

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph
is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.
E. W. McCREADY,
President and Manager.

Subscription Rates
Sent by mail to any address in Canada at One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in United States at Two Dollars a year. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Advertising Rates
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the rim of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch.
Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion.
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 25 cents for each insertion.

Important Notice
All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.
Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.

Authorized Agent
The following agent is authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz:
WM. SOMERVILLE.

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 entwined,
The Maple Leaf forever."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 1, 1911.

JAM-MAKING INDUSTRIES—A LESSON

A member of the British House of Commons, on a visit to Canada last year, expressed surprise at not finding the fruit canning and jam making industries flourishing in this country. He said that the conditions should be ideal for a large development in these lines. Perhaps the reason for the lack of development may be that in attempting to encourage other industries by special tariff taxation these industries may have been indirectly and adversely affected. That has often happened before, for when we attempt to build up one favored industry there are bound to be other legitimate ones which this favoritism will injure or destroy.

In fact, protection of this nature in Germany and the United States was the direct cause of the enormous growth of the jam and confectionery industry in Britain. It worked like this. The bounties that were granted on the export of sugar were excessive that the German manufacturers could and did deliver raw sugar to the wholesalers dealer at home, and the American dealer could and did refine the raw sugar and pay the freight to England by the excess of the United States rebate. So every English citizen was able to buy refined sugar produced in Germany, transhipped to America, refined there, and reshipped to England, at a cheaper rate than the German could get raw sugar. This made sugar cheap, and England promptly became the greatest sugar consumer on the globe. The sugar bounty nations got the "protection" and England got the sugar—a complete deluge of cheap goods.

On investigation the British government found that there were 4,000 persons engaged in sugar refining who were prejudiced by the deluge of cheap sugar, and on the other hand there were at least 12,000 persons engaged in the jam and confectionery industry which had sprung up with the advent of cheap sugar. In these industries Britain supplied the world. It was found, in addition, that the profits from these industries were more than all the wages paid in sugar refining, while in refined sugar was a raw material in the biscuit industry and mineral and soda water bottling, and used to the extent of 50,000 tons in brewing and distilling, all of which were dependent for their prosperity and enormous trade upon the cheap sugar thus secured.

The investigation that disclosed these facts was in response to an appeal to the government to protect and encourage the sugar growing industry in some of the colonies by giving colonial grown sugar a preference in her markets. So far as colonial planters were concerned, it was shown that the loss to the general consumers by the attempt to protect sugar growing in the colonies, would be greater each year than the whole amount of capital employed in the business.

This deluge of cheap sugar was hard on the sugar refiners in England, and difficulties of that nature will always occur so long as fallible politicians and selfish manufacturers seek particular privileges for their industries. But as Adam Smith said a century ago: "Neither the public nor individuals will suffer any more from the occasional disbanding of some particular classes of manufacturers than from that of soldiers at the close of a year. Our manufacturers have no doubt great merit with their country, but they cannot have more than those who defend it with their blood nor deserve to be treated with more delicacy."

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION

In the last year the United States has received more than a million immigrants, the Poles and Southern Italians forming more than a quarter of the whole. Until recent times immigration was derived almost entirely from the Teutonic and Celtic countries of northern and western Europe, principally Germany and the United Kingdom. The great mass of the American population is of Celtic and Teutonic origin, with a greater proportion of the latter. About thirty years ago a change in the source of immigration commenced, and it has assumed enormous proportions during the last ten years, until now seventy-one per cent. of Uncle Sam's immigration comes from the Slavic and Iberic countries of Southern and Eastern Europe, over 700,000 having arrived from these countries during the last year. Twenty-five per cent. of them had to be assisted to reach the country, and a much larger proportion could not read or write.

The problem of absorbing and Americanizing this enormous influx of nearly 3,000 every day in the year is one to tax the resources of any country. They are mainly of the peasant class who have been inured by centuries of submission to landlord and priest, and statistics show that they crowd to the cities of the industrial states. The former immigration to a large extent went to the country; today six of the principal manufacturing cities of New England have more than eighty per cent. of their population foreign born. These with a low standard of living, with no conception of democratic institutions, with poor physique and liability to locomotive and dangerous diseases, show a decided tendency to congregate in the slum districts of cities, to pauper and criminal tendencies, and to lack of civic interest and civic capacity. Even if the best races in the world had been sifted to find the wheat for the earlier planting in that land, this great mass of slaves must have a pronounced effect upon the harvest. John Fiske says of the earlier people: "In all history there has been no other instance of colonization so exclusively effected by picked and chosen men." But the class of immigrants entering today is sure to weaken, and is liable to destroy, the Republic. With poverty, illiteracy and physical weakness, moral deficiency naturally goes, and in these new surroundings, parted from the social and religious restraints to which they were accustomed, demoralized by the breaking of home bonds, they easily fall into ways of crime and evil.

