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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, and the Maple Leaf forever.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 9, 1910.

WHY NOT RAISE MORE SHEEP?

Canada last year imported from Australia 300,000 carcasses of mutton, yet, as Mr. A. L. McCreedy points out in the Farmer's Magazine, Toronto, Canada is supposed to be the principal source of food supply of the Empire. And last year, also, Canada imported 7,683,000 pounds of foreign-grown wool; yet Canada's pure bred sheep have for several years been conspicuous as prize winners in international exhibitions.

In 1901, according to the census returns, there were only 2,510,000 sheep in Canada, yet Germany, which is only one-seventh the size of Canada, had about four times as many, and Great Britain, whose area is only about one-twelfth of that of the farming land of Canada, raised 38,900,000 sheep. The Argentine Republic had 67,211,000, or twenty-six times the number in Canada. And, as the writer in the Farmer's Magazine is careful to explain, these other countries are not giving special attention to sheep raising; Germany, for example, had two cattle and two hogs for every sheep, and in the Argentine there were five cattle for every inhabitant, while in Canada there was scarcely one for each of the population. If Canada had raised as many sheep per acre as Germany it would have had 67,000,000, or if as many per acre as the United Kingdom, it would have had 436,000,000.

Agricultural authorities, both our own and those from Great Britain and other countries, are agreed that Canada should raise at least thirty times as many sheep as it now has, and that it might easily do so without interfering with its other farming activities. In the opinion of most men who have given the subject attention, there are few countries better adapted for sheep raising than New Brunswick; yet in New Brunswick we raise but few sheep, comparatively speaking, and the number decreases rather than increases year by year, and that in the face of the fact that the market for wool and for mutton has steadily improved.

It is said in this province that the prevalence of dogs of the sort that will worry sheep make it unprofitable to attempt to raise sheep here. Surely that cannot be a valid objection, for dogs are no more difficult to control, or to kill, or to keep outside a barbed wire fence, here than they are in the other countries which raise sheep so successfully. Moreover, as New Brunswickers are a sensible folk, it should be as easy to regulate the dog nuisance in this province as it is in other places.

With growing population and a constantly expanding market there must be in this province during the next few years a very considerable agricultural growth, both with respect to the area under cultivation and in regard to the production per acre. It would seem that sheep raising is as promising as any other lines of farming activity, and the figures given in the Farmer's Magazine in which our sheep industry is compared with that of other countries, should lead farmers as individuals and in their associations to give new thought to the question asked by the magazine writer and fortified by many interesting statistics: "Why does not Canada raise more sheep?"

SHOOTING ACCIDENTS

There still remains a whole month of open season for moose and deer, and though a man does not resemble either in the slightest degree, some unfortunate are liable to be shot for one or the other before the season closes. The last few weeks tell their tale of several fatal accidents in the woods. The circumstances and surroundings of those fatal "accidents" are always distressingly the same. The reckless hunter sees something moving in the bushes, hears a sound of going among the leaves, or notes a flick of color through the trees, and straightaway a comrade falls in the vigor of life, "hacked

down, his thick summer leaves all faded." The average hunter is quite liable to miss a deer, or moose even, when he sees the animal clearly and has time and opportunity for careful aim, but one never hears of the brainless gunner missing when he fires at a human being.

Many of the states are coming to regard accidents of this nature as criminal negligence. They are classing it with manslaughter. It is really not accidental in any proper sense of the term. In nineteen cases out of twenty accidents of this kind can easily be avoided. A man should keep his rifle down until he is sure of his target. It is better to miss a deer than to wing a man. Manslaughter is the highest crime but one. It is that sad crime which takes away that which can never be replaced. Do not shoot at possibilities. Be sure of your target. A man does not look like a deer, or stand, or walk, or act like one. There is no open season for man. He does not even resemble a moose or a bear; so do not shoot him.

THE WHITE MAN AND SUBJECT RACES

A few years ago public men in the United States were enthusiastic and persistent in criticizing Britain's attitude towards the subject races in her dominions. Lord Curzon says: "It is notorious that in recent years a propaganda has been initiated in the United States, deliberate in its character, wide in its range, and sometimes not too scrupulous in its instruments, for misrepresenting and belittling the work of Great Britain in India." But, apart from this, high minded and thoughtful citizens were suspicious of the methods of even the most benevolent of despotisms, and gave credence to the views that Britain held these countries for her own selfish advancement and was harsh and unsympathetic toward their desire for self-government.

