

New SMP Enameled Sink

Price Complete \$12.00

Best value ever offered. Made of Armco Iron, coated with purest SMP White Enamel. Comes fitted, with or without cup holes. Price includes all fittings.

Also the SMP Enameled Drain Board

Price \$6.00

White enameled Armco Iron, strong, rigid, very handy; also unique value. Fit snugly to sink. A real plumbing sensation. Price includes all fittings. Sold by plumbers, hardware stores, or write direct to—

SHEER METAL PRODUCTS CO.
 1000 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
 TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA

PAY OF AMERICAN WAGE-EARNERS.

Is More Than Twice That Received by British Colleagues.

New York.—Statistics compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board, show that the American wage-earner, on a basis of what pay will buy for him, is paid more than twice as well as his British colleagues in London; nearly three times as well as the wage-earner in Amsterdam, Holland; more than three times better than the worker in Berlin, Germany, and nearly five times as much as the worker in Italy.

The board's report shows that clothing retail prices in April were nearly 1 per cent. lower and fuel 2.4 per cent. lower than in March, bringing the general cost of living index number down .03 per cent. for the month. Present wage rates were indicated in the report as close to the average for the last five years, 1919 to 1924 inclusive.

WRIGLEY'S

"after every meal"

Parents—encourage the children to care for their teeth!

Give them Wrigley's. It removes food particles from the teeth. Strengthens the gums. Combats acid mouth. Refreshing and beneficial!

SEALED TIGHT KEPT RIGHT

WRIGLEY'S PEARMINT TOOTH PASTE

THE SINGING FISHER LASSES.

Many aids have been sought for the relief of monotony. Here we are concerned only with music. Now that the importance of emotion in the life of every individual is at last admitted, the logical next step is to provide a healthy outlet for it. Many believe that in music we find one of the best channels of healthy self-expression and emotional development.

In olden times the craftsman and the agricultural laborer sang as they worked; even today, in the countryside, one often sees the laborer moving to the rhythm of the music he whistles and sings. In Northern Scotland the fisher lasses often spend the lulling night cleaning a freshly-caught haul, and most of the time they sing their melodious native songs as they deftly pursue their occupation. In the East, where the simple life remains untainted by any commercial spirit, work is accompanied by rhythmic chant or song.

This love of music, natural to mankind, has not passed unnoticed by the chief captains of industry. The success of these men is due as much to their understanding of the psychology of men as to their knowledge of commerce. In America music has been warmly welcomed by many of the leaders of industry. The average reader will be as pleasantly surprised as I was to learn how wide is the field apportioned to music by many of the influential firms of Britain.

KEATING'S KILLS

Keating's Kills Kills Bugs

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SEES OVERSEAS MARKET AS REMEDY FOR TRADE SLUMP.

Need Protection Against Tariff Walls of U. S., Says Harry J. Crowe.

"Solution for present depression of trade, and lack of employment in Nova Scotia, is an Overseas market, for what we are capable of producing, which should be scientifically developed instead of spending time negotiating for a separate tariff, Maritime Rights, breaking away from the rest of Canada, and other fallacies that are as undesirable as they are unprofitable," declared Harry J. Crowe, of Toronto, just before leaving Halifax for Newfoundland, where he has large interests.

"Instead of seeking for a lower tariff, we need protection against the tariff walls of the United States, which are higher against us than ours are against theirs, otherwise our young men and women will continue to leave us and help build up a country under another flag, supplying us with goods we should produce ourselves," said Mr. Crowe.

Must Keep Industries.

"Nova Scotia can ill afford to lose any of her few remaining industries," Mr. Crowe said. "The farmer needs protection of the tariff as well as the manufacturer and laborer. They are more complementary to each other than those who want lower tariffs admit. England has now discovered this and is rapidly breaking away from her antiquated free trade ideas. For instance, why should our tariff on eggs from the United States be 3c a dozen, while the United States duty against us is 8c? In parts of Canada they flood our markets with eggs at a season when cost to produce is at the highest to the Canadian farmer, and this applies to nearly all agricultural products.