The picture drawn of conditions a few years ago in the Pennsylvania mining region by a writer in the Forum, is still valid to hold true. He says that the visitor, "Sees a thousand idle Americans and a like number of foreigners slaving for from eighty or ninety cents a day. He sees the Americans sending their children to school, supporting churches, living in decent houses, trying to be cleanly and to wear presentable clothing. He also sees the seam of Europe taking the place of the former, content to swim in shanties like hogs, to contract scurvy by a steady diet of the cheapest salt pork, to suffer sore eyes and bodies rather than buy a towel and wash tub, to endure typhoid fever rather than undergo the expense of the most primitive sanitary apparatus."

Who shall be the citizens of that country years hence, and will they perfect its institutions and continue its democracy? At present the Pennsylvania miner always votes "Slovak" and the immigrant falls an easy prey to the corruptionist. No nation ever had a social responsibility of greater magnitude. The future of American society, industry and political institutions will be determined by the immigration which the steamship companies are so eagerly seeking to encourage.

WON AT ALL POINTS
While the municipalities committee of the legislature has not yet adopted the bill relating to commission government in the city of St. John, there is not the slightest reason to doubt that they will adopt it in the form finally agreed upon at the capital yesterday by the sub-committee from the citizens' committee and Recorder Baxter with the approval of the premier.

The record delegation which went to Fredericton yesterday must have convinced the legislators that the bill for which eight aldermen and the recorder were the sole sponsors was not what the people wanted. The royal commission scheme is dead. It never should have poked its nose into the uncertain future.

Wednesday's delegation are to be congratulated. They proceeded about their business in a business-like way. If they found some opposition where they should not expect it, they had no difficulty in carrying their point. The aldermen who may have had doubts can doubt no longer as to the temper of the people. There is to be a change, and the people themselves are to say what that change shall be.

The whole aspect of affairs has changed. It is perfectly clear now that there is no politics in this affair, and that it is not a passing whim. The most hopeful indication in the civic life of St. John for many years is the fact that so many business men gave up a day to go to the capital to defend their rights and declare that they wanted a reform in city government.

It is now the duty of the citizens to roll up such a majority for commission as will make the doubters, if there be any, wonder that they ever for a moment doubted or misinterpreted public feeling in regard to this whole question.

HELLO!

Some New Jersey reformers have applied to the manager of the telephone company for a rule prohibiting the use of the word "hello" by the telephone operators of the city. They complain that the word is dangerous as it may be accented so as to become profanity. The word itself is quite innocuous, and has no particular harmful qualities. It is simply an exclamation used in fixing the attention. It is a good old Anglo-Saxon word, and is more closely connected with "hallo" the circle worn by saints round their heads—

than with the abode of that fallen saint, whom Shakespeare assures us, always keeps a good fire.

But it is quite absurd to suggest that a man using the telephone often is so limited in his vocabulary of profanity as to seek the expression of his feelings through a reversed accent. There are a hundred other similes and suggestions that at once occur to the mind, and when the man is fully aroused—as only the telephone can arouse him—these words take all shapes from Mah to Mahi, while he hurls the equivalents of excommunication against that device of Satan. Indeed one has heard of one more than usually hot-tempered man, who, when the words would not come quickly enough to express his feelings, reduced the phone to pieces with an axe. Changing the accent on the word "hello" would simply indicate the lifting of his spirit to a lively pleasure, compared with the emotion under which he labored. The New Jersey pastor and his golly flock suggest that the changed accent indicates profanity and is a sinful influence. All will not be ready to do so much, but if they are right, then surely the porter of hell-gate will let in some of all professions, that go the primrose way to the everlasting bonfire, for the telephone is in common use.

The close connection between sensation and speech has never been fully and scientifically described, but this attempt to grind virtue from the husks of anger over the telephone, by forbidding a particular word, is surely a primitive device. Caliban supposed he was safe from the gods if he avoided speech, yet while one grants that some words are very rascal, some sentences are instinct with profanity that rises to the very heavens. The emotions have their characteristic expression, and words are sometimes very barren as a means of indicating them, but even a New Jersey pastor should know better than blame the speech rather than the thought.

