GOV. PUGSLEY URGES CLAIMS WINTER PORT

(Continued From Page One)

been the policy of the Government and both parties to apply the national idea to the port of St. John.

As Minister of Public Works he began in 1907 to spend money in dredging at St. John, and in making preparations for the trade that was bound to come.

National Spirit

One western member used to refer to the Maritime Provinces as shreds and patches of Canada, and it was not easy to get appropriations. But there was a strong National Spirit and it prevailed to give life to the policy of Canadian trade for Canadian channels. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, his great leader was for this policy, and the great statesman who leads the Conservative party made it his own. In taking over the Canadian Northern, the Government did not please all the Liberals, but it did something that sweetened the bill for the Maritime Provinces—it stipulated that the railway should be used to develop Canadian trade through Canadian channels.

Both Parties Pledged

Both old parties were pledged to the policy of carrying trade through Canadian ports—and no doubt the farmers will be glad to fall in with this policy. All St. John asked was that port accomodation be provided, and it was not only considering local interests. At present the accomodation was insufficient to handle all the traffic of this country which was increasing rapidly.

His Honor was not disposed to be critical because development work was held up during the war, but he hoped that the members having studied the situation would support the government in what it might do to provide the necessary facilities.

His Own Baby.

Describing Courtenay Bay as his baby, though it had been christened by Sir Thomas White, he said there was room there for a great addition to the winter port capacity of Canada, and expressed the view that the needs of the C. N. R. for terminals would be recognized by the Western members. He then proposed the health of the guests, which was duly monored.

His Honor was followed by the Hon. Arthur Meighen, a report of whose remarks will be found in another part of this issue.

Easterners Greater Travellers.

R. B. Emerson, President of the Board of Trade, in extending a welcome said Eastern people visited the West oftener than Western people visited the East. He hoped to see more of Western people.

Go West, But Come Back.

Stanley Elkin, M. P., president of the Commercial Club, said Mr. Wigmore's idea of bringing a delegation of Westerners here was a move that appealed to the commercial organizations of the city. He thought the men of the East should visit the West in bodies and see for themselves the developments going on there. He thought that St. John had struck a national chord in inviting parliamentary pilgrimages, and hoped that the Western Members would learn something from the point of view of the wise men of the East, and recognize that in working for better ports the East were not wholly selfish, but had the interests of the whole country at heart.

We in the East see a great danger that our own Canadian ships, owing to the congestion, may be forced to go to Portland, Boston or New York, to get quick dispatch. No ship owner could afford to have his vessels hung up eight or nine days. At present American ports were cheaper than St. John or Montreal or Halifax.

Nationalization.

The Government must establish some sort of policy that will nationalize the winter ports of St. John and Halifax.

Paying a compliment to the eloquence of Mr. Meighen, the speaker said that despite the heavy financial burdens the Government must carry out a strong and vigorous policy of public development, or the industrial and commercial expansion of the country would be held up, and hard times would come.

Canada must, from an economic standpoint be made self-sustaining, and this involved dealing with the transportation question from a national standpoint.

Rotary Club.

E. J. Terry, president of the Rotary Club, briefly extended a welcome, and said the commercial bodies appreciated the efforts made by Mr. Wigmore to induce the Western delegation to come here. He then proposed the health of Mr. Wigmore.

Leader of The Pilgrims.

R. W. Wigmore, M. P., said it was a great pleasure to have the Western members in St. John, and to have such a welcome extended to them. He said that since going to Ottawa this session he had been particularly interested in pressing the need of extending the breakwater. He had found Western members under the impression that steamers had to wait on the tide to enter St. John.

He commended the C. P. R. for the excellence of the arrangements for bringing the delegation here, and spoke of the balance of the program for the trip.

He thought that the members would return to the west convinced that St. John had been doing business in a progressive manner; that the city had dipped into its pockets to no mean purpose when it undertook to provide a winter port for the traffic of Canada.

Hon. Mr. Meighen had said he was only Minister of Interior, but if he was convinced that St. John needed money for harbor development, the port would have a powerful advocate and Mr. Meighen had piloted bills through the House involving more than $5,000,000.

Discouraging Situation

There had been congestion at the port of St. John for a year or so. New steamships had been induced to come here, among them Canada Steamships Lines, which had gone out and captured trade from Chicago. But it was rather discouraging for these companies to have their boats held up at this port eight or nine days.

Continuing Mr. Wigmore said St. John was not asking for assistance to develop the port for parochial reasons, but because the development of the port was in the national interest.

He thought the general public did not realize the responsiblity resting upon the M. P.'s; they did not get all the public sympathy and support they should. Constructive criticism was good, but most of the criticism aimed at them was merely distinctive. It was discouraging, after striving for things their constituents demanded to find that in the meantime their constituents had changed their minds and wanted something else.