"How can Canada expect to come into her own when she is sending 150,000,000 cash annually into the United States for coal, when we have sufficient bituminous coal to supply ourselves and the United States combined in Alberta and Nova Scotia?" he asked. "West Virginia coal is now being shipped to Picton, twelve miles from our coal mines. The United States would not be long in protecting her mines and labor if our position were reversed. Instead of being 'hewers of wood and drawers of water' for the United States, we should develop our resources, not only to supply our own requirements, but for a large export trade. This applies particularly to Nova Scotia which has the basic materials, viz.—coal, steel, and fish, as well as the products of her forest and field for a large export business to the West Indies and South America.

Reorganization Needed.

"The large plants at Sydney should be re-organized to facilitate the manufacture of agricultural implements in a large way for Overseas markets," Mr. Crowe said. "An enormous export business in automobiles is carried on in some of the interior cities of Ontario, where they have neither the natural resources of coal or iron, and located over seven hundred miles from the coast.

"The projection of Nova Scotia into the World's trade routes for all of these purposes, is a sound proposition, and you may add to this, the prospects of the Panama Canal for purposes of Pacific and Oriental connections.

"But it is the British West Indies market in which we should be most vitally interested," he continued. "Instead of sending \$100,000,000 as we do to the United States annually for tropical products, most of this bill would be turned into Canadian manufactured and agricultural products, if these tropical products came from provinces of this Dominion to the mutual advantage of both countries. Steamers that now discharge these products from the West Indies for Canada, at United States ports, where they load up with United States goods for the West Indies, should have full cargoes both ways at Canadian ports, and because of her geographical position and open ports, Nova Scotia would reap the greatest benefit from this union.

"As is well known the West Indies produce what we require, and manufacture practically nothing, consuming what we produce from our sea, forest, mines and manufacturing industries," said Mr. Crowe.

"But what advantage is it being complementary to each other if we are unable to reap the advantages of this natural interchange of commerce which should make these countries prosperous?" he asked.

"Statesmen of Canada have tried for forty years to bring about these desired results through trade agreements, all of which have failed to realize their object. The last agreement made in 1920 was expected to revolutionize trade between these countries, but it proved more disappointing than any previous trade agreement, and was most unprofitable for all the countries concerned. Statistics show that our exports have increased in these countries but this has been made up largely by flour, in which we are able to compete with the United States and capture mar-

Profitable Market.

"The trade then of these rich, fertile regions which would be many times greater than it is today if they had a profitable market they could call their own, would be turned into British channels where it belongs.

"We would also increase our trade in tobacco, coffee, grape fruit, orange and cocoa, early vegetables, etc., to the benefit of both countries if this southern territory became a province of our Dominion, but sugar is the staple product and from this we would benefit most.

"Allow these tropical regions to refine the sugar where the raw material is produced and ship it to our manufacturers, they receive it without paying so much for the re-handling charges, freight on moisture, refiners' profits, and duty, besides getting the benefit of the cheap West Indian labor, this great northern fruit producing country of Canada, would then become famous as an exporter of jams and jellies, confectionery and biscuits, which would be of much more value to us than the refining of sugar where comparatively little labor is required. As it is well known it was the cheap German bounty fed sugar that established this preserving industry in England, and there is not a grocer in any city in Canada that has not got their jams on his shelves. It would not only provide many industries in our fruit belts, but turn to account much fruit that is now going to waste and greatly reduce our cost of living. The Annapolis Valley would then bloom like a June Rose.

Sugar Refining.

"The sugar refinery interests will declare that it is not practical to refine sugar in tropical countries," said Mr. Crowe. "They are doing it in the Hawaiian Islands and a large plant is now being built in Cuba for this purpose. I have seen the cane going into plants in these places and coming out the finest quality of granulated sugar. The loss of revenue to our Government would be more than made up by our increased business and employment. Some arrangement could be made for protecting the Canadian investment in these refineries which might possibly be used in connection with the industries to which I refer, viz.—preserving, confectionery and biscuits. Canada must have more industries and an overseas market to provide employment, not only for our own people but for an active immigration policy which is our only hope to successfully meeting our heavy war debt and solving our transportation problem.