But while mere words are of little avail, man will always seek for them to express his feeling, emotion and experience, and he will "warble" his native woodnotes wild" to new situations every day as they arise in dealing with the "hello" girl. Yet the first and last thing he will learn about words is their limitations. Yet this Jersey protest, wholly underestimates the extent of the average man's vocabulary, and it wholly overestimates the evil of profanity directed against the telephone.

YORK REMAINS CONSERVATIVE

Mr. Hazen holds York county. That is to say, the Dutch have captured Holland. There have been four provincial elections since March, 1908, and the Liberals have won three of them—Carleton, Northumberland, and St. John county. Three wins out of four is a good average, and the mention of it may assist to maintain a good sense of proportion among any who may be disposed to attach undue weight to York county.

As for York, the Hazen forces keep the seat by approximately the same majority they had in the general election—perhaps one hundred less. In York county the Liberal government is far stronger than it is in any other part of the province, and, as a matter of fact, had a seat been opened in any other constituency in New Brunswick the Liberals would have been likely to have repeated the victories of Carleton, Northumberland, and St. John county, for the manner in which the United Liberal forces swept the province in the last federal contest, showed that no seat outside York can be counted safe for one of Mr. Hazen's candidates. Dr. Morehouse proved himself a popular candidate. In his own parish and those near it, the area of his medical practice, he polled a vote that does him great credit. In Fredericton the Liberals suffered an unexpected check, due in some measure to an unfortunate issue over which the party split in a fashion during the recent civic contest.

Mr. Borden fought well, and the stalwart Liberals who were in the front of the battle, Mr. F. B. Carvell, Hon. C. W. Robinson, Mr. Copp and many others, deserve the thanks of their party in defeat as much as if they had won. In politics it is necessary to fight, and fight hard, win or lose, and strong men learn by such fighting how to turn present defeat into future victory. True Liberals in York will set to work again, undismayed by the check of yesterday; will discover and correct any weaknesses from which the party may be suffering, whether from lack of harmony or imperfect organization, and will begin to plan the next battle. York remains temporarily in the grip of a Conservative group which does little credit to the county. It is impossible to believe that their hold can long continue; but in any event, the province generally, as indicated by three of the four by-elections, is ready to defeat the Hazen government when the general contest comes. To that end united and well organized effort by the Liberal party is in order. York is only an incident.

THE WATER SERVICE

On several occasions strong resolutions were passed by the Common Council and the Board of Fire Underwriters to the effect that St. John should have a single, and not a dual system of water supply, which meant that instead of dividing the city into two levels, a high and a low, the proper plan is to have a single service and gravity pressure in every part of the city. Now there are signs that the Council is leaning toward the introduction of the dual system.

What the attitude of the Fire Underwriters will be in regard to this matter remains to be seen, but it is worth remembering that when the last reduction of the insurance rates was secured, it was agreed to upon the understanding that a single service should be maintained. The single service has been upheld because it minimizes the risk of serious conflagration and also because, if the pipes of the Loch Lomond extension are in proper shape, there will be ample gravity pressure even on the higher levels. The Telegraph, a long time ago, pointed out that if the city were to secure all the benefits it sought when it authorized the tapping of Loch

Lomond, it must perfect the Loch Lomond extension, giving particular attention to the concrete pipes. There have been differences of opinion as to the method employed for the repair of this pipe since the work was placed under the direction of the city's present officials; but, unless there is something more mysterious about the case than appears on the surface, present complaints about shortage of water and lack of pressure are due chiefly to leakage. A question that now must be faced is as to whether the city will ever get the full benefit of its Loch Lomond expenditure while the system is controlled by persons hostile to that scheme of improvement and strongly antagonistic to the single system. The whole matter is one that rises above the mere personal interest of individuals, for it is of the gravest importance that the water supply system should be dependable, that there should be a continuous and sufficient supply for all purposes, and that the pressure for fire-fighting purposes should be strong enough to meet all reasonable demands.

A joint committee has now been appointed to consider the question, and, if a suggestion be in order, it would be the reasons advanced for abandoning the single system be subjected to the most careful scrutiny.

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADERSHIP

There is an ancient saying which goes: "Let my death come from Spain, for then I know it will be long in coming." The forces that are trying to oust Mr. Borden from the Conservative leadership will be as slow of success as a death from Spain.

