Waiting for "Daddy," Who'll Never Come



REMINISCENCES OF HON. JAMES YOUNG; GLIMPSES OF GREAT **CANADIANS OF PAST**

[Written for The Advertiser by W. T. Allison, M. A. ("Ivanhoe.")]

Briggs should have had the pleasure within a few months of publishing two the reaper were beginning to displace valuable works dealing with the polit- the cradle and the scythe, and Ontario ical life of such parliamentary veter- farmers were trying on their first ans as the late Sir Richard Cartwright and the Hon. James Young, of Galt, who passed away a few days ago. Sir Richard's tart stories of the campaigns of yesteryear and his very frank criticisms of his political foes attracted much attention, a great deal more notice, it is safe to say, than these quieter volumes by the Galt patriarch will command. And yet Mr. Young's work, "Public Men and Public Life in Canada," ought to be cordially received by students and especially by journalists who desire a careful guide to our political history since Mr. Young's first confederation. volume is really a second edition book which he published ten years ago. Recently he revised volume, which deals particusponsible government, and embodies ant persons and their effects. Local many charming recollections of the magnates on horseback accompanied life of Upper Canada in early days. He has also added a second volume which gives a readable and, needless to say, a reliable account of the stirring events which followed the confederation of British North America into the Dominion of Canada. volumes are handsomely and copiously illustrated by full-page and smaller photogravures of Canada's leading public men.

Hon. James Young did great service to his country in going to the pains of old age. He led a most inter- epoch. esting life from that eventful day in August, 1853, when as a youth of eighteen, he became the proud editor been intensely interesting. They were of the Dumfries Reformer of Galt. certainly at boiling point during the the time when he himself sat in the dian history and an observant student of men and events.

pages of these substantial volumes campaigns in those troublous days, he has given us "the harvest of a quiet and everywhere we find amusing storoverlooking important events in Great Young was all agog, as were his fel-Britain and the United States, and low citizens, on the first evening that using an author's prerogative in ex- "Geordie" Brown visited Galt to speak pressing opinions wise and otherwise, on behalf of principles that he had one of my chief aims has been to give the component of the component a succinct account of the stirring Globe. "Very few of those political events in the late Province union of British North America, under ber the eager glances and thrill of in--in other words, to tell the story of our great Canadian confederation."

Away back in 1853, early pioneer days in Western Canada were drawing The stage coach with its

Zam-Buk for the Children

MOTHERS TELL WHAT IT DID FOR THEIR LITTLE ONES.

Thousands of mothers in Canada owe a debt of gratitude to Zam-Buk. Mrs. J. Quiding, of Ninette, Man., ays: "My little boy was suffering very badly from a form of skin disease over his eye. I applied Zam-Buk to the affected part, and in a very short time the sores were healed."

Mrs. F. Miners, of 311 Suffolk street.

Guelph, Ont., says: "My little daughform of dry scabs. These would dis- a little nervous stammeriae and stut-

use resulted in a cure.' Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt

It is rather singular that William shrill echoing horn was about to pass an imposing cavalcade that passed through London, Galt, and Western Ontario towns in the late summer of 1853. This company was composed of English engineers and leading Canadian politicians who were spying out a route for the proposed Grand Trunk Railroad. In the party were Robert Stephenson, M. P., William Jackson, M. P., W. L. Bettes, M. P., Hon. Francis Hincks, Chancellor Blake, Hon. J S. Ross, Hon. H. H. Killaly, A. M. Ross, chief engineer, and Walter Shanly, engineer of the Toronto and Sarnia section. Mr. Young tells us that it took three four-horse coaches and a baggage wagon to convey these importtained them sumptuously. But even if the new railroad would mean much to the country, the opposition critics could not resist the temptation to scold. Mr. Hincks' political foes were horrified to think that this trip cost £150 for conveyances and £25 per day for expenses, while the fact that the party travelled on the Sabbath was the greatest iniquity of all. But the Grand Trunk and Great Western railroads during the next ten years changed the economic system of Westpreparing this big piece of work in ern Ontario and introduced a new

