible one. It is satisfactory to know that considerable progress has been made in the province of New Brunswick, and especially in the city of St. John, and that public attention has been to some extent aroused to the evils of the housing problem and other causes of the spread of this disease.

It is of interest to learn that in London recently a conference of representatives of the Corporation of the City of London and of Westminster and other metropolitan municipal bodies was held to consider the question of the provision of sanatoria for persons of the working classes in London suffering from tuberculosis. It was stated that the metropolitan asylums board and the local government board had been approached with regard to the provision of such institutions, but there had been no response, though it was evident that the present accommodation was quite inadequate if they were to deal at all successfully with the great scourge. A resolution was adopted expressing the view that the proposed sanatorium should be maintained by a charge upon the several metropolitan boroughs, in accordance with their respective ratable values, and that it should be under the direct control of the metropolitan asylums board. The conference also agreed to a resolution that pending the provision of a sanatorium for the working classes, it was desirable that each municipal authority should secure beds in some existing sanatorium.

CANADA'S MINERALS

The value of the mineral products of Canada in 1909 was \$80,375,429, compared with \$85,977,902 in 1908. Some comparisons are interesting. The Canadian Year Book for 1909 gives the following:

	1908.	1909.
Asbestos.....	\$ 2,555,361	\$ 2,294,887
Bricks.....	3,588,801	4,200,000
Building stone.....	1,800,000	1,000,000
Portland cement.....	4,010,180	5,286,008
Coal.....	25,194,373	24,451,361
Copper.....	8,413,376	7,018,213
Gold.....	9,842,105	9,790,000
Lead.....	1,814,221	1,959,488
Lime.....	712,947	1,049,473
Natural gas.....	1,012,660	1,205,945
Nickel.....	5,283,038	9,461,971
Pig iron (native).....	1,584,302	2,222,215
Silver.....	11,680,230	14,308,510

There are many other minerals in the list, but of lesser value. It is stated also that the figures for 1909 are subject to revision, but they are doubtless substantially correct. It will be observed that there was a slight falling off in the production of asbestos, coal, gold and copper, but a large increase in the output of silver and nickel, and smaller increases in the other metals. Of the total production in 1909, \$45,151,053, or 49.9 per cent, is credited to the metals, and \$45,227,376, or 49.7 per cent, to non-metallic products, a small allowance being made for products not reported. Coal makes up 27 per cent of the total mineral production; silver, 15.9 per cent; gold, 10.8 per cent; nickel, 10.5 per cent; copper, 7.8 per cent; cement, 5.8 per cent; clay products, 6.1 per cent, and asbestos 2.5 per cent.

BOSTON'S AMBITIOUS PLANS

Boston proposes to have, in the year 1915, a world's exposition that is different. As a centre of education and culture, it does not yearn after the things of sense and the attractions that appeal to the seeker after mere sensations, such as joy rides, death dips and the Pike. What Boston aims to do is thus stated in the Christian Science Monitor:

"Boston proposes to have a world's exposition in 1915 and the Boston 1915 organization has sent a formal request to congress for government authorization for an appeal to foreign countries to participate in it. The Boston exposition will be different from other world's fairs, and its promoters wish it understood at the beginning that they will in no way enter into competition with either San Francisco or New Orleans for an international show in celebration of the completion of the Panama canal. The Boston exposition will be unique in emphasizing the most important problems of the day—those relating to the conservation of human resources; for it will deal with fundamental questions of life living which are vital to the future of the United States. From this statement it might be inferred that the exposition as planned would not appeal very strongly to the popular mind. Yet one of a similar type held here some months since was largely attended and was not only a local success but made an impression upon the whole country. The idea of civic development is to be enlarged upon to an extent never before undertaken. It is expected to show by models, charts and pictures the best that is being done for industrial, civic and social welfare all over the world. Progress along lines of better homes for workmen will be illustrated in a way that must attract interest. It is hoped that the material in the city planning

exposition in Berlin will be available for use here. Boston's general aim in the exposition is a high one and worthy of earnest support. To give variety, a series of musical events is being arranged, and there will be pageants, athletic contests, water and land sports and flying machine contests."