It will be long before any great party in Canada is able to dispose of a leader through the plotting and treachery of that class of followers who are more anxious for party success than the public weal. If Montreal financiers were unfortunate enough to succeed in their efforts with the present members, they would still have to deal with the Canadian people. The people have a way of dealing with a "nest of traitors," whether these are within or without Parliament, that makes even criminal cautious.

The failure of the party cannot altogether be laid upon the shoulders of the leader. It is true that he led the party in the last election through a most unprofitable campaign of personal abuse and misrepresentation that was disgusting to all right-thinking citizens. With wearying repetition he preached of corruption that did not exist, and neglected to formulate a programme of reforms and constructive legislation, the most of which exists in every state. It is true also that on the question of a trade policy with the United States he stultified the utterances and receded from the convictions of every former leader of his party. Under the influence of these very forces that are now trying to displace him, he has been induced to take up the cause of wealth against commonwealth and to ride the tiger of self-government and oppose the interests of the people. Riding the tiger, as we know from the sad fate of the lady immortalized in nursery rhymes, though it may be satisfactory to the rider, is always bad for the rider. Mr. Borden might have secured a temporary success in his fight for special interests, but he is too experienced a politician to look for gratitude when that fight proved a losing one. It is no surprise to anyone that these very interests that first led him astray are now striving to unhorse him. These interests are not in politics for any leader, for the good of the country, or for the sake of their health, but for quite other purposes; and if a leader is not sufficiently subservient or has the least bias towards popular interests, they do not hesitate to plot, and connive, and lobby to have him dethroned.

In spite of the fact that Mr. Borden has been invariably on the wrong side of nearly every great question during his leadership of the party, the cause of failure is not wholly his. It is due to other causes, most of which he could not control. It was due in part to the sinister conception, dominant with the rank and file and all the lesser leaders, that the true mission of the party was to ascertain the popular breeze and trim its sails accordingly. It was easy for a party to pursue a policy from which it has something to gain and nothing to lose. It is easily when adherence to principles involves sacrifices, that the discover whether the principles have been fairly grasped and exercise their due influence. Those forces that are now trying to displace Mr. Borden, have ruled the party to its ruin while the principle of selfishness under the name of patriotism, has endeavored to exalt into a virtue.

But the great cause of Mr. Borden's failure is the present leadership of the Liberal party and in its record of achievement for the past fourteen years. The Liberals came into office to find that vested interests had been protected, privilege had been buttressed and monopoly strengthened, and the people who had been deluded into trusting the Conservatives had been betrayed, while the special "friends" of that party were lavishly rewarded. The present government have been successful in throwing down many of the barriers that made progress impossible. Their leaders have always been popular and had the full confidence of the people, so the Liberal government has not alone been strong in the importance of its opponents but strong also in its own merits.

The moral plan for the Conservative party, is not to seek success at any price through a new leadership, but to refuse to pander with fundamental principles. The present weakness of the party is not due to the leader—there is no man in the party who can at all compare with Mr. Borden—but to the interests that are now seeking to displace him. They have tampered with the compass and the bark is veering to the rocks. The first duty of the party is to analyze its platform and ascertain what its members believe and why they believe it; to make that the one source of their inspirations; and to be prepared for long years of opposition.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Mr. Hazen half-heartedly offers the river counties a sort of branch of the C. P. R. That won't do.

The commission cause prospers. The next thing is to get out a strong commission vote on April 17.

The local government has won one by-election out of four since March, 1908. That is a fair indication of its hold upon the electorate of the province.

Why in the world does Mr. Flemming tear his hair whenever Sir William Van Horne is mentioned? What is the real story of that private conference anyway?

With C. P. R. stock touching a new high level at 225, what becomes of the melancholy argument that reciprocity is going to ruin the railroads? Money talks, and C. P. R. at 225, and going up, is eloquent.

Mr. Hazen still continues to conceal his Valley railway policy from the people of York. That's bad. They vote on Thursday. And they will vote for early construction, I. C. R. lease and operation. That's the Liberal policy.

Apparently Mr. Borden has been on the edge of resigning. Even if he remains leader it has been shown that he regards his party's outlook as hopeless. Mr. McBride would not better it. The Conservative party has no issue that stirs the country.

The fact remains that the local government has no Valley railway policy. It is going to make over the Central to the C. P. R., and possibly there is a scheme to give the C. P. R. a better grip on the river counties. Or, Mr. Hazen may waste another year.

SCRATCHED FOR 40 YEARS

Used D. D. D. Six Months—All Itching Gone

This is the actual experience of Anne Cronan, Santa Rosa, Cal., with the wonderful D. D. D. Prescription.

