CARE OF SKIN AND HAIR

Red Face and Hands

WHEN coming in contact with the heat my face gets red, and if I hold my hands down at my sides, they also me red. Is there any exercise or reu- for this?

you use medicine advertised for de- ving superfluous hair, after a length of has elapsed is it liable to make the grow longer?

pose tell me where I could get wal- hulls for staining the hair. MARY.

ur trouble is probably constitu- al, and is, in that case, peculiar full-blooded persons. There is, efore, nothing to relieve it, I am y to say.

is unwise to use any patent medi- for reducing superfluous hair or anything else. No "medicine," erly speaking, can remove super- us hair at all. Only the X-ray or electric needle do it permanently; best of all other remedies, the ce treatment, being only tempo- It is as follows:

nice Treatment for Superfluous Hair.

an ordinary 5-cent cake of pumice This is not pumice soap, but the r old-fashioned pumice stone. To re- the hair, rub the skin afflicted with superfluous growth, and the pumice will wear the hair off. Be careful not too heroic and irritate the skin. In the arms are made red by this treat- use a little cold cream. The pumice is best used at night, before retiring.

u should be able to get walnut at any druggist's. They are the , bitter skins surrounding the s of black walnuts. If you can- et them in your own town, ask druggist to give you the ad- of a reputable druggist in one e large cities, and you will prob- be able to procure them from

Falling Hair, Etc.

ave massaged my scalp according to e given other correspondents, and find after I am through and comb my hair a large amount of it comes out. It falls during the massage.

hair is very thin about the sides. you give a prescription for a good ih?

ave a hard lump, about the size of a bean, on my head. Would this be d by any disease of the scalp? M. I. T.

haps you massage your scalp hard, or, perhaps, it is not just in a condition to receive mas- Either discontinue or moder- t, preferably the latter, giving a amount of massage, gently ap- at first and gradually working vigorous action.

do not say whether your hair is r oily, so I can give you only a ral recipe for falling of the hair, however, a good one, and will ably help you.

Falling of the Hair.

ure of nux vomica..... 1 ounce
s of rosemary..... 2 ounces
ol..... 2 ounces
ly several times a week to the roots s hair.

to the lump on the side of your I am afraid what you say is too nite for me to give you any use- dvice. It may be a boil or a se- ous cyst, or it may be simply due cident. If it is in any way palu- r annoying, you should see a d. t- bout it.

To Contract the Lips

l you kindly publish the recipe for e-flower cream? My lips are too full, ially the lower one. If it is possible, ne of a cream or something that will to keep them contracted. I have a recipe:

cream..... 30 grams
in..... 19 grams
ed almond..... 19 grams

you think it is good to help contract ips? If you have anything better, be enough to answer.

n you tell me of a recipe or oil to put he hair that will keep it curly when it ining or when the weather is very wet? BENJAMINE.

e valuable part of your prescrip- lies in the tannin, which has great racting powers. Instead of the ula you give, it would be just as and much simpler to use plain erite of tannin. That ought to the effect you desire.

e formula for orange-flower cream follows:

Orange-Flower Cream.

(A Skin Food.)

of sweet almonds..... 4 ounces
te wax..... 6 drams
macetj..... 5 drams
x..... 3 drams
erine..... 1½ ounces
nge-flower water..... 2 ounces
of neroli..... 15 drops
of petit grain..... 15 drops

eit the first three ingredients, add the erine to the orange-flower water and ive the borax in the mixture; then it slowly into the blended fats, stirring tinuously.

e effect of damp weather on the depends entirely on the individual. solution will keep hair curled for a time, though I do not know if it is therproof.

Solution to Keep Hair Curled.

arabic..... 1 ounce
r, good, moist..... ½ ounce
er, pure, hot..... ¾ pint

solve. When this solution is cold, add ol, 2 fluid ounces; bichlorate of mer- and salammoniac, 6 grains each. The two should be dissolved in the alcohol e admixture. Lastly, add enough water ake the whole measure one pint. Per- e with cologne or lavender water. Moist- he hair with the fluid before putting in rs or pins.

