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President and Manager.

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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., MAY 1, 1912.

PLAIN TALK FOR FARMERS

New Brunswick farmers—Canadian farmers generally, in fact—are the subject for considerable plain speaking in a pamphlet just issued by the Canadian Commission of Conservation, which contains an article on Improving Canadian Agriculture, by Dr. James W. Robertson, and an account of an agricultural survey of typical farms in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and elsewhere, the report of the survey being written by Mr. F. C. Nunnick, B. S. A., who is the commission's agriculturist. The examination of the farms in question was made during 1911. In New Brunswick the enquiry was confined to Carleton, Kings and Kent Counties. Of Kent it is said that the conditions found were very similar to those in Kings and Carleton Counties. As the references to Kings and Carleton are brief we reproduce them here in full:

"Carleton County.—Most of the farms show a large amount of hay, and a large amount of most farms. The majority of the farmers grade the seed grain through the fanning mill. In most cases, a small amount of clover seed is sown and a large amount of timothy. The manure is applied to grain and root crops and top dressing of meadows is practised to some extent. In some instances, the fine well-rotted manure is harrowed into the soil before the grain is sown, but, with the root crops, it is ploughed under. Some of the worst weeds are prevalent on most of the farms. There is much neglect and carelessness evident in ploughing weeds to go to seed. Seed grain is very seldom, if ever, treated for smut. The wood supply is good in most cases. No windmills and only two or three gasoline engines were found in this district. The water supply on some farms is very poor. Conveniences around the house and barn are not often found.

"Kings County.—Grain, hay and pasture are the principal crops in this county. Very few roots are grown. The rotation on most farms is too long. Very little is done in the way of seed selection, the most common practice being the grading of the ordinary seed with the fanning mill. Not enough clover is seeded down and the amount sown to the acre is too small. Manure is used on roots and grain. A large number of the farmers use artificial fertilizer on roots. Very little attention is paid to the prevention of manure. Impure grass seed is given as the cause for the introduction of some of the worst weeds. The codling moth has done much damage in some districts. Windmills and gasoline engines are almost unheard of. There are very few conveniences in the houses. Lack of help and weed pests are the principal drawbacks mentioned.

"On many farms the animals show the effects of selling the best hay and grain and keeping the poorest for home use. Many were surprised when told that they could increase their yields by careful seed selection. The reason given by a considerable number for not selecting seed is lack of time, but, judging from the carelessness which is in evidence almost everywhere, very little time is given to improvements of any kind."

Comment upon farm conditions in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island is very much like that concerning New Brunswick.

Professor Robertson tells us that last year the farmers of Canada produced field crops worth \$565,000,000, and that this amount, can be doubled in ten years if all farmers will adopt the systems and methods followed on the best ten per cent of the farms examined last year for the Commission of Conservation. He says it is a question of conservation: "conservation of fertility, of labor, of health, and of prosperity." Agriculture, he says, is not only an occupation which some individuals follow for profit; it is a great national interest, determining in a dominant way the fortunes of this nation and the opportunities and the character of the population. So, while this matter primarily concerns the farmers and his family,

it affects the status of Canada, its outlook, and its destiny. This question of how we take care of old Mother Earth to make her a better home, or a poorer home, for the portion of the race that lives within our borders, opens a big field for thought and for action." He says that the agricultural survey of 1,212 farms in the nine provinces in 1911, of which there were a hundred in New Brunswick, 100 in Nova Scotia, and 100 in Prince Edward Island, shows that forty-nine per cent of the Nova Scotia farmers reported an increase in the yield of crops as compared with ten years ago, ten per cent in Prince Edward Island, and twenty-four per cent in New Brunswick. He reminds Canadians that they are somewhat inclined to comment adversely upon conditions in England. As a cure for this inclination he says: "Four hundred years ago when the fields of England were, in regard to their exhaustion by farming about where the fields of Manitoba now are, the yield of wheat, as far as records show, was about twenty-six bushels to the acre. After 200 years, some records show that it had gone down, some say, to eight or ten bushels to the acre. During the last fifty years it has been from thirty to forty bushels to the acre, after more than 400 years of cropping." Canadians, he says, might make some such improvement by proper rotation of crops. Of the benefit of rotation he says:

"If there is a systematic rotation of crops, if the crop that now is prepared the soil for the crop that is to be, you have continuously improving conditions and continuously improving crops; but, if the crop that now is, does not prepare the soil for the crop that is to be, then you get gradual degradation and poverty. No doubt the same principle applies to the rotation of civilizations, and social conditions and opportunities. The generation of today must provide cleaner fields with fewer weeds, less disease and more fertility? On the whole, we are on the up-grade, but we may slip back. That is why I connect the rotation of crops with the hang-together-ness of things on the farm. A good system of rotation provides for the spreading of the labor of the farmer over most of the year. The other system means a rush of work and very long hours for two months in spring and two in harvest, and little satisfying occupation during other parts of the year. I have never known a healthy man who, under sixty, could loaf for half the year and escape the devil. I do not mean the devil hereafter, but the devil here and now. A man has to be at something, something with a definite purpose that calls out his powers, or he will not be happy. Where the practicable system of farming does not provide satisfying, profit-leaving work during the winters, let us have what the Swiss have, what the Swedes and Norwegians have: the home industries—not for profits, but for the salvation of the boys and young men and the satisfaction of the women. Labor, intelligent labor, intelligent skilful labor, labor with good will, is the means of grace, whereby the race will be always rising, rising, rising.

"Then the systematic rotation of crops cleans the land, gives a variety of products, increases the yields per acre and leaves the place fertile and clean. That is the same of all culture on land and in life, fertility and beauty. This is the general conclusion gathered from these farms, that, where a systematic rotation of crops has prevailed, there has been from two to three times the profit to the farmer and a conservation of fertility. That is the general conclusion of the whole matter."

His records show that in Nova Scotia only eight per cent of the farmers follow any systematic rotation of crops; in Prince Edward Island four per cent, on a small part of the farm; in New Brunswick thirteen per cent; in Quebec only four per cent; and in Ontario fifty-three per cent. "In New Brunswick," so reads the record—"few follow any systematic rotation, and then, on only part of the farm. Where a four or five year rotation is followed the results are far ahead in every respect."

Professor Robertson says that this year the commission's committee on lands is enlarging its work of investigation, and it will select fifty farms out of the 1,212 surveyed in 1911, to be used as illustration farms. The best fifty will be chosen, and these "will be visited by a few experienced and competent farmers to counsel and advise with those of the neighborhood." Farmers round about "will be invited to meet on these farms two or three times a year to discuss the farming of their locality for themselves with these talented, experienced visiting farmers who come to investigate and help them."

ST. JOHN AND SHIPBUILDING

Mr. J. Norton Griffiths has been saying in London that he would not be surprised to see a shipbuilding plant established in St. John in the near future. As we are to have a dry dock here, and perhaps a steel works, renewed discussion of the shipbuilding enterprise is natural enough.

It is definitely settled now that as the new transcontinental railways develop fleets of their own, as the C. P. R. has done, this port will be the principal Canadian terminus, and gradually it will build up a more extended summer business as well. The bigger ships will avoid the St. Lawrence, and the time will come when St. John harbor will be as busy in the summer as it is in the winter.

Commercially, therefore, St. John is the logical place in which to establish a shipbuilding plant for the construction of naval and merchant vessels. From a strategic standpoint the situation of the port is much better than that of any other in the Maritime Provinces. It is easy of access in time of peace, and easy to defend in time of war. A hostile squadron could easily be shut out from the Bay of Fundy, and it would be much more difficult to isolate St. John by cutting its railway connections and shutting off its supply of coal and provisions than it would be to cripple any other port in these provinces.

St. John is within easy reach of extensive

coal fields, and in time it is believed that iron ore mined on the North Shore will be smelted here. Already preparation is being made to pipe natural gas to St. John from the Albert county fields, unless gas shall be found by boring at Sussex or some nearby point. Cheaper electric power is to be offered to the city before long. Thus, in many ways, St. John's general advantages for heavy manufacturing are to be increased by developments now well under way. The cablegram summarizing Mr. Norton Griffiths' remarks in London will tend to remind St. John people and Canadians generally of the many reasons why steel shipbuilding here should be a reasonable proposition.