Through these pages we follow him during busy years when he attended did most to make the pot boil merrily George Brown on stumping tours to were the Hon. George Brown and the Hon, John A. Macdonald. Mr. Young Ontario Legislature, and later in the shows his impartiality by his sympa-Dominion House as a framer of Cana- thetic character sketches of both these eminent Canadians. His best pages are those in which he gives vivid de-And in the clear and well-considered scriptions of the humors of election Defining his purpose in the ies of the debates and electioneering te, Mr. Young says, "Whilst not of the rival political leaders. Mr. had ever seen the speaker before," of Canada which ultimately led, to the says our author, "and I well rememthe name of the Dominion of Canada terest on the part of the audience as he straightened himself up to his full height and uttered his opening words His was a striking figure. Standing fully six feet two inches high, with a well-proportioned body, well-balanced head and handsome face, his appearance not only indicated much mental and physical strength, but conveyed in a marked manner an impression of youthfulness and candor. These im-pressions deepened as his address proceeded, and his features grew animated and were lighted up by his fine,

expressive eyes.

Politics in those days, must have

had been arousing Parliament and the country as they had seldom or ever been aroused before. skin marks caused a momentary ripple of her failure to embrace whatever re-think it a strange one—that in promot-mission disease. This first broke out like tiny disappointment. Like the opening of form they happen to be particularly ing the extension of Canadian trade favorable terms to the American marwater blisters, afterwards taking the all his speeches, they were marked by interested in at the moment that we appear worse than ever. We tried however, and as he warmed to his hear some impassioned orator announce service to the national and political in-Zam-Buk, and perseverance with its subject, his mannerisms were soon significantly that Rome never abolish- terests of the Dominion and the Emforgotten in the masterful manner in ed the roller, towel. Ohio State Jour-All druggists and stores sell Zam-Buk at 50c. box, or post free from greetless then affective Maper Canthese were the clergy reserves ques- COLDS. ETC.

and soft, but had the defect-if such

it be-of the well-known Edinburgh

accent which helped to add to the

surprise of many who had expected

o see a much older and sterner-look-

ing man in the George Brown who

His voice was strong

FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF

The Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company

The Forty-ninth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders was held at the Company's Offices in London, Ontario, on Wednesday, February 12th, 1913.

The President, Mr. T. G. Meredith, K. C., took the chair, and Mr. Morley Aylesworth acted as secretary. The Annual Report and Financial Statement were submitted as follows:

After defraying the expenses of management and all other charges, and making allowance for actual and possible losses, the balance of profits (as shown by the annexed statement, amounted to \$425,385.11, and was distributed as follows:

Four Quarterly Dividends of 21/2% each, with a quarterly bonus of 1/4 of 1% (making the total dividend distribution 11%)..... \$223,233 04 Transferred to Building Fund Balance carried forward 184,208 63

The issue of \$100,000 of new fully paid stock was promptly subscribed and paid. The premium thereon of \$100,000 has been added to the Reserve Fund, which now amounts to \$2,100,000, and is equal to the Paid-up Capital. The Company has no real estate on hand other than office premises, all properties which have come into possession of the Company by foreclosure, failure to obtain purchasers under power of sale, or otherwise, having

The Directors desire to bear testimony to the very efficient manner in which the officers of the Company have discharged their respective duties. T. G. MEREDITH, All of which is respectfully submitted.