Hair Falls Out Worse on Right Side

n you, tell me what makes my hair, ch is very long, but rather thin, come worse on the right side? I am using quinine tonic and massage my scalp the . I know how, but it seems to make my p sore. The scalp seems to be hide- ll on the right side more than on the Ought the massage movements to be , or fast? I confess I am at my wits to know what to do. I do dread to lose beautiful hair.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

he cause of your trouble sems to me e a very simple one. You are right- ded, are you not? Most persons, know, are. Well, then, you have ply been unconsciously pressing der on the right side than on the left. your ill-treated scalp is having its nge! Some women seem to think massage means merciless drubbing. tinue your use of the quinine tonic. make your massage movements a e gentler, and I am sure all will e out right in the end.

Peroxide on the Hair

lease let me know if peroxide of hydro- is harmless for the hair and head. A nd says I should rub the white of an on my head before using peroxide of rogen, and then it will not harm the d and hair any. How much and how n should I use it, as my hair is of a dy shade, and I would like to have it a den shade? Should I use soap while g peroxide?

an the quince seed curling mixture be d on the hair while peroxide is used?

M. R.

eroxide of hydrogen is a powerful ch. If you wish to bleach your hair, s the best thing to use, but it is t certainly not a shampoo, as your er seems to imply you think it. It is mless unless it is used too often, but turn sandy hair light yellow, golden. The white of an egg would tect the scalp against any possible ry, but vaseline would do quite as ll and would not be so sticky. Rub ll into the scalp before applying the oxide. There is no reason why you uld use soap with peroxide—this is at makes me think that you sup- e the latter to be a shampoo. Use quince seed curling mixture after, before, the peroxide. With these di- tions you ought to succeed in bleach- your hair, though bleached hair is ything rather than beautiful.

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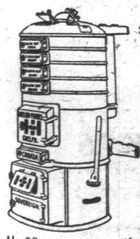

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R. L. BORDEN'S MESSAGE TO DOMINION ELECTORS

The Desire of the Liberals to Conceal and Condone Wrong-Doing--The Halifax Platform of 1907 Meets Canada's Requirements and Commands the Confidence of the People--Liberal Record of Bungling.

The following report of R. L. Borden's recent speech at Halifax will give a clear definition of the Conservative position in this campaign:

At your recent convention Mr. O'Mullin, my worthy and valued colleague in the last contest, has moved the nomination of Mr. Crosby, who as alderman and mayor of the city during a long term of years, has rendered splendid service to the citizens of Halifax and who in the wider sphere at Ottawa will guard the interests of the people with equal zeal and devotion. You chose me once more as one of your candidates; and both Mr. Crosby and I have accepted the honor. One condition I make imperative in my acceptance. The campaign must be a clean one; no corrupt practices must be employed in our behalf. I do not fear defeat in a clean campaign, but I prefer overwhelming defeat to victory won by improper means. I stand upon my platform of a year ago. Fight the ballot thief and the briber. Fight also any influences within our own party which favor corrupt methods.

JUSTICE MUST PREVAIL

Rely on the justice of our cause and upon a thorough exposure to the people of our opponent's evil record. Great exaultation has been manifested by the Liberal press at the alleged discovery of improper practices at the bye-election in Colchester. Mr. Stanfield has declared that if the charge is made good he will resign his seat, even although the acts were committed without the knowledge or consent of himself or his committee men. The case is still before the courts and it would be improper to assume in advance either the guilt or the innocence of the persons accused. If there has been wrongdoing by Conservatives I denounce it, I denounce those who committed it or who are responsible for it and I declare that they should be punished with full legal penalties. No man who resorts to corrupt acts in the supposed interest of our party, is a true friend of the party. If we preach purity and practice corruption, we shall be worthy of all the scorn that can be poured upon us.

ISSUES OF CAMPAIGN

I now come to consider the issues of the campaign and the records of our opponents. In 1893 the Liberal party met in convention at Ottawa, under the leadership of Mr. (now Sir Wilfrid) Laurier, and declared its policy, the ten planks of which may be summerized as follows:

1. Denunciation of the principle of protection as radically unsound and unjust to the masses of the people.

2. Promotion of a reciprocity treaty with the United States and closer trade relations with that country.

3. Purity of administration.

4. Strong expression of alarm at the large increase of the public debt and of the controllable annual expenditure and the consequent undue taxation of the people and a pledge to the strictest economy in the administration of the government.