This attitude has undergone somewhat of a sea change with the Republic's own experience of the onerous burden of ruling Oriental peoples. And the propaganda to which Lord Curzon refers received a severe set-back by Mr. Roosevelt's pronouncement that the administration of India by the British had been a greater feat than any performed under the Roman Empire, that it was one of the most notable and admirable achievements of the white race during the past two centuries, and that it had been for the immeasurable benefit of the natives of India. Yet in spite of the lofty creed of government by consent of the governed, the equality of the weak with the strong and the principles of brotherhood among nations and of their sacred independence, Egyptian autonomy, or Philippine autonomy, or Indian autonomy are not granted.

The matter can be explained without any doctrine of racial supremacy or the waving of the imperialistic flag. It is a matter of experience that each generation of men of low civilization can be advanced beyond the preceding one by only a very small percentage. Petrie, an authority on Egypt, says: "I cannot say this too plainly: an Egyptian who has had reading and writing thrust upon him, is, in every case I have met with, half-witted, silly or incapable of taking care of himself. His intellect and his health are undermined by the forcing of education."

The virtues and arts of civilization are almost as disastrous to the uncivilized as its vices. It is really the great tragedy of civilization that the contact of the lower with the higher is disastrous to the former, no matter what may be the point of contact, or how little the civilized may desire to do harm. Out can quote but a single bit of evidence that an aboriginal people have gained benefit from contact with the civilized. Of the Bantu negroes it is said that such contact has increased their vigor and vitality. Our Indians have not adjusted themselves to the new environment. Those of the United States, particularly, languish in normal isolation and homelessness. The "missionary made man" is not a good type, according to many travelers and overseers. Of the Basutos it is said that the converted ones are the worst. They are dishonest and dirty. In Central America the judgment is often expressed that "an Indian who can read and write is good for nothing."

There is no such thing as "benevolent assimilation." Nothing but infinite watchfulness can prevent this overlordship from being hurtful to the dominant race also. It is not given to many nations to rule others wisely and well. There is nothing more astonishing in history than Great Britain's success in this matter, and that in playing the part of a benevolent overlord she has not unconsciously undermined her own liberties.

DRUMMOND-ARTHABASKA

The by-election in Drummond-Arthabaska, which has resulted in the success of the Nationalist candidate after a campaign of unusual violence and unparalleled misrepresentation in respect of the naval question, is a political incident of no little interest and one calculated to cause men to ponder anew several of the issues involved. In the first place, the strident cries of triumph from certain Conservative journals are without warrant, for this is in no sense a Conservative victory, and, if it were, these eager gentlemen should remember that one such swallow would not by any means make a Conservative summer. Our Conservative friends have been so long without any crumb of political comfort that it was to be expected an event of this character would cause them to become somewhat hysterical. That they are more hysterical than the event could possibly warrant is also not unexpected, for that is their habit.

As between Liberals and Conservatives the defeat of the government candidate in Drummond-Arthabaska is of no such significance as Conservative newspapers are attempting to attach to it; for there was no Conservative candidate in the field, and no Conservative orator or newspaper of respectable standing in this country dared during the campaign, or will now dare, to sanction the utterances of the Nationalist candidate who has been

selected, or of the madmen who sought to elect him by playing upon the prejudices of a majority of the electors in that constituency in a fashion so disgraceful, so cruel, and so unpatriotic, as to give offence to all truth-loving and loyal Canadians of whatever creed or race.

Whatever excuse there may be for Conservative rejoicing in the loss of a single seat to the government, the campaign must have made it clear that Mr. Borden could not afford to continue an alliance with Mr. Monk, his Quebec lieutenant, let alone with Mr. Bourassa whose campaign represents a studied attempt to drive a dangerous wedge into united Canada.

As between Liberals and Conservatives, again, the by-election does not foreshadow any change in Quebec in the next general election. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has lost a seat, but when Quebec, in a general contest, is called upon to choose between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Monk, or Mr. Bourassa, there will be no uncertainty in its verdict. There is, in fact, little reason to believe today that the Opposition will be able to carry more seats in Quebec in the next general contest than it carried in the last.

What most men will be asking as a result of this by-election is how far the Nationalist movement is to be carried, and how much strength Mr. Bourassa will develop during the next few years. It must be said that in some respects this is rather a grave question. For if it should become evident in the near future, or in years to come, that Mr. Bourassa could build up in Quebec a formidable party committed to such opinions and such strivings as those to which he gave a violent voice in Drummond-Arthabaska, of late, undoubtedly there would spring up in Canada, spontaneously, an overwhelming electorate determined to check or to crush any such movement by whatever means might seem to be necessary. And it would be a most lamentable thing if matters should ever come to that pass in Canada.