SATURDAY'S ACCIDENTS

The two accidents which occurred on Saturday, one of them resulting fatally and the other in serious injury to one of the men employed, were accidents which should have been avoided. No doubt the matter will be made the subject of a searching enquiry. No man should be asked to jeopardise his life in an excavation that is not properly guarded against a cave-in. One man died a horrible death and two other men were injured because proper precautions do not appear to have been taken. If there is no official whose duty it is to oversee work of this kind some provision should be made for proper inspection. Such accidents are very rare in St. John, and they are surely preventable. The civic authorities may disclaim responsibility in these two cases, but they must have given permission to open the street. It should be understood in all such cases that proper care must be taken to protect the workmen. There is a factory inspector to see that workers in factories are not subjected to needless danger, and there is the same reason for protecting the man who digs in a trench, or the street. The terrible accidents of Saturday are not without a lesson to the community.

RURAL SCHOOL GROUNDS

Professor H. L. Hutt, of the Ontario Agricultural College, contributes an illustrated article to The Canadian Farmer on the subject of beautifying rural school surroundings. The illustrations show the too familiar picture of utterly neglected grounds around school houses, but also some school houses which have been beautified by properly laid out and well cultivated grounds. Professor Hutt will say that money which is spent by a rural community in beautifying the schools and their surroundings is money well invested. The children of the district are influenced by the surroundings of the school. If these are beautiful and care is taken of them, and the children themselves are encouraged to share in taking care of them, they will naturally carry to their homes the desire to have their home surroundings also made attractive. Beautifying the school grounds is primarily the duty of the trustees, and it is a regrettable fact that in too many cases any work that is done is done by the teachers and children. The trustees of the district should get together, prepare a plan for beautifying the grounds around their school buildings and then proceed to carry it out. The cost should not be large. The leveling-up of ground could surely be done voluntarily and without any cost. Let us quote, in conclusion, some general suggestions made by Professor Hutt which, while it may not be possible to have them carried out in many districts, may yet be regarded as an ideal toward which as much progress as possible should be made. Here are Professor Hutt's suggestions:

"The size of the grounds should be large enough to permit of separate playgrounds for boys and girls; school grounds, too, will soon have to be provided for in every well-regulated rural school. The grounds should be properly drained and graded, and all not in garden plots seeded down with suitable lawn grasses; provision should also be made for keeping the grass cut. A collection of the native deciduous trees should be planted to afford shade and form a background for groups of ornamental flowering shrubs, while evergreens adapted to the soil and locality should protect the buildings and grounds from the sweep of prevailing winds. The necessary outbuildings should be hidden with shrubbery and vines, and the bareness of the walls of the school itself may be relieved by the use of suitable vines and climbers. The walks should be conveniently located, and the fences enclosing the grounds made plain and neat. A well-stocked border of mixed perennial flowers would add color to the scheme, and may be made a source of interesting specimens for botanical study at all seasons of the year. In short, the school and its surroundings should be made an object-lesson for the community, from whence the young people going out to make homes for themselves should carry a love for all that goes to make home conditions better. Young Canadians brought up under such influences may be counted on to work wonders in rural and civic improvement wherever they may be placed in this Canada of ours. The years children spend in school are too precious to be allowed to pass by without every effort being made to develop a taste for the beautiful and attractive in nature."

A RIVAL OF CANADA

At a time when British capital is said to be looking towards Canada for investment in larger measure than ever before, it is interesting to note the financial relations between Great Britain and the Argentine Republic. In London, on May 25th, a dinner was held to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the declaration of Argentine independence. We are told that five hundred gentlemen attended, including not only representatives of financial, commercial, industrial, railway and shipping houses, but of the British government itself. Sir Edward Grey, foreign secretary, proposed the toast of "The President of the Argentine Republic." He pointed out that not only had the Argentine made great progress in a hundred years, but that this progress had been enormous in the last twenty-five years. This meant that not only is the first hundred years closing in prosperity, but that the second is beginning in prosperity. Sir Edward Grey stated that twenty-five years ago the total foreign trade of the Argentine amounted to about \$25,000,000 sterling, but now it is \$140,000,000. The increased trade is on a thoroughly sound

basis, and resulted from the development of the natural resources of the country. Referring to the part of Great Britain in this development, Sir Edward pointed out that in 1883 the total British trade with the republic, both imports and exports, amounted to \$7,000,000. In 1909 it was estimated at \$52,000,000, chiefly due to the fact that British capital invested in the Argentine, especially in railways, had been a fertilizing stream for the development of the whole country.