5. Affirmance of the ancient and undoubted right of the house of commons to inquire into all matters of public expenditure and a denunciation of any reference of such matters to royal commissions created on the advice of the accused.

6. Declaration that the sales of public lands should be to actual settlers only and not to speculators, upon reasonable terms of settlement, and in such areas as can be reasonably occupied and cultivated by the settler.

7. Repeal of the Franchise Act and a return to the provincial franchise.

8. County boundaries for electoral divisions.

9. Declaration that the present constitution of the senate is inconsistent with the federal principle and is in other respects defective and should be so amended as to bring it into harmony with the principles of popular government.

10. Declaration of the admittedly great evils of intemperance and a pledge to ascertain the minds of the people by means of a plebiscite.

HAVE IGNORED PLATFORM

Putting aside two minor planks, 7 and 8, relative to the franchise act and the delimination of electoral divisions, the present government has not even pretended or attempted to carry out its declared and avowed policy except with respect to closer trade relations with the United States. This departure from their announced policy in regard to the seven leading planks which I have summarized has led to the charge of insincerity; but it must be admitted that no such charge can fairly be made against those who possess no political principle save that of party expediency.

Have they stood by the first plank? Have they carried out their denunciation of protection as radically unsound and unjust to the masses of the people? In their speeches they pointed to free trade as it is in England as their ultimate goal and vowed never to cease their efforts until that goal should be attained. The tariff is as protectionist in principle today as it was before their advent to power. In the tariff revision of 1907 Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson repeatedly defended the present tariff upon the principle of protection.

POSE AS FREE TRADERS

In portions of the country they still pose as free traders—in fact during the past session a meeting of the Liberal free trade members was summoned for the purpose of discussing the situation. It is stated upon the best authority that the meeting proved a dismal failure. They practice protection as a matter of political expediency and not of principle, hence the protective element in their tariff is put to party uses, being founded upon no sincere belief. It is in this way that those who call themselves leaders of the Liberal party have carried out the principle of plank No. 1.

As to unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, the Liberal leaders violently assailed Conservative governments from from 1878 to 1896 by reason of their failure to obtain better trade relations with the United States. They declared that sunny ways and conciliatory methods were alone effective. They have been in power for twelve years and they have attempted much but accomplished little. Thus they have absolutely failed as to plank No. 2.

ONLY A NAME CHANGED

Let us turn to plank No. 3, "Purity of administration." The substitution of the word "Liberal" for "Conservative" in that plank is exceedingly apt and cogent at the present moment. It would then read:

"That this convention deplores the gross corruption in the management and expenditures of public moneys which for years past has existed under the rule of the Liberal party, and the revelations of which by the different parliamentary committees of inquiry have brought disgrace upon the fair name of Canada. The government which profitted politically by these expenditures of public moneys, of which the people have been defrauded, and which nevertheless, have never punished the guilty parties, must be held responsible for the wrong doing."

The record of corruption is so long and so startling that the whole evening might be occupied in enumerating the various scandals brought to light during the past three years.

EXPOSED THE SCANDALS.

For two years the opposition fought hard in the face of obstructive tactics to bring many such matters to light in the public accounts committee. Some of them were exposed and some of them were conconcealed. The whole policy of the government and its followers was to shut off investigation and prevent publicity. When facts discreditable to the government were elicted the opposition was accused of muck-raking by those who made profit by the "muck." Notwithstanding this, public attention was aroused by the exposures. The Moncton land deal and the remarkable profits paid to A. E. Walberg and Geo. T. Merwin were made public. The government paid the latter gentleman more than $18,000 for goods which he had purchased the day before for less than $12,000. The $6,000 thus presented to Mr. Merwin were wantonly and unnecessarily taken from the public treasury of Canada. A private trustee so administering his trust would be subject to the penalties of the criminal law.

SOME MORE SCANDALS

The celebrated purchase of files from Charles Strubb, the operations of the Eastern Supply Co., the enormous sums paid to the North Atlantic Trading company, the outrageous waste of money in the notorious expedition of the Arctic, the payment of nearly $2,000 to a tailor for superintending the construction of a building costing $4,700, the absurdly luxurious outfit of the Montcalm, an icebreaker employed for a few days in each year on the St. Lawrence, the dredging contracts involving the loss of millions of public moneys, the enormous profits paid in patronage prices and to middlemen were in some measure exposed in parliament and in the public accounts committee. The party press subsidized during the past twelve years to the extent of nearly six million dollars strained the resources of the English language in denunciation of the members of the opposition as scandal mongers. They seemed to forget that the opposition did not create, but merely exposed the scandals. But in 1907 the government appointed three gentlemen to investigate the operation of the Civil Service Act and to make suggestions with respect thereto. The three gentlemen appointed were well known Liberals—Mr. Courtenay, Mr. Fyshe and Mr. Bazin.