President. London, Ontario, January 28th, 1913. CR. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES. DR. By cash Value of Mortgages. \$12,490,769 27 Liabilities to the Public: To Sterling Debentures \$4,884,401 92 Less amount retained to 125,221 56 pay prior mortgages... 3,227,431 19 To Canadian Debentures -\$12,365,547 71 By Office Premises ... To Deposits 20.000 00 To Interest accrued but not due 83,532 53 Provincial and Municipal -\$10,167,585 82\$ 1,118,187 00 Debentures By Canada Trust Co. Stock at To the Shareholders: Capital Stock paid up....\$2,100,000 00 522,175 00 To Reserve Fund......... 2,100,000 00 (Value on basis of Reserve By Other Bonds and Securities 78,867 00 By Cash in Office. \$ 28,807 61 By Cash in Bank . . 490,867 82 due 2 Jan., 1913, at 21/2% and Bonus of 1/4 of 1%..... 184,208 63 To Balance \$ 2,238,904 43 \$ 4,456,866 32 \$14,624,452 14 \$14,624,452 14

RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS.

Reserve on 30th December, 1911.....\$2,000,000 00 \$2,100,000 00 Balance of Undivided Profits on 30th December, 1911 Undivided Profits for 1912

184,208 63 \$2,284,208 63 Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits on 31st December, 1912.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We hereby certify that for the year ending December 31st, 1912, we have audited the Books and Accounts and have examined the Securities of The Huron and Eric Loan and Savings Company, except those of its Branch at Regina. The Cash and Bank Accounts have been audited monthly; the postings and balances of all the Company's Ledgers examined quarterly; and we find the whole correct and in accordance with the above statements. The Books and Accounts of the Regina Branch have been audited, and the Securities there have been examined by Mr. J. C. Pope, C.A., and the results as certified to by him are incorporated in the above statements. M. H. ROWLAND,

London, January 28th, 1913.

tenure, representation

population, no public aid to ecclesias-

ical corporations, and many other

questions in regard to which the people

How the Hon. George Brown and

he Hon. John A. Macdonald, after ten

years of bitter political strife, joined

hands in the hour of their country's

need and formed the coalition min-

istry which made confederation and

the great Dominion possible is related

in one of Mr. Young's most graphic chapters. Commenting on this patri-

otic union of the two rival leaders, he

tells how surprised both the Conserv-

atives and Clear Grits of Canada

were to hear of this astonishing move,

some criticism, as soon as the coun-

try had recovered from its surprise,

almost universal satisfaction was felt

confedreation set in so strongly as to

their interesting contents to induce my

readers to consult them for themselves.

DECLINE AND FALL EXPLAINED.

Our prominent publicists display such

sweep everything before it."

"Notwithstanding

were then deeply agitated."

but he concludes,

seignorial

THE PRESIDENT IN MOVING THE ADOPTION OF THE REPORT SAID:

It affords me pleasure to say that the past year has been the most profitable in the history of the Company. The assets now approaching the Fifteen Million mark have increased over \$800,000 during the year. The net profits amount to \$335,163 11, an increase of nearly Thirty-five Thousand dollars over 1911, and equivalent to better than 161/2% on the Company's average Paid-up Capital.

Adhering to the policy announced 11% per annum, and to pay a bonus of 1%, thus making a total return to the shareholders of 12% per annum. This will make the third increase of the kind in five years. While your Directors hope this rate can be maintained in the future, it must not be forgotten that the strong demand for money and prevailing high rates cannot continue indefinitely, and the day may come when reductions in dividends instead of increases will be in order.

Under the authority granted at the last Annual Meeting, your Directors made an issue of Two Thousand shares of Fully-paid stock, at a premium of 100%. These shares were at once subscribed, and the full amount thereof has been paid to the Company. The premium received - \$100,000 - was forthwith transferred to the Reserve, thus maintaining that fund on a parky with the paid-up Capital. The undivided profits for the year -\$93,986 63-added to the balance carried forward give, in addition to the Reserve Fund, a surplus of \$184,208 63.

To enable the Company to take advantage of the excellent demand for money in all its fields of operation, further issue of stock must soon be made.