From Confederation down, peace and unity have only been retained through willingness on all sides to give and to take, through the leadership of men of broad and liberal views, through the general patriotic desire that Canadians should be a united people working out a glorious destiny in an Empire of freemen. The Bourassa faces toward the past. Those who have opposed him look to the rising sun. And one by-election, whatever it may be thought to mean by some, cannot mean this one thing of all others—that a progressive country is about to become reactionary, that Canadians are willing to resurrect the old idols of the Ultramontanes and the Bourbons, that they are willing to follow any leader however eloquent or talented, who rides toward the sunset instead of toward the glowing political east.

In Drummond-Arthabaska prejudice has done its worst; but it by no means follows that prejudice can continue to repeat the performance in a country of enlightened people, or that in Quebec province Mr. Monk, through his unholy alliance with Mr. Bourassa, can turn the hands of the clock backward. The enlightened sentiment of the whole country will revolt against any such idea, and that enlightened sentiment finds a voice and a leader in Sir Wilfrid Laurier, admirably adapted for dealing with the situation of this kind in Quebec, delicate as it may be and fraught to some extent with danger to the public welfare. It is to Mr. Borden's discredit that he did not seize an early opportunity to repudiate Mr. Monk when he recognized that his lieutenant was stirring the fires of racial and religious hatred in Quebec. It is to his discredit that he has not openly repudiated the doings and the sayings of Mr. Bourassa. It is to his discredit that he has suffered his party, even indirectly, to profit by such a debauch of passion as these leaders produced in the constituency from which the country has just heard so astonishing a pronouncement. It may be claimed for Mr. Borden, perhaps, that he should derive a sort of negative credit because he has not openly endorsed the firebrand views of either Mr. Monk or Mr. Bourassa in this instance; but if he is to command the respect of the country he must during the coming session make it clear that his Canadianism and his Imperialism are of a type too honorable to take advantage of any gain that might accrue from such guerrilla warfare as Messrs. Monk and Bourassa have carried on during the last few weeks.

It is the fashion in some quarters to predict darkly of Quebec. They do the French-Canadians an injustice, and they are forgetful of Canadian history, who now imagine that Mr. Bourassa can lead these people into such deep waters as the prophets have in mind. Even more mad are those Conservative prophets who are building a victory for Mr. Borden upon the sad and diminutive structure formed by the result of this by-election. If the political signs of the times are read coolly by unprejudiced men they will be seen to foreshadow more surely than anything else an overwhelming victory for Sir Wilfrid Laurier when next he goes to the country.

METHODS OF TAXATION

The question of taxation is closely connected with that of housing. It is impossible to develop a true civic spirit when a large number of the citizens do not own their homes. Patriotism is primarily devotion to the soil, to the land, and a house and bit of land would seem to be as essential to normal living as fresh air and sunlight. The city must offer every possible encouragement to the home-owner and home-builder. The most famous of all lawyers recognized this when he said: "The land must not be sold in perpetuity; for the land is mine." The land belonged to the people only to use it. And if a man was compelled to leave it, it reverted to him in the year of jubilee. The purpose of this law was to secure as far as possible an inalienable home for every family, thus preventing the rise of a small class of large land-owners and a large class of tenants and vagrants and of men not attached to the soil and of over-crowding in cities.

It was the great claim of Henry George that the tax system he made popular would produce this result. He devoted his tremendous energy and great literary skill to its propaganda, Lloyd-George has driven in the thin edge of the wedge and forced the great land-owners to acknowledge the principle in his celebrated budget. Many other countries are experimenting in that direction; not that they are abandoning all other taxes, but they are coming more and more to recognize the wisdom and justice of the state or city receiving a fair proportion of the rental value of the land.