CONDEMNED THE ACTIONS

The authority conferred upon them by the commission was couched in terms which justified the commissioners in entering upon an investigation of a much more thorough and sweeping character than the government contemplated or desired. The time at the disposal of the commissioners did not permit them to touch more than the fringe of any department, but into one branch of the marine and fisheries department they made a more or less thorough examination. No member of the opposition has ventured upon a stronger condemnation of the present methods of administration than that found within the pages of the commissioner's report. A few quotations will give you an idea of its unspairing criticism.

"Candidates who just fluked through the examination by means of greater political influence have received appointments over the heads of more worthy and better qualified candidates. * * * People have been brought in from the outside over the heads of men who have given their lifetime to the departments. * * * Promotions have been forced on the departments owing to political influence, the officials promoted doing the same work as they did in the lower grade. * * * In the outside service politics enter into every appointment. * * * The politics of the party is of greater importance in making appointments and promotions than the public interests of the Dominion. Those who have the political pull use it for all its worth.

"Large amounts have been spent for supplies bought from those enjoying political patronage at what may be called retail prices. Heavy expenditures have been incurred without necessary consideration or supervision.

"The time has come when this practice of paying retail prices to a few favored merchants should be discontinued."

OF GENERAL APPLICATION

The foregoing criticism was of general application. Then coming to the department of marine, the commissioners use still stronger language.

"Organization, discipline, zeal for the public service and regard for economy are all conspicuous by their absence.

"There is no visible sign of a single directing hand or an intelligent purpose, unless it be that of spending as much money as possible. Zeal for economy and good management, or pride in the work is not visible.

"There is not only a lack of efficient organisation and method in the department, there would also seem to be a lack of conscience. In connection with the enormous expenditures which are deemed necessary the word 'discount' never appears. It is placidly assumed that there is no such thing; but the whole commercial world knows better. If no one gets any benefit from the trade with the government except the trader, then it must be clear in these great purchases made for the government without discount, its officers must be assisting the trader to get better prices from the government than he can get anywhere else; for everywhere else he has to give discount. In other words some of the government officers are serving two masters and apparently succeeding with both, Scripture notwithstanding."

MEANS OF GREAT INCREASE

"One officer is quoted as stating that a saving of $25,000 per annum might be made in lighthouse expenditure by the Quebec agency alone. Again it is reported that $8,000 to $10,000 a year might be saved in one agency by buying at wholesale instead of retail rates.

"The lighthouse board in two years approved of application for aids to navigation amounting to $1,691,813. The commissioners say that this board has been the means of greatly increasing the expenditure of the department and much of the increase has been wasted.'

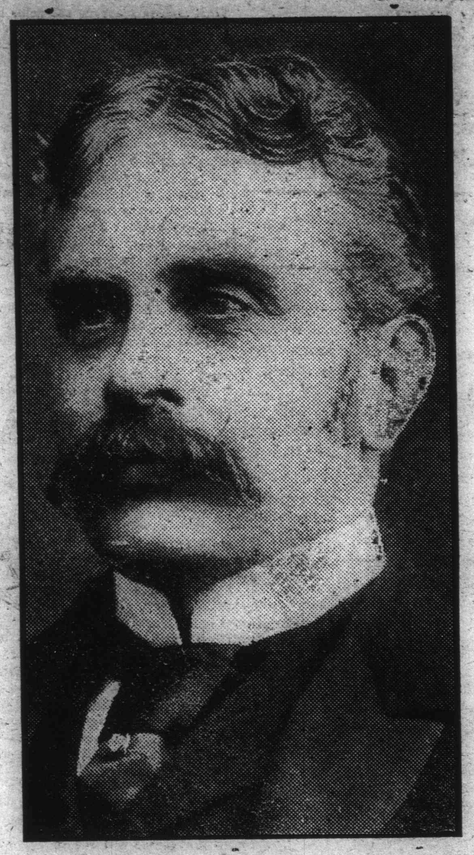
"There is a statement from the director of the Sorel ship yard that the prices paid by the government for supplies purchased at Quebec average fifty per cent higher and sometimes one hundred per cent above that paid by the Sorel shops."