In conclusion Mr. Wigmore promised to keep up the agitation at Ottawa till they got the breakwater, and other needed port facilities.

Hon. R. J. Ritchie made a few remarks in his customary style.

At the call of L. P. D. Tilley the east gave three cheers for the west, and the west returned the compliment. The west made more noise than the east.

Liver and Bowels Right—Always Feel Fine

There's one right way to speedily tone up the liver and keep the bowels regular.

Carter's Little Liver Pills never fail. Millions will testify that there is nothing so good for biliousness, indigestion, headache or sallow, pimply skin. Purely vegetable.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Small Pill—Small Dose—Small Price

DR. CARTER'S IRON PILLS, Nature's great nerve and blood tonic for Anemia, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and Female Weakness.

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DON'T LOOK OLD FROM HERE UP

A little "Danderine" checks ugly dandruff and stops hair falling.

Get a small bottle of "Danderine" at any drug store for a few cents, pour a little into your hand and rub well into the scalp with the finger tips. By morning most, if not all, of this awful scurf will have disappeared. Two or three applications often remove every bit of dandruff and stops falling hair. Every hair on scalp shortly shows more life, vigor, brightness, thickness and color.

CANADA'S EXTERNAL FIN. RELATIONS

Canada's external financial relations are largely confined to two countries—Great Britain and the United States. Nine-tenths of our trading in commodities, and more than that proportion of our borrowings and our trading in securities, is carried on with the people of these two nations. Our exchange position, the international value of our currency, is entirely determined by our dealings with them.

From the United States we buy much more than we sell, resulting in a heavy adverse trade balance (about $285,000,000 in 1919, increased by large interest payments due on American capital loaned to this country.

With Great Britain we have a favorable trade balance (about $460,000,000 in 1919), in addition to which we hold a few hundred millions of British Treasury Bills. Both of these items are vastly more than offset by Canadian securities held by British investors, estimated at more than $1,500,000,000.

In the last few months the pound sterling has been heavily discounted in the United States, and, since the discount on Canadian funds in New York was not quite so large as that on sterling, it follows that the pound sterling has also been at some discount in Canada.

In these circumstances it might have been supposed, considering the close community of interest both political and financial between Canada and Great Britain, the large sums already invested in Canada by British lenders and the expectation of further borrowings in future, that Canada would have associated herself somewhat closely with the fortunes of the pound sterling would have afforded what support she could to aid it on the New York market, and would at least have taken no arbitrary and selfish action to keep the pound sterling at a substantial discount in the Dominion.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK MOST FAVORABLE

Apart from the follies and futilities of Government action and inaction, the financial and business outlook in Canada, at this date of the opening of the season, for structural enterprise and industrial and agricultural expansion is excellent. A stroang feeling of optimism is perceptible, especially among those who by their energy and enterprise give the lead in the Dominion's commerce and industry. It is no exaggeration to say that the foundation upon which the whole of this optimism rests is confidence in the early improvement and continued progress of sterling exchange. American financiers who have been devoting the past month to discussion of the prospects of repudiation of British indebtedness have changed their note and are now realizing, not only that the debts due to them will be paid, but that the processh of paying them will be far less difficult and more prompt than they had supposed. A continuance of prosperity and confidence on this continent. In Canada, the outlook is for a season of lively activity in structural work of all kinds and especially in those enterprises which increase the exportable surplus of Canada's products. The improvement in the credit of Great Britain automatically improves the credit of Canada, and therefore makes it easier for us to obtain the supplies of capital necessary for this expansion.

MONTREAL MARKET

dian Western, No. 3, 1.18.
Oats, Extra No. 1 feed, 1.13 1-2.
Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, new standard.
Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, seconds, 13.25 to 13.55.
Bran, 55.
Middlings, 52.25.
Butter, choicest creamery, 26 1-2 to 27.
Butter, seconds 65 to 66.
Eggs, fresh, 58.
Eggs, selected, 68.
Eggs, No. 1 stock. 57.
Beef, date, bbls. 200 lbs, 31 to 31 1-2.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY EVIDENCES SOUND FINANCIAL POSITION

The measure of well-merited prosperity which has attended the textile industry in Canada has been evidenced through the increase during the past few weeks of the dividend rate of at least three representative Canadian textile companies.

Some time ago, Canadian Converters increased their annual dividend from 5 p.c. to 6 p.c. and that of Penmans, Limited, was increased from 6 p.c. to 7 p.c., while an additional bonus of 3 p.c .was declared a few weeks ago. More recently the dividend of Montreal Cottons, Limited, has been increased from 5 p.c. to 6 p.c. The first dividend payment at the new rate is to be made on March 15th to holders of record February 29th.