AN AWKWARD QUESTION

In its haste to do something in connection with the Titanic disaster the American Senate has placed itself in a somewhat delicate position. The London Times follows up an inquiry in the House of Commons in regard to this matter by pointing out that the Titanic was a British ship, flying the British flag, owned and manned by British subjects, and met its fate on the high seas, not in American waters. Under these circumstances investigation of the personal conduct and responsibility of those connected with the vessel fall legally and naturally within the jurisdiction of the British House of Commons or of British courts. The Times adds that Mr. Adams, speaking for the British Foreign Office in the House of Commons, in reply to an inquiry, said that this is the first case in which there has been an investigation by foreign authorities in regard to the loss of a British vessel.

Assuming for the moment that the senatorial inquiry has been properly conducted, and that there has been no evidence of bias against British subjects involved—an assumption in which some are not ready to concur—it still seems to be clear that the main question is so plain: one for British action that the course of the United States Senate indicates bad taste and poor judgment. Indeed, it is not easy to see what authority any American court or legislative body can have over any British subject in these circumstances.

IRELAND'S POPULATION

The year 1908-9 was a red-letter year in Ireland's history. It was the first year in over half a century that showed any increase in her population. Not only had there been no increase during the preceding decades since 1841, but each year showed a high ratio of decrease. In 1841 the population of that island was 8,175,124. In 1901 it had decreased to 4,456,546. The potato swelled the population more than any political cause, and when this tuber was first struck by frost and then by death, famine and exodus began a movement of depopulation which was first checked two years ago, when Mr. Birrell announced an increase during that year of 115 souls.

Evidently the pendulum has started to swing in the opposite direction. The outflow of Ireland's population has been stopped. Home rule will change the whole tone and temper of the relations between the inhabitants of those two great islands; now contentment prevails, and now contention prevails. But the favorable condition in the matter of population is due largely to the present British land policy in Ireland. Ireland once experienced some of the worst curses of absentee landlordism; now she is in a better position in this particular than either England or Scotland. Persistent work is being done in developing the agricultural and industrial life by providing practical education for the rising generation, assisting the workers with information and advice, and in many cases by practical demonstration.

A sound foundation is being laid for the work of the future. The keystone of this foundation is the preserving of self-respect and the sense of personal responsibility among the people. When self-government is accomplished there is little doubt but Ireland will hold her own under the conditions of modern life and work.

MR. GOULD AND MR. FLEMING

The Carleton Sentinel, Woodstock, has published an article on the difficulty that has arisen between Mr. Gould and the Fleming government, or an element in the Conservative party. The Sentinel's article was reproduced in The Telegraph yesterday, and it appears to throw a great deal of light upon a most interesting development in the Conservative struggle for purity in New Brunswick. The Sentinel indicates that when Mr. Gould got the contract it was expected by the Conservative machine that he would give extensive sub-contracts to active and influential followers of the local government, but that he declined to do so.

The Sentinel believes that the C. P. R. is in very intimate relations with Mr. Gould and the Fleming government in regard to the Valley enterprise. As the Sentinel reflects the views of Mr. F. B. Carvell, M. P., for Carleton County and as his knowledge of this question is very extensive, the article may be expected to command very widespread interest.

Mr. Gould, it now appears, has been asked by Hon. Mr. Fleming for a statement as to the authenticity of certain remarks credited to the contractor in an interview. Mr. Gould replies that the "government" has not held him up, and that there has been no suggestion of graft on the part of the government. Mr. Gould continues as follows:

"Some politicians have kept themselves very busy and are sometimes annoying, but our relations with your government have been business-like and satisfactory."

This, of course, is no answer to the statements of the Carleton Sentinel, and merely gives members of the government personally the benefit of Mr. Gould's assertion that no one of them sought party contributions. But who are "some politicians" who "have kept themselves very busy and are sometimes annoying"? Are these the gentlemen who threatened Mr. Gould through the Gleaner? Evidently Mr. Gould has shaken them off for the

time, and is not now willing to connect them with the Conservative machine. Mr. Gould would not stand and deliver at the first suggestion, but he is not yet out of the woods.