The commissioners also strongly criticise the department of militia, pointing out that in less than five years the expenditure has sprung from three and a half million to six and a half millions without any corresponding increase in efficiency.

During the session of 1907, I moved for a thorough and searching investigation into the affairs and management of the marine department by a parliamentary committee. Sir Wilfrid Laurier characterized my statements as "froth and wild talk," and he appealed to his followers to vote down my motion which was consequently defeated. The government never dreamed that the civil service commission would undertake any such investigation. Their purpose through out has been concealment. The condition of the marine department was known to the prime minister long before the report of the civil service commission.

LAURIER'S PURITY PROMISE

Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised purity of administration. He has adandoned the public exchequer to the plundering and pilfering of unscrupulous party friends and has permitted the public domain to become the prey of his strongest partizans. The patronage system has been employed in its most extreme form to subserve party interests. The deputy minister of marine and fisheries has admitted on oath that the government could have saved $200,000 within a few years in his department alone were it not for the patronage system. It is the same story throughout the entire public service—in the appointment of public officials, in the purchasing of supplies and materials, in the administration of the railways and canals, the rewarding of party service, and the advancement of party interests have been the supreme consideration over-riding all regard for economy and efficiency.



Mr. R. L. Borden, Liberal-Conservative Leader

SAME PRINCIPLE PREVAILS

The same principle has prevailed in the appointment to public office. I do not deny that many good appointments have been made by the present government, but whenever party interests demanded the reward of public office for unscrupulous party service that reward has been forthcoming. Criminals have been appointed to positions in the public service—men engaged in the most nefarious electoral crimes have been appointed to positions of public trust. No heeler in his zeal for party interests need fear that the most outrageous disregard of law and decency would prevent his appointment to public office.

There is little wonder that a much respected Liberal of the old school, S. H. Blake, K.C., who enjoys a remarkable gift of forcible expression, has referred to "the Falstaff brigade which it (the Toronto Globe) calls the Liberal party." Another strong Liberal, Joseph Martin, who was a warm supporter of the present administration, a personal friend of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and a former colleague of the Hon. Mr. Sifton, and who has contributed valiant party service to the Liberal cause, has recently made the following statement before the international fiscal congress in Great Britain:

"Never in all the history of Canada has there been so much corruption in public life as in the last 12 years. It has permeated every department of the government and it is safe to say that much the greater part of the time of parliament is taken up with investigating charges of graft and corruption against departmental officers and ministers of the crown.

"One can very well understand that under the very best administration there may be cases of wrong doing on the part of officials of the departments, but it would naturally be expected when charges of this kind were made in parliament and committees appointed for their investigation that the government of the day would lend every assistance in their power to expose the wrong and punish the wrongdoers. So deep-rooted, however, is the corruption in public life in Canada that we find the government employing every means at their hand to suppress and nullify the investigations of these committees. Witnesses refuse to answer questions and when the Conservative members of the committee ask for their committal for contempt the Liberal majority invariably refuse to exercise their power."

Mr. Martin is perfectly correct in saying that maladministration may occur under the best government. That which condemns the present administration is the desire to conceal wrong doing, the willingness to conceal and condone it and the disinclination to punish it.

The pledge was for purity of administration. Honest Liberals of the old schools, what do you think of the performance?

LAURIER'S STRICT ECONOMY

Let us look at plank No. 4 on which Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding raised the slogan of "strictest economy." Has the burning zeal for economy which actuated these gentlemen in 1893 been manifest during the past twelve years of their administration? What has been the record of these men who vowed to heaven that the expenditure of forty million dollars would be reduced by from two to four millions per annum when they came to power? "It is a disgrace and a shame to the government that they ask for an expenditure of $38,300,000 a year," shouted these gentlemen in chorus in 1893. In 1896 the expenditure of the Conservative government was $41,702,383 in 1908 the Liberal government spent $110,500,000, and the estimates for the present year, including bounties and railway subsidies, amount to $164,523,681. During ten years of Liberal rule the expenditure has been 232 millions greater than in the ten years of Conservative rule. Where has the money gone? A portion of it has been properly expended for legitimate purposes, but how many millions have been wasted upon useless expenditure, in absurd prices and unjustifiable profits. Ask the middlemen, ask the partisan friends upon the patronage list.