Lord Revelstoke stated that in 1860 there were fourteen miles of railway in the Argentine, representing a capital of \$170,000, while in 1909 there were 16,000 miles, of which 12,000 were owned by British companies, representing a capital invested of \$170,000,000 sterling. In 1825, the imports of the Argentine were \$1,500,000, while the exports amounted to \$1,100,000. In 1909 the imports amounted to \$280,000,000 sterling and the exports to \$79,000,000, and England's proportion was 35 per cent of the former and 20 per cent of the latter.

Replying to the toast, the Argentine charge d'affaires said that about \$400,000,000 of British capital had found its way to the Argentine. The British were the first to trade with them when their independence was secured. In return, it could be stated that today only Germany, the United States and France were greater customers of Great Britain than was the Argentine.

RURAL CONDITIONS

Dr. James W. Robertson, who has just been appointed chairman of the Royal Commission on Technical Education, is now in England. He has been giving Canada, and agriculture in Canada, some profitable publicity in the mother country. At the annual meeting of the County Councils Association in Middlesex, Dr. Robertson delivered an address on Canadian methods of education for the improvement of rural conditions. This address, like all the addresses of Dr. Robertson, not only contained much valuable information, but was filled with valuable suggestions. He has a very striking way of expressing his views. For example: "Agriculture was not breaking clouds, or moving soil, or even gathering and selling crops. It was the case of old mother earth for a home for the race. It was not only an occupation for profits but a great public interest, a national business, having direct bearings on the fortunes of the nation and its people. The three great mothering occupations are farming, home-making, and the teaching of children; and all general education should be for these, for they nurtured the rest. All schools should have some nature study, some household science, some manual training, and just as much reading, writing, and arithmetic as they had time for."

Dr. Robertson explained to his English audience what the Canadian government does for agriculture, and what is done by the provincial governments. He laid special emphasis on illustration schools for the improvement of rural conditions. He talked as plainly to his English audience as he has been wont to before audiences in Canada. He is one of those men to whom to listen is a pleasure and inspiration.

Prof. Robertson, chairman of the Royal Commission on Technical Education, asks why Canadians do not utilize the wind for heating and lighting their homes, especially on the prairies, where the winds have such a wide sweep. "In Canada," said Dr. Robertson, "we are away behind other countries in some of these matters. That is why we look to Switzerland and Denmark and Sweden for lessons of real value. Why should we not light and warm our prairie homes from the wasted energy of the winds?" It is stated that Dr. Robertson experimented successfully with the generation of electric power from the winds at Macdonald College. If so it can be done anywhere.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The Telegraph welcomes to its exchange table St. John's newest publication, the Busy East, an illustrated monthly, which states that "it is here to promote, encourage and extend the manufacturing, commercial and general interests of Eastern Canada." The first number is very creditable alike to the editor and publishers.

Sir George Newnes, whose death was announced Thursday, was one of the great journalists of the empire. He was the founder of the publishing firm of George Newnes, Ltd., was proprietor of the Strand Magazine, Tit-Bits and The Westminster Gazette. He was also prominent in politics as a member of the imperial parliament, and his death is a distinct loss to Great Britain.

The speech of Mr. Gifford Pinchof, before the Roosevelt Club of St. Paul, will stir up a fierce controversy in the United States. Mr. Pinchof recently held a conference with Mr. Roosevelt in Europe, and has signalled his return by a speech which assails the trusts in the most savage terms. The speech, which is printed in this issue, is one of the political sensations of the hour in the United States.

Canada is not to be left altogether behind in regard to experiments in aviation. There is to be a great aviation meet this summer in Montreal, in which various types of machines for navigating the air, including both American and European, will be tried out. The event will be one of very great interest. More and more astonishing feats are being performed in the air, and the time approaches when an aerial journey may be made for considerable distances with comparative safety.

There are some free-traders in the Canadian west. In fact, a Canadian free trade league was recently organized in Winnipeg. This league does not appear to be large in numbers, but it probably has enough influential sympathizers in the western country to give some trouble to

the high tariff men of the Conservative party. One of the speakers at the meeting in Winnipeg, at which the Canadian free-trade league was formed, said they were going to form a party and work for the ultimate attainment of free-trade. Another, a member of the Grain Growers' Association, said that three provinces were in favor of the elimination of tariff. This gentleman seems to have been guilty of exaggeration, as we do not know of any province that has declared for free-trade. However, the league was formed, officers were elected and we may assume that the organization will be heard from when Mr. Borden and his friends preach high protection in the west.