Our business in the West has enjoyed a steady and conservative growth, and now amounts to about Three Million Dollars. Of our new business all loans, save \$70,000 lent in Winnipeg and Regina, are secured on farm properties in approved districts in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The excellent harvest in Saskatchewan, where the great bulk of our Western business is done, has resulted in a satisfactory settlement of maturing payments. For the fifth consecutive year the Company has no real estate on hand other than office premises, and, although it is too much to hope for an indefinite continuance of this condition of affairs, we venture to believe that with energetic and careful management here and in the West, no undue accumulation of mortgaged properties

Owing to the growth of our own business and that of the Canada Trust Company, it is necessary to make use of the vecant land adjoining the Head Office Building, which was purchased two years ago, by erecting thereon an addition to our present building. The sum of \$15,000 has been set aside, out of the profits of the year, to be applied towards that end.

The Canada Trust Company has had a prosperous year, and by means of a satisfactory arrangement established in Great Britain, should in the future receive its fair share of funds from that quarter. A further issue of stock in that Company has been authorized, and a resolution will later be submitted to you to enable you Directors to take up so much of the new issue as they may deem advisable.

Bylaw No. 39, submitted for your confirmation, affects amendments to our existing Bylaws rendered necessary by the growth of the Company, and creates the office of Secretary as one distinct from that of Manager. Mr. Morley Aylsworth, who for over ten years has given the Company effective service, has been appointed to the

Bylaw No. 40 brings our lending powers into line with those granted to the Company by the Dominion Parliament in 1899, and follows exactly the wording of the Statute enacted at that time. These powers are somewhat more restricted than those conferred by the general legislation of the Province of Ontario.

The Report was unanimously adopted. The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: T. G. Meredith, K. C., President; Hume Cronyn, First Vice-President; F. E. Leonard, Second Vice-Presidenta George T. Brown, F. R. Eccles, M. D., Robert Fox, H. E. Gates, John Labatt and Wm. Saunders, C.M.G. LL. D.

ion, the Government's Grand Trunk Mr. Fielding's Crushing Reply and other railway transaction, the To Critics in Britain

Second Letter From the Former Finance Minister of Canada-Why Is It Disloyal to Seek Larger Markets For Canadian Producers? - Denies That Canada Was Rebuffed by Asquith Government.

The London Morning Post publishes I shall not be able to do so now-that a long letter from Hon. W. S. Field- in endeavoring to open foreign markets ing, in which he answers various critibeen doing anything antagonistic to eisms passed by that newspaper on a national or imperial interests. previous letter by Mr. Fielding dealing association with his majesty's ambaswith the Canadian-American Reciprosador at Paris and a Canadian colcity Agreement. The Morning Post league I made a commercial treaty at the prospect of forever getting rid for the coalition Government and farmers affected, or did he also conests of the Dominion and the Empire?" the Empire in that. Nobody else Mr. Fielding replies:

thought so. With the authority and city. At this point I must say good-bye Mr. Fielding replies: o Mr. Young's volumes, but I hope I have given sufficient indication of

In the negotiation of the agreement co-operation of my colleagues, I made he object of my colleague, Mr. Pater- a commercial agreement with Gerson, and myself was to promote the many, another with Belgium, another commercial gain, not only of the Can-with Italy and another with Japan. I adian farmers, but also of the Canadian never thought that there was disloyalty lumbermen, the Canadian fishermen to the Dominion or to the Empire in and of all Canadians who produce any- any of these agreements. Nobody else thing which they wish to sell. We had thought so. Why, then, should it be the idea—apparently some persons thought disloyal to try to obtain ada tendency to ascribe Rome's fall to the wealth and prosperity of the Canadian should not be surprised any day to people, we were doing the best possible

F. G. JEWELL, C.A.,

The Importance of Good Relations

minary.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES less happy circumstances. I have never with which we Britishers should desire cents a tox from The Dr. Williams' the properties of the proper been able to get it into my head-I fear good relations, surely it is the United Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

(Managed in Connection With the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company).