Price Contracts.

"While in the West Indies this winter, said Mr. Crowe, the United Fruit Company were paying the equivalent of 31 c. for the largest stem bananas produced, viz.—nine hands, when competition is threatened, the United Fruit Co. has gone up as high as 75c. and \$1.00 per bunch. While in New York the other day," he said, "I went into a fruit store near the Hotel Commodore. I asked to see their best bananas and found they were from Jamaica.

"The retail price was 75c. a dozen. In Halifax, I find the wholesale price is from 8 to 10c. per lb. or from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per bunch of smaller size than I saw the United Fruit Company paying 31c. for this winter. The cost of transportation from Jamaica to New York is 50c. per bunch, and after you add all the incidentals, charges, depreciation, etc. you will realize what it would mean to Jamaica if she received something near the market value for the 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 bunches of bananas she produces annually. Under Constitutional union, which would give Canada a voice in her foreign affairs control of her tariff and transportation, Jamaica would be delivered from the control of this foreign trust, and her increased purchasing power resulting therefrom, would be for the benefit of Canadian goods, as well as improved living conditions for Jamaicans.

"But your West Indian Trade committee of the Halifax Board of Trade advised our not interfering with the United Fruit Company because of their strength," he said. "They also claim that the fruit trade of the West Indies would be of very little value to Canada. While Canada only now consumes about two and a half million bunches of bananas, this consumption would soon double if some of this middleman's profit went to the benefit of the consumers. Moreover Canada could deliver Jamaica bananas to Chicago and Western cities from Montreal, at a lower cost of transportation than from New York.

"England is now consuming 15,000,000 bunches of bananas annually, of which the United Fruit Company will only permit 2,000,000 to go from Jamaica because of their control of transportation," said Mr. Crowe. "They supply the balance from their plantations in Central America. There is even a greater difference in England between the producer's price and the United Fruit Company's than in Canada. The Canadian Pacific Ocean Ser-

vice could supply the transportation to handle the Canadian as well as the English business from the West Indies if they had satisfactory guarantees which only could be secured by Constitutional Union.

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My Six Little Ones Used Baby's Own Tablets

Mrs. John A. Patterson, Scotch Village, N. S., says:—"There are six children in our home, and the only medicine they get is Baby's Own Tablets, and I have not known the Tablets to fail when medicine was needed. No mother should be without the Tablets in the house." Like Mrs. Patterson thousands of other mothers are quick to praise Baby's Own Tablets for bringing health and comfort to their little ones. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the stomach and bowels, thus banishing constipation and indigestion, colds and simple fevers, and making teething easy. They are guaranteed to contain no opiates and are perfectly safe for the youngest child. They are sold by medicine dealers by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ONLY A TRIVIAL ERROR.

In the course of a long and eventful life, Martin Boggs had never been known to admit that any of the failures which had bespoken his career resulted from a mistake on his part.

If his potatoes did not turn out well in the new place he had chosen for them in the face of advice, it was because he had planted them there as a warning to his son, who had a notion to try experiments. If his children had scarlet fever because he had failed to take his wife's wishes into consideration in regard to a visit to an infected house, "he wished them to have it, and get over with it, although he hadn't thought it best to say so."

If an investment turned out badly he "had just put the money in to encourage the company, although he knew it was no use," and if a barrel "had bought them to make into cider."

When he opened the cellar door of a neighbor's house one night under the impression that it was the one which led to another room, and then stepped off into space and landed on the cellar bottom, it really seemed as if, for once, he would have to admit a mistake.