The Ottawa Journal notes this sign of the times: "A Roman Catholic mayor of Halifax delivered a strong address on social subjects to the Canadian Presbyterian Assembly at Halifax yesterday, and the incident passes almost unnoticed. Twenty years ago such an incident would have caused much debate, discussion, and heart burnings. Every little while an illuminating incident such as this furnishes us with a measure which shows us just how far and fast we are progressing in tolerance and human brotherhood."

The Telegraph was told yesterday of a farmer who two years ago paid \$150 for the rent of a portion of a farm, and devoted seventeen acres of it to potatoes. For the crop of potatoes he realized over \$2,000, and also raised some 500 bushels of oats and some other crop. He estimated his expenditure at not much in excess of \$800. Of course the farm in question was in good condition and very favorably located, but the fact that this farmer received so large a return from his outlay may be taken as evidence that general farming in the province, rightly conducted, ought also to yield good returns.

Deputy Minister Campbell made a remark about St. John which is worth repeating. He said he had visited the city ten years ago, and now finds that there has been a remarkable improvement and growth during the intervening period. There are, perhaps, still a few persons who are disposed to think that St. John is not growing and is not improving. They have, perhaps, not taken the trouble to look around them and make a comparison of the conditions of today with those of ten or fifteen years ago; but every competent observer who comes to the city after an absence of some years sees exactly what Mr. Campbell saw. St. John is making steady and substantial progress.

A recent return shows that the imports into the United Kingdom for the four months ending April 30th, 1910, showed an increase of \$19,002,000, or 9.5 per cent over those of the corresponding period last year. The exports of United Kingdom produce showed an increase of \$18,488,000, or 15.7 per cent, and of foreign and colonial produce, \$7,302,000, or 23.3 per cent. Taking the three months ending March 31st, practically the whole of the increase of \$9,200,000 in the total value of the imports during that quarter, as compared with the first quarter of 1909, occurred in imports from countries within the empire, the increase under the head of foreign countries being less than \$100,000. This is a significant statement.

General French has been guilty of another indiscretion. With an utter disregard for the feelings of members of the Conservative party in Canada, he recently described the Ross rifle as a splendid weapon of great range and power. Now he has asserted with equal recklessness, in a speech at Halifax, that the Canadian militia has made great progress in the last few years. This is unpardonable. Every Conservative knows that the Ross rifle is no good, and the Canadian militia is made up of high salaried officials at Ottawa. Or, can it be that, after all, General French is right. Is it possible that in spite of the perverted eloquence of Conservative orators, and the countless columns of space in Conservative papers devoted to ridicule of the Ross rifle, that it is really an effective weapon? Is it possible also that there is a real militia, living, breathing, and visible to the naked eye? General French says so, and he ought to know.

THE FRONTIERSMEN.

The sun of summer seared his skin;
The cold his blood congealed;
The forest giants blocked his way;
The stubborn acres' yield
He wrenched from them by dint of arm,
And grim old Solitude
Broke bread with him and shared his cot
Within the cabin roof.
The grey rocks gnarled his massive hands;
The north wind shook his frame;
The wolf of hunger bit him oft;
The world forgot his name;
But 'mid the lurch and crash of trees,
Within the clearing span
Where now the bursting wheat-heads dip,
The Fates turned out—a man!
—Richard Wightman, in Hampton Magazine.

Poet—O for the wings of a dove!
Lady—Looks as if the wings of a fowl
would suit you better.—Pele Mele.

Uncle Walt The Poet Philosopher

Nine monarchs followed in the gloom when Edward journeyed to the tomb; nine monarchs walked, as in a dream—enough to make a baseball team—and east upon King Edward's bier the futile tribute of a tear. And at his task the sexton sings (the man who digs the graves for kings): "Nine monarchs, in their brave array, are bending over Edward's clay; and does the silent sovereign care, or does he know that they are there? And can the tears of monarchs nine make those dim eyes of Edward's shine? And if they give them life to those cold hands? Can all nine commands, can they bring life to those dead white lips? Can their nine crowns and sceptres nine, bring to the dead the life divine? Nine paupers at a pauper's grave, who claw their ragged and weep and rave, can do as much to help the dead, as those nine kings at Edward's bed."