The Eleventh Annual General Meeting of the shareholders was held at the Company's office in London, Ontario, on Tuesday, February 4th,

The President, Mr. T. G. Meredith, K.C., took the chair, and the Managing-Director, Mr. Hume Cronyn, acted as Secretary.

The Annual Report and Financial Statement were submitted as

The net earnings, after paying all expenses, commissions and other charges, amount to \$42,448 51, including \$1,172 24 brought forward from the previous year. Out of this sum a dividend of Five per cent., amounting to \$23,838 07, has been paid, \$15,718 75 has been added to Reserve Fund, and the balance \$2,893 69 carried forward as undivided profits.

The Reserve Fund now amounts to \$180,000 00, or nearly thirty-eight per cent. of the Company's paid-up Capital. The accounts, vouchers and securities have been duly examined by the Auditors, whose report is

appended. All of which is respectfully submitted.

London, February 4th, 1913.

T. G. MEREDITH.

President.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES. COMPANY FUNDS. Assets. Liabilities. Cash value of mortgages Paid-up Capiand Municipal Debental, 31st Dec., tures\$660,928 00 \$476,925 00 1912 Dividend pay-Less retained to pay assumed mortgages 29,283 78 able 1st Jan., 11,923 16 1913 Reserve Fund, \$631,644 27 31st Dec., 1911\$164,000 00 Premium from 281 25 New Stock . 31st Dec., 1912 . . 15,718 75 \$180,000 00 Balance Credit Profit and Cash in Banks...... 40,097 58 Loss \$671,741 85 TRUST FUNDS. Mortgages, Bonds and Guaranteed Trust Debentures\$2,135,008 72 Unrealized Assets \$12,535 00 Funds for Investment \$1,245,319 30 Cash in Banks 115,986 00 Estate moneys invested 1,005,675 42 Unrealized Assets 312,535 00 \$2,563,529 73 \$2,563,529 72 PROFIT AND LOSS. CR. Dividends.....\$23,888 07 Balance from 1911..... \$ 1,172 24 By Net Profits, including To Addition to Reserve .. 15,718 75 To Balance 2,893 69

Managing-Director. We hereby certify that we have audited the books and accounts of The Canada Trust Company for the year ending 31st December, 1912, and we find the whole correct and in accordance with the above statement. We have also examined the Company's securities and find them in order. M. H. ROWLAND J. F. KERN,

\$42,448 51

Auditore

deducting all charges .. 41,276 87

HUME CRONYN,

London, January 24th, 1913.

At a subsequent meeting the following were elected directors for the ensuing year: T. G. Meredith, K.C., President; Dr. F. R. Eccles, Vice-President; Hume Cronyn, Managing-Director; H. S. Blackburn, George T. Brown, E. P. Clement, K.C., Berlin, Ont.; W. J. Christie, Winnipeg, Man.; John Cowan, K.C., Sarnia, Ont.; V. Cronyn, K.C.; Robert Fox, H. E. Gates, F. E. Leonard, James B. McKillop, R. O. McCulloch, Galt, Ont.; Philip Pocock, William Saunders, C.M.G., LL.D.; George A. Somerville, Toronto,

States and Canada is indeed something ing us to reopen negotiations. both sides of the line, all join in an ed since the last negotiations. it easier for the Canadian farmer to sell his hogs to Uncle Sam." If it is in the interests of Canada and of the Emthe United States, what is so likely to conduce to that end as to strike down boundary line?

The Avowed Object of the "National Policy."