EVIDENCE OF WASTED MONEY.

Look around Canada, look around each province, consider the expenditure of public money in each separate community, and ask yourself what has become of this enormous expenditure. Is the present rate of interest to be maintained? We are confronted with a probable deficit of mose than thirty million dollars for the present year. We have yet to pay for the Transcontinental railway the revenue has been decreasing by nearly two million dollars a month the public debt is increasing at an alarming rate and there are numerous demands upon the public exchequer at the present time for legitimate public works. Liberals who voted for economy on the 23rd of June, 1896, consider the record of the men for whom you voted, consider the pledge they gave, and say at the polls whether you are satisfied with their performance.

"INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT."

What of the independence of parliament for which Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his friends declaimed in 1893. The government had hardly been formed before the premier wrote the following letter to one of his supporters, then a member of parliament who had demanded consideration. He said:

"This is what I propose. The position of lieut.-governor will be at our disposition at the end of 1897, and if from now until that time you are not appointed judge, I propose to place the lieut.-governorship at your disposal."

The gentleman to whom that letter was written sat in parliament for two sessions in possession of that promise which was fulfilled by his appointment to the bench. Since then no less than seventy-five members of parliament have been appointed to positions of emolument or to the senate. We can only conjecture how far such considerations may account for the solid phalanx which obstructs parliamentary inquiries. Sir Wilfrid Laurier proclaimed his hostility to investigation of public expenditure by royal commission or by judges. He declared that judges do not get out half the truth. Mr. Justice Cassels is sitting as a royal commissioner at the present time for the purpose of investigating questions of public expenditure which, according to Sir Wilfrid ought to be investigated by parliament and by parliament alone.

POLICY HAS BEEN FALSIFIED

The avowed policy of the Liberal party with respect to public lands has been outraged and falsified in the most astonishing manner by the present administration. The sixth plank laid down at the Ottawa convention was as follows:

"That in the opinion of this convention the sale of public lands of the Dominion should be to actual settlers only, and not to speculators, upon reasonable terms of settlement, and in such areas as can be reasonably occupied and cultivated by the settler."

Under the present regime the settler has had small chance in competition with the speculator. A brief enumeration of some of the larger deals is all that time will permit. Certain gentlemen formed themselves into a company known as the Saskatchewan Valley Land company and the government handed over 250,000 acres at one dollar an acre, payable one-half in scrip worth twenty-five to fifty cents on the dollar and the balance spread over a term of five years. This land was disposed of at from eight to fifteen dollars per acre.

AN UNDERHAND GRANT

The grant was made behind the back of parliament and of the people. Its complicated conditions were all in favor of the speculator and all against the settler. 371,749 acres were presented to friends of the government by closed grazing leases, the greater portion of which was suddenly granted between April 9th and July 17, 1905, after which no further closed leases were granted. This future restriction naturally increased the value of these grants to the fortunate holders. The expression of "closed" lease means that the land is with held from settlement for a period of twenty-one years no matter what influx of settlers may occur. The total area comprised more than 580 square miles. The circumstances connected with certain of these grants are very suspicious, but time does not permit their consideration this evening. In each case the lucky grante obtains the right to purchase at one dollar per acre ten per cent. of his holdings. At a moderate estimate this would be worth from ten to fifteen dollars per acre. It is needless to add that in every instance the grants were made without any opportunity for public competition.

TIMBER FOR ALL FRIENDS

Timber limits without number have been granted to friends of the government. There has been no opportunity for public competition, no reserve bid, no upset price, no examination or estimate by the government of the value of the areas granted, no opportunity to any competitor to make such examination as would justify him in bidding. One very prominent member of the Liberal party has thus secured 300,320 acres of timber limits. Others have been almost equally fortunate. The greater portion of the valuable timber lands in the northwest has passed into the hands of prominent friends of the government. A Liberal campaign pamphlet bears this legend in bold

(Continued on page 6.)

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