D. D. D. is the proven Eczema Cure, the mild wash that gives instant relief in all forms of skin trouble.

Cleanses the skin of all impurities, washes away blotches and pimples, leaving the skin as smooth and healthy as that of a child.

Write today for a free trial bottle of this wonderful Eczema Cure to the D. D. D. Laboratories, Dept. T. W. W., 49 Colborne Street, Toronto. It will give you instant relief.

(For sale by all Druggists.)

The Farmers and the Bank

(Toronto Globe.)

The little Canadians are willing to take the risk of catching the annexation contagion by doing business with the United States themselves, but are extremely dubious that the farmer be saved from peril. The Guelph Mercury says of their attitude: "When Mr. Lash's bank has money to lend and can do better with it in New York than by lending it to the farmers, manufacturers and traders of Canada, he sends it there, but the Canadian farmer must not be allowed to send his produce and animals to Buffalo, Detroit, or New York, except by paying a stiff import duty. This is the matter and argument in brief. With the tariff wall on the American side for all agricultural products, the value and market price of all our farm products will be substantially increased, and if the buyers for the British markets will outbid the buyers for the American markets they will get the goods."

A HINT TO MAINE

(Battle Creek Enquirer.)

The argument that a "wet" country is better than a "dry" country never goes past campaign use—it never gets into community advertising.

Nobody ever saw a town or county listing among its assets, "No booze." Nobody ever saw an employer advertising for help with the stipulation "Drinker preferred."

Everybody has seen—and may see thousands daily—the "help wanted" advertisements which stipulate, "No booze."

Nobody ever saw an instance of the saloons being thrown open at a time of public crisis, when peace and good order were threatened.

Everybody has noted among the first acts of riot conditions, or of other circumstances where good citizenship was severely tested, the announcement, "The saloons are ordered closed."

The campaign to defeat local option in Calhoun County is based, first, on the claim that the law has been a failure. Facts from every angle of county and city government and business experience prove this claim false. The campaign is next based on the general claim that a "wet" county is better than a "dry" county.

Without exception a county apologizes to the world for its wetness and advertises its dryness.

Tramp—Kin I get a bite to eat here? Yes, if you'll saw that pile of wood. Tramp (sizing up the job)—I ain't asking for no \$10-a-plate banquet, lady.—Exchange.

The best premiums and the best values ever offered. Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, and many other valuable gifts. Write today and we will send you a package and our premium list. Come with the crowd and get the best premiums offered. Write your name and address very plainly. COBALT GOLD PEN CO. Dept. 321 Toronto, Ont.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Dr. J. C. Ayer* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It cures Worms, Colic, Stomach Troubles, Diarrhoea, and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Ayer

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 21 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE

GERMANY IN 1883

By Andrew D. White

From an address on the message of the 19th to the 26th century, before the class of 1883, Yale college, New Haven, June 26, 1883.

TAKE next Germany. The truth that the life of nations is strengthened and lengthened by variety in the elements of civilization has here perhaps its strongest recent confirmation. For generations the element of princely authority had developed society in defiance of the simplest laws of politics. Religious life, political life, literature, art, seemed lost, but during the last years of the last century, and all the years of this, thus far, have been developing in Germany other great elements, and chief among these a great thinking class centering in the universities, a new power, steady and vast.

Then, too, militarism, evolved as it was out of the struggle with the first Napoleon, though indeed at fearful cost, has given some noble ideas and trained men in some virtues. Commercial enterprise has brought into being a new class which can modify the prejudices of a territorial aristocracy. Literature, philosophy, art, science, each has become a recognized power making itself felt in the sum of things. Kant holds in check today a vast mob of anti-social forces; Lessing and Gutzkow stand as barriers against bigotry; Schiller against political despotism; Arndt, and a host of others, against union; Goethe against Philistinism; a poem of Freiligrath or a discourse of Fichte is as much a power as the army of a German prince; a legion of scientific men stand ready to wither blatant unreason.

Governmental authority, popular initiative, sturdy legality, industrialism, thoughtful socialism, all have their strong representatives. All these elements work together with much din, yet not to produce chaos, but to educe a higher order from chaos. Out of these diverse elements, thus stimulating and modifying each other, comes the new Germany, greater, stronger, more lasting than the old.

HOW CALGARY RUNS ITS OWN STREET

RAILWAY AND LIGHT AND POWER PLANTS

(Toronto Star.)