The avowed object of what was called the national policy was to exclude or reduce imports of manufactured as we are aware, never had any goods, which came chiefly from Great Why any English writer should hold that policy in loving remembrance is not easily understood, . Before the days of the national policy at the time the national policy was established, and while that policy remained in operation, down to the day of the death of Sir John Macdonald, the Governments which he led always sought for reciprocity with the United States. Indeed, and the point seems to be worthy of particular note, every Government, whether Liberal or Conservative, that existed in the Doof Confederation down to the latter from a general Canadian point of view of the wretched sectional difficulties had asked: "In the negotiation of this with France, for the purpose of ob-which had so long distracted the two treaty was Mr. Fielding's object solely taining the advantages of the French provinces, and a wave of popularity the commercial gain of the Canadian minimum tariff for the chief products of the condition. Government and farmers affected or did be also conof Canada. I never thought there was Sir John Macdonald and his chief lieusider the national and political inter- any disloyalty to the Dominion or to tenants advocated the national policy as means of bringing about recipro-There never was a time when Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not, like every one of his predecessors in office,

When Baby Is Ill

When the baby is ill; when his little stomach is out of order and he is cross and refuses to smile, don't dose him with castor oil. There is for Canadian products on no need to torture him-give Baby's Own Tablets-they do everything castor oil is supposed to do, only With the United States.

In our efforts to promote Canadian absolutely safe, being guaranteed by localized and humanely killed. It is trade we looked upon all nations with a government analyst to contain no a novel idea, and might be considered

States of America. If you could make favor reciprocity with the United your foreign office officials speak out— States. To this pledge the Liberals happily they know the virtue of dis- ever adhered, and it represents their creet silence—they would tell you that policy today. So long as there seemed here is no nation in the world that any prospect of our getting a fair they are more anxious to be on good agreement with the United States Sir terms with than the United States. Wilfrid Laurier labored to secure one. You Englishmen have lately formed a When he found that the United States ommittee of distinguished men of all authorities of the time were not willing shades of political opinion to co-oper- to deal with us in a friendly way, he ate with similar committees in the and his party ceased to talk about United States and Canada in celebrat-ing with joyful ceremony in 1914 the was made on the part of Canada for completion, of a century of peace be- several years. But at a later stage the ween Great Britain and the United Americans, under new men, saw the That for 100 years no hostile error of their ways. They came to us, shot has been fired across the long admitting that their policy towards us boundary line between the United had not been a generous one, and ask to rejoice over. When the day for the was to be done in such circumstances celebration comes we shall, I hope, on The economic conditions had not alterearnest prayer that Divine Providence United States markets were still demay so guide and direct us that never sirable. Our trade with the republic again shall such a shot be fired be- was lop-sided. (It has become more so tween these two great Anglo-Saxon since reciprocity was defeated.) We nations. Shall we be obliged to in- bought very largely of the products of terpret the prayer of the opponents of the United States, but that country reciprocity to mean: "Let us, O Lord, took little from us. The opportunity have peace, but don't let anybody make seemed to have come to readjust these conditions and give our people a chance to sell as well as to buy in the American market. pire to cultivate good relations with No "Rebuff" From British Statesmen.

Answering the Morning Post's al-legation that Sir Wilfrid Laurier turnsome part of the barbed wire tariff ed to reciprocity because of the "cruel fence which now rung along the rebuff administered by British statesmen in 1907," Mr. Fielding says:

You are wrong, absolutely and jualifiedly wrong, in attributing to Si Wilfrid Laurier and myself any action based on an alleged "rebuff" from Brit ish statesmen-a rebuff which, so fa istence. I have no brief to defend Mr Asquith or Mr. Churchill; I am sure neither of them will feel that any defence from me is needed, and as al ready stated, I do not wish to enter into the party controversies between English Liberals and English Conservatives. But I have, in a sense, a brie to see that this Canadian question, if it is to be discussed at all here, is cor rectly placed before the British publi Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues labore to bring about reciprocity with the United States, because they believed as they believe today, that it was the right policy, right economically, righ party convention several years before they came into power; because, as has already been shown, it was not only the policy of Liberals, but also the policy, of every Government, irrespective of party, that had held power Canada from the beginning of Confederation. These and these only were the reasons for the reciprocity agree

THIS IS NOT A JOKE.

Prof. Surface, of the state agricultural department, wants to get rid of the sparrows. He proposes that they do it better, and what is more the be inebriated by feeding on grain soaktin, where no jokes are ever allowed to-