WALT MASON.



Cure Your Sick Horse

It will cost you very little and the extra work you will get out of him will more than repay you for any expense you may be put to.

No matter what your horse is suffering from, there is a GRANGER REMEDY that will cure him. So sure are we of this, that we have instructed YOUR DEALER to refund your money if you are not perfectly satisfied.

THE CELEBRATED GRANGER REMEDIES are first-class veterinary remedies—the result of actual experience by professional horsemen.

Ask for Granger Horse and Cattle Food—all sizes. Granger Heave and Cough Cure. Granger Colic Cure. Granger Horse Liniment. Granger Condition Powders.

THE BAIRD CO., LTD.
Manufacturing Chemists,
Woodstock, N.B.

MOMENTS WITH MARCUS AURELIUS

Cessation is no evil to any single activity, be it what it may, when that cessation takes place at the appointed time, nor is the agent himself affected unfavorably by the opportune termination of his act. On this principle it follows that it is no disaster for the sum of all actions whatsoever—in other words, life—to be brought to a close when its hour arrives, nor has the man who terminates this series at the proper period been harshly dealt with. But the time and its limits are fixed by Nature; this Nature, though on occasions coinciding with the individual, as in old age, being always the universal Nature, the changes of whose parts enable the universe in its entirety to preserve perpetual youth and vigor. And all that tends to the well-being of the whole is ever good and ever timely. Hence, to man, the end of life is not an evil; for it is no dishonor, being independent of our own will, and in no way detrimental to the community. And it is a good, inasmuch as it is opportune, advantageous, and congruent to the universe.

And so that man may be said to be borne of God, who walks the same path with Him and whose thoughts are directed to the same goal as His. The salvation of life is to contemplate every object in its entirety, and see what it is in essence, what is the formal element in it, and what the material; and to do the right, and speak the truth, all sincerity of heart. What then is left save to enjoy life, adding one good deed to another so that not the brief interval of life is left bare of good?

There is one light of the sun though it be interrupted by walls, mountains, and impediments innumerable. There is one universal substance, though it be divided up into a myriad bodies, each with its peculiar qualities. There is one soul, though the natures and the limits of the individual among which it is distributed are legion. And there is one intellective soul, though it seems divided.

FATHER MORRISCY'S WAY

Of Curing Catarrh is Simple and Effective.

In treating catarrh, some doctors recommend internal remedies, while others pin their faith to external applications. Internal medicines do not produce immediate relief, while external ones do not reach the seat of the trouble.

Father Morriscy's method was to supplement one treatment with the other. His famous prescription, "No. 26," consists of tablets and saline, each skillfully compounded of Nature's own remedial agents. The learned priest did not believe in using dangerous and powerful drugs, when simpler and better remedies were available.

The tablets, to be taken three times a day, invigorate the system, purify the blood, and restore the health and vitality. The antiseptic saline, applied inside the nostrils, soothes and heals the passages and destroys the germs therein.

Attacking the disease from within and without, and working together, the two treatments known as No. 26 quickly cure catarrh and prevent future trouble.

For this tried and true combined remedy, 50c. at your dealer's or from Father Morriscy Medicine Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.

PROF. ROBERTSON ON RURAL

Tells English And They Have Canada

HOW TO REACH

Appeal to Their Pride Their Children and spend—Praises School's Work.

(London Morning)

Lord Belper presided annual meeting of the Association in the M. Among others present of Chudleigh, Sir E. S. F. A. Channing, M. P., Sir H. G. Fortescue, J. Allen Baker, Mers. M. P., J. C. M. H. Dunn. During the Hon. Sydney Fisher (chairman of the Canadian Commission) was also present. Dr. J. W. Robertson, an address at the Canadian Methods of Improvement of Rural said the people who had said that the people of Canada had done a definite, something that would last and brought them good. However, far more evidence of improvement in the worked at the problem rather than as one of profits. (He has tackled it as a human success than those who calculate of crops.) He knew one illustrious improvement of rural building, the children, it, not merely a school of the place, as the school garden of the also for the teaching and of manual training children there pick the grass, and climb so he had been in. That was the sort of over. Whether they or the assertions of man began his commercial life in a garden. Did not the vision a vision of the new righteousness?