The German government's report of the experiment with the single tax says that all the predictions of those who advocate this reform are again fulfilled. Before its application many owners were paying only a fifth of their proper assessment. Since the market value system was instituted, working class dwellings have been relieved of from 30 to 40 per cent of their former burdens. Speculation in land has been discouraged, and the supply of land has necessarily become more useful to builders, tenants and the community at large. But New Zealand presents the best practical illustration thus far obtained, and the partial application of land value taxation has proved very beneficial in many lines. It has distinctly stimulated the building trade. The object and tendency of this system of taxation is to compel land being put to its best use, so that the greatest amount of income may be derived from it, rendering it unprofitable to hold land for prospective increment in value. It has been the direct cause of much valuable suburban land being cut up and placed on the market, and thus rendered more easily available for residential purposes. The tendency of this system of taxation has not been to increase rent, but, on the contrary, as the tax becomes heavier it tends to bring into beneficial occupation land not put to its best use, and so reduces rent, the improvements being free from rates and taxes. On vacant sites the rates and taxes are increased and continue to increase as the adjacent sites which have been improved increase in value. The principle of the single tax in its limited application in New Zealand has, according to the best authorities, fulfilled many of the enthusiastic predictions of its advocates. It has greatly increased production, encouraged small holdings and removed many of the burdens formerly weighing upon thrift and industry. One great result is that it discourages the holding of vacant lots in cities. Every lot is built on, thus giving more work and cheaper rents.

Not the least of the advantages of the scheme is that it is at the opposite pole from many of the Socialistic schemes advocated by some economists. This tax aims at equality of opportunity and not of possessions. It does not substitute paternalism for individual freedom. It demands less government and more freedom, but objects to a part of the players in the game using loaded dice. It has more faith in the people than in their rulers, encourages free competition, and does not think that any combination, whether it calls itself a trust or a government, can manage private affairs half as well as the people can do it themselves. There are many workmen in St. John who would build and own their homes if they could secure a freehold or a lot without the payment of heavy annual rents. The city, in its system of taxation, can do much for that class of citizens.

THE DRUMMOND CONTEST Some idea as to how the more respectable Conservative newspapers regard the Nationalist victory in Quebec may be had from comment appearing in the Victoria Colonist, a leading Conservative journal. After referring to the nature of the misrepresentations employed by Mr. Bourassa's friends in Drummond-Arthabaska, the Colonist says: "An amazing feature of the case is that some people imagine that this Bourassa campaign is acceptable to the Conservatives of Canada. It will be more likely, if it bids fair to be successful in Quebec, to bid fair to determine the relations between the Dominion and the mother country and drive us on towards separation and independence."

The Toronto News, the leading Conservative journal in Ontario, perhaps with the exception of the Toronto Mail and Empire, says that "nothing but discredit and confusion can result from a Bourassa triumph." The News adds: "We would welcome a change of government at Ottawa, but not by an alliance with the Nationalists. It would be against the true interests of the Conservative party, of the Dominion and of the Empire that a Nationalist group should have power in the House of Commons to dictate the policy of both parties and practically to determine the relations between the Dominion and the mother country and drive us on towards separation and independence."

Of course, sane Conservatives can hold no other view than this. The Conservative party cannot commit itself to a separatist campaign such as has been carried on by Mr. Monk and Mr. Bourassa. The Liberal party will fight these men so long as is necessary, and in doing so it will command the support of all loyal Canadians. But, after all, is Mr. Bourassa about to run away with a large section of Canada? Is it likely that any large portion, even of the population of Quebec, is ready to follow Mr. Bourassa into the wilderness merely because he is a graceful and fiery person who sings Papineau's song without even Papineau's poor excuse for singing it? Let us see. Mr. Bourassa has been in public life for some years, and has been, to be sure, an exceedingly active and daring politician. But, only a year or two ago, he crossed swords with the Premier of Quebec, Hon. Mr. Gouin. In a campaign of much bitterness and excitement Mr. Bourassa was elected over Premier Gouin in the latter's own constituency in Montreal, and was, on the same day, returned for the constituency of St. Hyacinthe, as well, Mr. Bourassa spent elec-

tion day in St. Hyacinthe, while his followers in Montreal carried him to victory in the metropolitan riding, and when in the evening he returned from the country to the city a tremendous crowd gave him a triumph of astonishing proportions. It was freely said on that day that Mr. Bourassa had Quebec at his feet, and that he would ride over the provincial Liberal government and Premier Gouin in the near future at will. But today, when the tumult and the shouting are a matter of ancient history, it may be asked, did Mr. Bourassa drive Premier Gouin out of public life and wreck his government? Everybody knows the answer. Premier Gouin and his government are still in existence, and the Liberal party has today a very firm hold upon the province, and virtually no Opposition in the Legislature.