The Calgary Alberta, in an excellent special number just issued, tells some things about the result of municipal ownership in its home city, which eastern towns may well ponder. For instance: "Calgary owns its own electric light and power plant. It is valued at \$600,000. Last year it produced a net revenue of \$24,000 after providing for operating expenses, sinking fund, and interest on debentures. Calgary owns its own waterworks system, in which \$1,700,000 has been invested. Last year it produced a gross revenue of \$108,430, and after paying operating expenses and fixed charges gave a net profit of \$8,335. Calgary owns its own street railway system. It is valued at present at \$510,000. There will be added \$484,000 in extension in 1911, bringing the total investment up to \$994,000. The net revenue for 1910, over operating expenses and fixed charges in the way of interest on debentures, sinking fund, etc., was \$80,000, or 11.2 per cent. profit on the capital invested."

In Canada, fourteen mills. Here is the secret: "On the assessment of four and a quarter millions, a tax of only fourteen mills is levied; and the city has public improvements and utilities which make it the rival of any city in the west and the superior of many. The delinquent indebtedness for the year 1910 was \$616,000; public works and improvements undertaken during the year amounted to \$108,000—an expenditure of \$20.37 per capita. This low tax rate, under these conditions is made possible by the revenue producing utilities owned and operated by the city. The famous natural gas is a resource which contributes a net surplus of \$2,000 per year to the city treasury, although gas is supplied to the householders at 13-1/2 cents per thousand feet. From 1,400 services a revenue of \$42,375 was derived. The waterworks system is also on a paying basis, the receipts from 1,100 services being \$24,380 last year; of this \$200 was profit."

But municipal ownership would still be a failure if public services so operated were revenue producers without being satisfaction producers. It is gratifying to learn that the utilities of Calgary and Medicine Hat are excellent as well as profitable.

In other western centres similarly gratifying results have been obtained. The case of Medicine Hat might be cited, that place having the lowest municipal tax rate

in the west.

Copyright, 1910 by George Matthews Adams

WALT MASON.

Uncle Walt

The Poet Philosopher

The winter must leave us, it's now on the wing, so let's shoot the poet who warbles of spring! For bards cannot write of the leas and the trees, without ringing in both the bees and the breeze; they're always referring to sweet woodland nooks in order to work in some sort about brooks.

They mingle their metre with sickening thuds, to give us some dope about blossoms and buds, they bring in the robin and bluebird and finch, the gaudy woodpecker—that's always a cinch. Let's shoot up the poets as soon as they sing, and thus do away with the terrors of spring! Too long have they bored us with murmuring streams, with stars and with moons and their second rate beams; too long have they chanted of roses and Junes to people who struggle for bacon and prunes; to long have they warbled of bees and of ants for men who have patches all over their pants. If poets must sing let them cut out the brooks, the meadows, the zephyrs, the picturesque nooks, and sing a few lines about onions and peas, and cabbage and turnips and dodos like these; then broken backed toilers in garden and yard will list and not throw any bricks at the bard.

Copyright, 1910 by George Matthews Adams

WALT MASON.

INTERIOR HORTICULTURE

CABBAGE CULTURE

An Experience in Growing

Garden.

The above subject is a diagram, as there are so many different kinds of cabbages, and so many different ways of growing them, together with where to get the seeds, and how to get the best results. However, we will state a question of importance: Everyone knows that cabbages must be procured from five years old, and I have seen many a garden where the cabbages were not so good as those that were five years old. In the case of cabbages, the older the better, and the more the better. In the case of cabbages, the older the better, and the more the better. In the case of cabbages, the older the better, and the more the better.

Next comes the soil and the weather. It is a well-known fact, if properly attended to, almost any kind of soil will grow cabbages, but the better the soil, the better the cabbages. In the case of cabbages, the older the better, and the more the better. In the case of cabbages, the older the better, and the more the better.

In the case of cabbages, the older the better, and the more the better. In the case of cabbages, the older the better, and the more the better. In the case of cabbages, the older the better, and the more the better.

In the case of cabbages, the older the better, and the more the better. In the case of cabbages, the older the better, and the more the better. In the case of cabbages, the older the better, and the more the better.

In the case of cabbages, the older the better, and the more the better. In the case of cabbages, the older the better, and the more the better. In the case of cabbages, the older the better, and the more the better.

In the case of cabbages, the older the better, and the more the better. In the case of cabbages, the older the better, and the more the better. In the case of cabbages, the older the better, and the more the better.

In the case of cabbages, the older the better, and the more the better. In the case of cabbages, the older the better, and the more the better. In the case of cabbages, the older the better, and the more the better.

In the case