THE ART OF THINKING

Disraeli declares, "There is an art of thinking," but no one has yet succeeded in formulating its laws. An accurate knowledge of language is an assistance to thinking. Men are limited in thinking by their power of expression, so every new word mastered opens up an additional thought cell in the brain. The dictionary is a sort of a dockyard from which must be obtained the flotilla to bear the thought to others, and every new vessel helps to create its own cargo. Word study is the first essential to thinking.

But a study of words is nothing more than storing material. The next step is using and assimilating the words. The mind, like the body, weakens when it does not assimilate food. The words are the tools for its work. The purpose of our whole educational system is to teach pupils to use these tools. Education has no other worthy aim than this, no matter how far it is carried. The beginning of education is the consciousness of ability to use one's own mind, and all other interests should range themselves about this as a nucleus. A curiosity to know the reason of things, a critical discernment impatient of the irrelevant and non-essential, is an indication that the mind is working. From that a man can go on to acquire an independence of judgment and fertility of mental resource which accompany a liberal education. He has then the fever of knowledge in his blood. He may now become wise; that is, he may possess his own mind.

Many men exist without thinking. It is an art, as Disraeli declares, but the habitual activities which have their origin in different sense impressions in the range of daily routine, often take its place. Pupils in schools and college often have the false idea that they are there seeking something for the sake of something else. They are there so that the mind may exercise its own activities. This training is an end in itself and not a means to some other end. Pupils often put forth effort year by year with the purpose of advancing over so much ground—going through high school, or going to college, or getting through college—and they remain wholly unconscious of the main thing which they are supposed to be pursuing. The question for a student is not, Does he know so many facts? but, Does his mind work? Does he know how to use it? Does he know how to go about his task in an efficient manner?

Parents make great sacrifices for the education of their children, but the best education is one which enables a man to make a plan, work persistently to a purpose, co-operate with others, or either enforce or submit to discipline. All progress is due to the thinkers. They make the discoveries and inventions, order the battles, write the books and produce the works of art. The benefit and enjoyment go to the whole, and the men of talent are constantly forced to serve the rest. Only the few in any society think. Truth is too costly for the many to undertake its search, and hundreds do search and talk while only one finds. When he finds something, a step is won and all are ready to make progress forward.

BY WHAT RIGHT?

The justification that will be offered for the American Senate's inquiry into the Titanic disaster is that the White Star sails from an American port. While the United States has no merchant marine of her own to speak of, she buys the goods and supplies the large majority of the passengers for all the liners plying between Europe and United States ports. It is a most extraordinary condition of affairs. By a fiscal policy that discourages foreign commerce, and by attempting to protect her own local shipbuilders through regulations that were antiquated in England in the days of Cromwell, she has driven her merchant marine from the seas. A generation ago she divided the carrying trade with England, her clipper ships were on every sea, and the motto "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights" was made familiar in every harbor. Now the boasts of eleven ships engaged in international trade as against two thousand English ships of the same class. No people are more enterprising than the Americans, but at present they appear content to allow England and Germany to divide the carrying trade of the Atlantic between them. A large part of the freight is of American origin, a still larger proportion of the passengers are American, but the ships are not. No better example can be found anywhere of the blighting influence of protection upon shipping. No country that hopes to establish a merchant marine can do so under a high protective system. Germany early recognized this and removed all tariff restrictions upon her shipbuilders and their raw material. This secured the prosperity of her "liners" which are besides heavily subsidized, but she has only a few tramp steamers, which are the backbone of England's sea-going population.

The senate enquiry is long drawn out. The wild tale of notoriety-seeking passengers on other ships, and the jockeying for position which has been evident in the attitude of the chairman of the investigating committee from the first, threaten to make it all ridiculous. If other nations, who had citizens aboard the ill-fated ship were to follow the same procedure, the survivors might well envy those who went down at sea. With the ancient cynical philosopher, they would praise those who were already dead more than those who were yet alive. Britain would not think of so investigating the loss of an American liner on the high seas. The action of the American Senate, puzzling at first, becomes offensive as it is prolonged.