Montreal Cottons, Limited, declared an initial dividend at the rate of 4 p.c. per annum in 1912. This rate was maintained until August of 1918 when it was increased to 5 p.c.

AS OTHERS SEE IT
AN APPRECIATION OF SIR ROBERT BORDEN

(Charleston, S. C., News.)

Charleston has an especially distinguished guest in the person of Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, who has come here with Lady Borden to seek in our Southern climate rest and relief from the burdens of the great office which he has occupied so long and so honourably. The people of all parts of the United States, and of the South perhaps most of all have a very warm spot in their hearts for the people of Canada—a sentiment of esteem and affection which was stimulated and strengthened by the fiery ordeal of the Great War—and it is especially gratifying to the people of this city to have with them the man who as head of the Canadian Government played the leading part in making possible Canada's great and wonderful achievement during the days when the British Empire stood in peril and when its mighty Western Dominion rallied so splendidly to the defence of the motherland and the common cause.

FINE FABRIC OUTPUT BELOW REQUIREMENTS

It is not generally realized by the public that there were about 2,000,000 automobile tires manufactured in Canada last year, requiring about 8,000,000 square yards, or 12,000,000 to 16,000,000 pounds of tire fabric, and that only about one-third of the tire fabric required in the manufacture of these tires was made in Canada.

With the increased production of tires it can be readily seen that the increase in the manufacture of tire fabric in Canada is very important and an essential industry for Canada, thus saving very heavy importations from the United States. With the new Canadian Manhasset Cotton Company's plant at St. Hyacinthe in full operation, and the doubling of the capacity of the Canadian Connecticut Company, these will still only produce about 75 p.c. of the required amount.

oBth of these plants for the manufacture of tire fabric are located in the territory supplied by the Southern Canada Power Company.

It is understood that over three-quarters of the issue of the 8p.c. preferred stock of the Canadian Manhasset Cotton Company, which is being offered privately with a bonus of common stock, has been sold.

Cuticura Soap
—Is Ideal for—
The Complexion
Soap, Ointment, Talcum, 25c. each. Sold everywhere. Cut. Depot: Lymans, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal.

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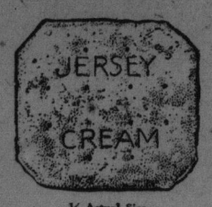

½ Actual Size.

Making Biscuits Since 1858

SIXTY-ONE years ago, we commenced making biscuits—McCormick's Jersey Cream Sodas were the first of our lines. They enjoyed instant popularity, and throughout the years the demand has grown until our sales now total many tons a day, and shipments are made to all parts of Canada.

If you have not tried them, do so. You will soon realize what you have been missing.

McCormick's
Jersey Cream Sodas

Sold fresh everywhere. In sealed packages.

Factory at LONDON, Canada. Branches at Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Kingston, Winnipeg, Calgary, Port Arthur, St. John, N.B.

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The weather surely is thorough in its work of searching out every joint and remote place in farm machinery. Paint and varnish, however, are equally searching and prolong the life of implements wonderfully. Is your machinery protected?

Everybody walks and some door-steps look as if everybody walked there. Paint your door-steps for protection as well as looks. Keep a coat of surface protection spread on them to take the rough service. Save the surface.

Somebody Blundered!

THIS house is not old, but look at its condition! Anything but an actual photograph from which this drawing was made might be considered an exaggeration.

Note the way the building has rotted away under the eaves owing to neglect.

Paint — surface protection — would have prevented this ruin. The unpainted metal eave troughs rusted through, water got into the eaves and decay did the rest. Repairing will be expensive business.

This extreme case points an example which any property owner will admit is impressive. *Any* waste through lack of surface protection is unnecessary waste. Damage has to start at the surface. If the surface is undamaged the property lasts—repair bills are avoided—money is saved.

Your house may or may not be well protected—it will pay to make sure. And remember that surface protection is vital to everything you own—to all wooden and metal property, to outbuildings, to machinery, to furniture, to everything exposed to weather or wear. A thousand and one things grow old before their time simply through lack of surface protection.

Examine your property as closely as you would expect some one else to do it to whom you had entrusted its care. Save the surface and you save all.

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT *is issued by the Canadian Save the Surface Campaign Committee, for the purpose of educating the public in the Preservatve and Protective value of Paint, Varnish and Allied Products for the Conservation of Property, and has received the approval of the Canadian Trade Commission in the following words:*

"The realization of the above objects will lead to employment during the Reconstruction Period and bears our entire approval."

THE CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSION

Commissioner. 25

"SAVE THE SURFACE AND YOU SAVE ALL" Paint & Varnish

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