Some enthusiasts of today, and some of the more thoughtless observers of political events, who are rushing to the conclusion that Mr. Bourassa is going to pull down the pillars of our political temple, would do well to remember his spectacular collision with Premier Gouin and how very much it came to resemble a flash in the pan. Gouin was greater than Bourassa. Laurier is greater than Gouin. The common sense and loyalty of Canada remain.

TEMPTATION TO CHEAT

Mr. Wilson, of the American Department of Agriculture, blames the telephone for the high prices and adds that it would be well for the people to give more attention to the transit of the products from the farm to the table. "If the people must use the telephone to order by," he says, "and goods are delivered from butchers' and grocery stores at much greater expense than in the past, who is to blame?" His words have point in this city in quite a different way from that which he anticipated. The question might be put: "If the ordinary householder uses the telephone to order his groceries, how is he going to pay for his groceries after defraying the cost of his telephone?" That's the rub that gives the question personal application to the honest householder in St. John. He certainly cannot afford the luxury of meat on which Mr. Wilson says the retailer made a profit of thirty-eight per cent last year, and of a telephone on which the company charges all the traffic will bear.

After the tariff, which is so arranged that the American citizen cannot get any relief from the prices ruling abroad, and the oppressive trusts, which have been organized to take full advantage of that tariff and which have advanced the cost of almost every article of housekeeping by leaps and bounds, carelessness and lack of knowledge in buying on the part of the consumer are heavy items in the advanced cost of living. The purchaser, who gives careful attention to the matter, will get better satisfaction and more value for their money. They are less liable to be imposed upon by crooked weights and measures or to have passed upon them stale fruits and vegetables. The honest merchant will be helped by this care and attention. The man who gives short weights will never think of imposing on the careful, alert buyer. The man who is forced by the prohibitive cost to do without a telephone will be more than compensated by lower grocery bills. There is no way to eliminate waste except by looking after things yourself.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

A magazine writer, speaking of the leading Progressives in the United States, says that they all agree today on one platform; they support the same principles, and although they are all men of strong convictions, all indeed ambitious men, the manner in which they are working together, as well as the sincerity of the faith which animates them. In the multiplicity of voices it seems as though there were no such fundamental unity as that which this writer discovers. Each voice has some significance, but taken together are they in concord? The ranks of the different parties seem breaking like thin clouds before a Biscay gale, but the disturbing thing is that many of the combatants appear to have possessed themselves of their opponents' banners and to be shouting their opponents' rallying cries. What is the issue? From Roosevelt it is impossible to determine it. He has one voice for the East, another for the West, and still another for the Southwest. From the way he is swinging around charges and handling the reputation of prominent men in New York, he would bring us back to the old Greek custom of electing representatives by the volume, earnestness and intensity of the approving cries given each candidate. In ancient Athens, the judges sitting above where the people assembled, "when the returns were all in," declared him elected who had, according to their cars, been given the most vociferous cheers. By this test the ex-president would have no opposition. The returns would never be all in for the "big noise" would never cease. In duties of vital public importance, trimming and whim and prejudice and passion would take the place of courage, genius and character. And when we come to think of it, magnetism, stampeding conventions, firing the popular heart, and secret cabals working the puppet show from behind, are not vastly superior to the older Greek suffrage by shouting.

tion day in St. Hyacinthe, while his followers in Montreal carried him to victory in the metropolitan riding, and when in the evening he returned from the country to the city a tremendous crowd gave him a triumph of astonishing proportions. It was freely said on that day that Mr. Bourassa had Quebec at his feet, and that he would ride over the provincial Liberal government and Premier Gouin in the near future at will. But today, when the tumult and the shouting are a matter of ancient history, it may be asked, did Mr. Bourassa drive Premier Gouin out of public life and wreck his government? Everybody knows the answer. Premier Gouin and his government are still in existence, and the Liberal party has today a very firm hold upon the province, and virtually no Opposition in the Legislature.