THE TARIFF AND SHIPPING

That shipping and shipbuilding suffer under the policy of high protection is proven by the experience of every nation that has tried the costly experiment. The American merchant marine has been driven from the seas through the fiscal policy of the country, and the only suggestion that politicians can offer to recover this activity, in which the country once excelled, is by bonussing ship-building companies. Now that the Panama canal is nearing completion, the whole country is seeking for the solution of the problem of having American ships to make use of it.

German ship-building is an example of the one industry in that country that is free from tariff restrictions. She has made more progress in ship-building than any other country except Britain. Of course it is true that most of her tonnage consists of "liners," and that she has few "hulkers and peddlars" such as Britain boasts of in every navigable quarter of the globe. Germany gives free trade to her shipbuilders and they flourish on it so much that one is tempted to think her house-builders and sub-builders and hat-builders would flourish in just as remarkable a way, if they had restrictions removed.

The tariff reformers of Britain claim that they have no intention of placing a tariff upon the British ship-building industry. One of their spokesmen says: "At present our shipbuilders benefit frequently by working cheap foreign wrought steel into their ships. They need not lose the advantage of being able to use foreign steel sold below cost price. Great Britain can follow Germany's example, and allow our shipyards to import duty free as much dumped steel and other materials as they like." Germany possesses about one-fifth as much ocean tonnage today as Great Britain, so it is not likely that the latter country will risk affecting adversely the greatest industry in the world by fiscal experiments.

There was a time when St. John was the fifth port in the world in shipping and ship-building. In those days the "tramp" ships from the Maritime Provinces went everywhere carrying cargoes and making fortunes for their owners. The decline of this shipping is explained by the decline of the building of wooden ships. That in part explains it, but only in part. Canadian shipping has suffered by high protection in the same way that American shipping has suffered. The fiscal policy of the two countries is responsible in both cases. Howe prophesied that Nova Scotia would yet maintain a half million men upon the sea, and there is no reason why New Brunswick should not do the same. That is, there is no natural reason. The fiscal policy of the country is the chief reason for our backwardness in that particular.

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JUSTICE HUGHES AS A CANDIDATE

If the next American administration is to have any chance of being Republican, apparently a new candidate must be found. It has been abundantly demonstrated that the people are not with Taft and his political prestige is much impaired by Roosevelt's successes in the western states. Roosevelt's hat is still in the ring, but the race is not always to the ring, nor the battle to the shooters. The sober and influential Republicans are looking about for a compromise candidate and beginning to feel that under the circumstances one is absolutely necessary.

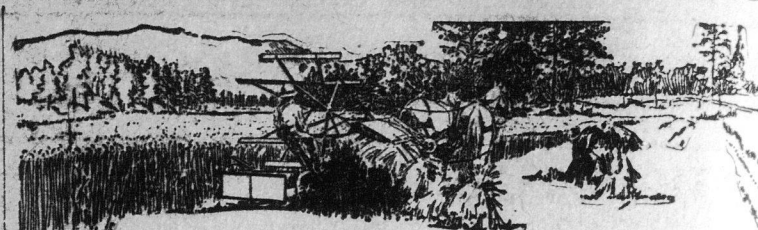
One man who could unite both factions is Justice Hughes. No other is seriously mentioned for the work. Hughes makes no public utterance, except to say that he is on the bench and out of politics. It is well understood that he will consent to no move on his behalf as long as Taft is in the field. He has old-fashioned notions of loyalty, and he wants the approval of his own conscience more than anything else. Hughes is a fighter, but in his successful campaign against the race-track gamblers in New York. When he was in the thick of that campaign and looking about for recruits, sympathy and encouragement, Roosevelt was prevented from giving any aid through a sudden scruple about his constitutional limitations. Even his enemies acknowledge that Hughes fought no man unfairly, and that he led his campaign with consummate ability and perfect temper.