When it was ascertained that beyond some bad bruises and one or two easily remedied dislocations Martin was safe and sound, one of his old friends ventured a little mild banter. "Seems as if for once in your life you did make a mistake Martin," said this courageous person; but Mr. Boggs turned a bandaged and reproachful countenance toward him. "It isn't what I'd expect of you, Ezry," he said, mildly, "to call a little misadventure like that a regular mistake."

FAREWELL GIFT.

Middleton.—The choir of United Church met at the home of J. D. McKenzie Tuesday evening, and at the close of rehearsal, called upon Rev. J. G. Hockin, pastor of the church, to speak. Mr. Hockin in a pleasing manner then presented Mrs. W. H. Cassidy with a wrist watch, gift of the choir. Mrs. Cassidy had been a faithful church worker and will be greatly missed in the choir. The family are leaving this week to reside in United States.

Conference to Decide.

"The result of the Ottawa Conference which is to take place June 19th between representatives of the various colonies in the West Indies and our Federal Government, may have much to do with deciding the future destiny of the British Empire on this side of the Atlantic. If our statesmen confine their discussion to a union of commerce only, and attempt to bring about closer relations by patching up the present trade agreement, and not enlarging the scope of the discussion so as to include a broader union, which would ensure to the advantage of all the high contracting parties, we may lose an opportunity to promote the interests of the Empire, Canada and the British West Indies that may never occur again."

MEMORIAL TO LATE DONALD M'KAY.

Nova Scotia Shipbuilder, is contemplated at Boston.

New York.—A memorial to the late Donald McKay, the Nova Scotian who clipper ships in the middle of the last century, were the most famous afloat, is contemplated at Boston and to this end, an exhibition of models, pictures and miniatures of this master shipbuilder's work at the Marine Museum, Old State House, Boston, is attracting wide attention, according to a news despatch to the New York Herald-Tribune. A picture of his greatest vessel, the Great Republic, is on view, as also is a model of his most famous clipper, the Flying Cloud.

Donald McKay was born at Shelburne, N. S., in 1810, and died at Hamilton, Mass., 1880.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

15¢ PER PEG.

—and in 1/2 lb. VACUUM (AIR-TIGHT) TINS

OLD CHUM

The Tobacco of Quality

RAILWAY CROSSINGS WILL BE SAFEGUARDED.

Middleton.—The regular monthly meeting of the Middleton Women's Institute was held Thursday evening in the vestry of the Baptist church, with an attendance of fifty. The business feature of greatest interest was the report from the Railway Commission at Ottawa.

A petition had been sent some time ago through the Institute, asking that the railway crossings on School and Commercial Streets be safeguarded in some manner, because of the danger that existed in various ways. The report stated that, after inspection and communication with the D. A. R. management, the train speed should be slowed to ten miles per hour at these points and a man placed on guard at switching times. This greatly obviates the danger, and the Institute, as a body, expressed its satisfaction that such precautionary measures had been taken and with such dispatch.

HE GLORES IN HIS TAX.

The "old maid and bachelor bill" introduced in the Florida House recently has met the approval of at least one man. Harry L. Johnson of Fort Myers puts a high valuation on his single blessedness. His telegram read and ordered printed in the House Journal, follows: Noting the bill tax-

BE SQUARE.

Be square. It may seem, on the face of it, to cost something sometimes but in the end one cannot afford to be otherwise. We may think we are sacrificing when by being square, it means loss of money or position, but in the end we will be glad we played fair, that we were on the level, that we were square.

Life is little bookkeeping, and it is a double entry affair. There are two sides to life's ledger, a credit and debit side. In the accounting every crooked deal shows up. Our acts are like homerangs. They return to us. There is always a come back in our treatment of others we determine the conditions of final settlement for ourselves.

Nature exacts a penalty for every infraction of her laws. There are no exceptions. It's as reasonable to expect an accounting under the moral law as under that of nature.

When the time comes, as come it will, when our deeds will come home to us, like chickens at night to roost, there'll be a heap of comfort for us in knowing that we have been square. Be square! It's right, and it pays!

—G. M.

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