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FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE

THE LAUGH OF A CHILD

By Robert G. Ingersoll

THE laugh of a child will make the holiest day more sacred still. Strike with hand of fire, O weird musician! thy harp strung with Apollo's golden hair; fill the vast cathedral aisles with symphonies sweet and dim, deft toucher of the organ keys, blow, bugler, blow, until the silver notes do touch and kiss the moonlit waves, and charm the lovers wandering midst the vine-clad hills; but know you sweetest strains are discords all compared with childhood's happy laugh—the laugh that fills the eyes with light, and every heart with joy. O rippling river of laughter! thou art the blessed boundary line between the beasts and men, and every wayward wave of thine doth drown some fretful fiend of care. O laughter! rose-lipped daughter of joy, make dimples enough in thy cheeks to catch and hold and glorify all the tears of grief.

political passions before the reforms are accomplished. The reason is plain. The constitution puts too many restrictions in the way of reform. Pretending to trust the people, it profoundly distrusts them. The people are fast learning by its results that the system does not express the will of the people. It nullifies the will of the people. The voter who has his living to make cannot spare the time to master politics. Only the specialist can do that, and so far the specialist has used his knowledge for the benefit of a clique who have obtained possession of the government, with all its contracts, privileges, jobs and graft. The American citizen has but little to say about party shall lead his party or what that party shall do when in office. The people are not in it. This was proven as clearly by their great idol Roosevelt as by McKinley. The plain man finds that day by day he must betake himself to the work of making a living for himself and his family, leaving politics to the politician. He finds, too, that the politician is making it more and more difficult for him to accomplish that living. To cope with the special interests is beyond his ability. The people to whom the government belongs cannot use the government to protect themselves against the highwayman. How are they going to accomplish it? They do not yet know. That is one of the reasons for their eager turning to every new voice to seek direction.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The Transcontinental from the Tobacco article—the last of the series on the new railway—printed on another page today. The Telegraph again urges upon the provincial and Dominion governments the necessity for advertising the resources of the country through which the new railway passes in this province, and a first step is the classification of the crown and private lands lying between Moncton and the province of Quebec. Of the land at any given point it should be known (1) who owns it, (2) whether it is to be kept in timber or devoted to agriculture or building sites, (3) whether it is for sale and at what price. The power possibilities of every stream crossed by the railway should be investigated. And information on many other questions should be prepared and made known.

Members of the Board of Trade who talk about the competition of the mail-order houses might do well to remember that the most effective reply to mail order competition is aggressive and intelligent advertising by local merchants and manufacturers. In this connection one may be permitted to say that though The Telegraph and Times have at present a very large advertising patronage, room can still be found for any additional local advertising that may be deemed necessary to set the inroads of outside firms.

In the course of some editorial reflections upon the Drummond election, the Globe says: "Of course, it was too much to expect that such a country as Canada is, racially and geographically, would at once fall in with any policy of militarism which might be presented to it; and moderate people who see how many sided the whole question is, may very well enquire whether the attempt to rush Canada immediately into a condition of military and naval armament, while it has so many other important things to do, has not been somewhat premature. The result in Drummond and Arthabaska is no advantage to the Conservatives of Canada, and must embarrass the leaders of that party very much, but that is not all of it."

Where or when has there been an attempt to rush Canada immediately into a condition of military and naval armament? If Canada were independent tomorrow would she not require more ships and more regular soldiers than she still have as a self-governing and self-respecting part of the British Empire? The number of her sailors and soldiers will be determined by the elected representatives of the Canadian people.

Uncle Walt

The Poet Philosopher

I'd fain be so successful that people, when I pass, will say: "He's worth a million—he puts up lots of grass!" The men who're worth a million find people bowing low, and there are smiles and greetings wherever they may go, I'd fain be worth a million, and so I'll do my best, to help along the luckless, and comfort the distressed; some per howling at some old woman's door, I'll utter no complainings of moans or useless whines, but pack around the village a mug that fairly shines. I'll stand up strong for virtue—the good old rugged in virtue so horribly severe it frowns on all the follies of this old keep my shoulders ready to put them to the wheel; I'll knock all day on knocking, and kick the kickers down, and try to be an asset in this three-cornered town. And then I'll hear a murmur from "creative folk": "That man is worth a million, although he's going broke!"

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Hutchins. In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE THE LAUGH OF A CHILD By Robert G. Ingersoll

MINISTER OF THE CROWN OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC Mayor Frink Resolves to Foreshore it is Proposed

IS PROBABLE SCHOOL A dispatch to The from Boothby Hall waterlogged two or 100 tons register, it was passed through of St. John (N. B.) by the British schooner Maggie, which arrived at New Brunswick last Saturday morning. The schooner was carrying a large quantity of lumber, and was bound for the coast of the United States. The schooner was wrecked on the rocks near Boothby Hall, and the lumber was scattered over a wide area. The schooner was carrying a large quantity of lumber, and was bound for the coast of the United States. The schooner was wrecked on the rocks near Boothby Hall, and the lumber was scattered over a wide area.

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