His great strength lies in the fact that he knows how to appeal to the very bone and sinew of his party. Those in the country who still regard the party as one of moral ideals will find in him their chief exponent. He has always cared more for public justice than for the command of a caucus, and the best sentiment of the whole country will eagerly welcome the chance of having such a man lead in a Presidential campaign. He has always succeeded in piercing to the popular conscience in a way that few politicians have discovered. Indeed in this particular he has uncovered a political power that the machine politician has no chance of even measuring or resisting. His opponents sneered at him as "Charles the Bragging," but they found themselves swept away by the mighty force of the enthusiasm of the public over a man who had no motive but the public good.

Judge Hughes' advent into the campaign would be as grateful as the balmy air of spring after the blistering March days. He has a wholesome faith in the sound instincts of the people, and helps to keep alive the hopes of those who believe in the ultimate triumph of democracy. With Hughes as the standard bearer on one side and Wilson as standard bearer on the other, the professional manipulators of elections would lose all their power, and the people again come to realize that they are a part and an important part in the body politic. A campaign with these leaders would be a wholesome, fair and profitable one, with log-rolling, hole-in-corner politics, and crooked politicians, less in evidence than ever before.

NOTE AND COMMENT

William Jennings Bryan was in Washington last week, and it is intimated that if Roosevelt should be chosen as the Republican candidate, Mr. Bryan would not be averse to nomination as the choice of

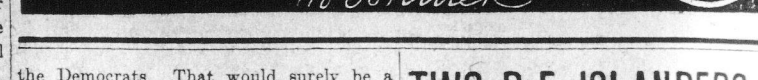


McCormick Binders Have Many Desirable Features

EASTERN Canadian farmers will find many desirable features on McCormick binders, which make this well-known binder particularly successful in harvesting the grain in Eastern Canadian fields. Before buying your binder this season inspect the McCormick carefully. You will find that it is constructed with special care. The bottoms of the guards are almost level with the bottom of the platform, enabling it to be tilted to cut close to the ground without pushing trash ahead of the knife. The reel has a wide range of adjustment. As a result the McCormick binder will successfully cut grain that is tall, standing, down, or tangled. There is a third packer to assist in the binding of grain that is very short or full of undergrowth. Either a smooth section or serrated knife can be used. The floating elevator handles grain in any quantity. The improved McCormick knotter is an especially strong feature. These features make the McCormick binder very efficient in Eastern Canadian harvest fields.

See the McCormick local agent and have him show you the reasons why you should have a McCormick binder. He will also sell you McCormick haying machines and the best binder twine made. See him or write the nearest branch house for catalogue.

Eastern Canadian Branches
International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
At Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, P. Q.; Ottawa, Ont.; St. John, N. B.
IHC Service Bureau
The purpose of the Bureau is to furnish, free of charge, to all the best floor plans (showing bearings, etc.) of questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., and to send to IHC Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U.S.A.



The Democrats. That would surely be a remarkable struggle, but it will probably not take place.

The joyous news has gone out to the Tories that by a rearrangement of trade commissioners there will be a number of vacancies to be filled. Those faithful partisans who cannot be provided with offices by dismissing Liberal office holders are encouraged by the fact that new offices may still be created.

It is worthy of note that the winter steamship season which is now drawing to a close has not only been a record season in the volume of business, but that traffic has gone on without accident or delay. There has been perfect harmony between the railway and steamship people and the men who load and discharge the vessels. The port has therefore made an excellent record.

The Canadian Club of Ottawa is a flourishing institution. The annual report, just submitted shows that there are now 1,033 members. There appears to be no diminution in the interest in the Canadian Clubs throughout Canada. They fill an important place, and through their agency the citizens are able to profit by the discussion of many important topics by men of ability, who otherwise would not be heard by nearly so many people.

Mr. Gould's statement that he has been worried by politicians who intimated that he owed them a duty, meaning a handsome contribution to the Tory campaign fund, has given a good deal of worry to Mr. Fleming, for Mr. Fleming knows very well it was not Mr. Gould or any of his followers who invited Mr. Gould to stand and deliver. The Valley Railway was not intended to finance the opposition campaign, but that of the government.

Chief Inspector Hughes declared in Toronto the other day that if he had power to close all the saloons and picture shows he would close the picture shows first. They must have some very bad picture shows in Toronto. The Playgrounds Association of that city is calling for a more rigid inspection of picture films, and for the placing of ladies on the board of censors. The desire to make money has, no doubt, caused many picture shows to show the condemnation by Inspector Hughes is too sweeping. The moving picture of the right kind is an educative factor of great value. It has come to stay, and with a proper censorship and a reasonable limitation to the number and the character of the places where pictures are shown, any evil results would be overcome.

Moncton Pastor Delegate to England.

Moncton, N. B., April 28.—(Special)—Rev. G. A. Lawson, pastor of the First Baptist church, will sail from Halifax next Friday as a delegate from the National Division, Sons of Temperance of North America, to the annual session of the National Division of Great Britain and Ireland which will meet at Sunderland, England, from May 25 to 29. Mr. Lawson expects to be absent about six weeks.

ABE MARTIN



Mrs. Eawn Lippincott is visiting her aunt at Kokomo. She is getting to be quite a traveler, as she now rode without buying an orange. One thing's sure, we could get out the full male vote if women had the franchise.

INTER
HORTICULTURE
THE GLADIOLUS

Celebrated Hybridist Tells How He Grows This

After a more extensive experience than which falls to the lot of an amateur who follows intensive floral practice for personal satisfaction, the beautiful, and light and pulled down \$2,000 a bushel and propagating houses, of all of them concentrated in years ago I concentrated all my activity on the one and full flower possible of general throughout the civilized world.

There is no flower of such perfection that has such a full range of color, not only whites, reds, but also a range of colors in endless variety, and in such a way as to ever increasing quality and beauty the power of human invention.

If I am able to make this extended experience of many in critical investigation of the quality, and after having produced over half a million of flowers, with many thousands of varieties, not yet disseminated, worth considering and growing, of flowers of those grown in greatest satisfaction and delight, there is much to learn by the influence of your soil, on the plant of my choice, but it is desirable that we have influence of various and diverse each season will affect a variety of flowers, and in the condition of the soil and which we place it.

The influence of hot and dry weather and well drained soil, opposite that of those grown in these decidedly diverse conditions, almost impossible of recognition, trained grower.

For this reason assuming that son is one of normal extremes, drought, certain varieties, if matured during such a period, produce characteristic flowers, and all shades and colors are spread the darker shading, and the only remedy for the effect of a natural cause. This, however, has its compensations, dark and highly colored types, attractive intensity when exposed to the light and heat, moisture in the soil.

It is for the foregoing reason, you must fully arm yourself, environment in which you grow, if you desire to control development on preferred lines.

The influence of the best of the production of the modern brooder is not the most beneficial strength and vigor of the plant. The gratifying result in increase and coloring of the flowers, the best for the commendable vital forces for our plant not unreasonable to expect the

Many men successful in the brooding of chicks. The brooding of chicks is not so easy as it looks, for in many cases with the brooder, in one case, the attendant scarcely notices the brooder in the morning—was so great. The brooding, one, however, which every man, however, who has the brooder or planning the work. Everything must be done, and waiting for the reception of the brood.

As with incubation the natural brooding are very special, found satisfactory under special conditions. The small grower of chickens, farmers, should rely on the brooder. It is surprising to know and what she will do if you given a fair chance at that chance is not what matters. We have not forgotten the quality of the offspring, when the hen stole her nest and, and picked up whatever hand for her offspring.

As soon as the chicks are well many feel like getting the nest and feeding at once. The chicks often live longer food than they do with it. It is main in the nest for forty-eight hours. Just as the little chick, the remaining yolk, and bodily into the body cavity."

Amherst, N. S., April 28.—A bad accident occurred at Amherst station the evening, which will probably result in the loss of a life. A well known citizen of this town, losing his arm.

Mr. and Mrs. Collins and young son went to Halifax on Saturday, from which city Mrs. Collins and son sailed for Liverpool, England, last evening. Mr. Collins returned to Amherst by a special immigrant train and jumped from the car step while the train was in motion. He lost his balance and one arm went over the side of the car. As soon as he was discovered help was summoned and he was taken to the hospital. The doctor in attendance fear the arm will have to be amputated.

Wholesale Agents