

NATIONAL HOUSEKEEPING

(By Donald Macmaster, K.C.)
 At the opening luncheon of the season of the Canadian Club in Montreal, Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C., was the speaker, and took for his subject National Housekeeping.
 After a brief introduction by the chairman, Mr. Macmaster gave his address as follows, being received with loud applause:
 "I will divide my remarks under various headings, and briefly discuss each. The first of these is the highways. It has been said: 'Let me make the ballads of a nation, and I care not who makes it laws.' I will append to that, 'let me make the common roads—the highways of the country—and I care not who makes its railways.' The railways have to a certain extent superseded the King's highways but they can never be a complete substitute for the highways of the common people. The highways of a people earmark its place in progressive civilization. We are a long way behind the Romans. The Scotch warrior exclaimed: 'Oh, far an hour on Dundee.' Well might we say, 'Oh for a year on MacAdam.' There is no greater self imposed tax on the people of a nation than the loss that results from bad roads. (Applause)
 "It has also been said: 'Manners makes man.' Winchester and Oxford have engraved this truism over the portals of two of their most important seats of learning. Manners, too, have a great deal to do with the making of a nation. They are a capital asset, and their absence is a fatal liability. 'Higher manners purer laws,' exclaimed the late poet Laureate, and all the British lands approved in vocal assent. But are we true to the present in practice? I have heard it said that there is a decay of manners in this land of promise. I trust that it is not so; I trust I have been misinformed; I trust that the blench of bad manners will never stain the fair name of Canada, for just as sure as a soft answer turneth away wrath, so good humor and polite speech will dignify behavior, and contribute to the happiness of ourselves and the stranger that journeys in our midst.
 "Let us look at some of our material assets. Our spruce forests are the greatest on the globe. What are we doing with them? Are we conserving them as property in trust should be considered and protected? The world's paper supply is dependent upon these. The supply of pulp in other lands is gradually becoming exhausted. The forest fire takes his annual toll—a heavy invasion of our natural wealth. But he is not the only vandal. Our own laws permit the foreigner for a nominal hire to plunder our forests, and rob us of the wealth with which our bountiful nature intended to endow us and those for whom we are trustees—our children and our children's children.
 "How long shall we willingly submit to this state of things? With the numerous rivers and lakes that bedeck our heritage, and by a system of cutting open spaces and conserving the water by dams, is it not possible by fire breaks under careful supervision, to arrest the destroyer on the one hand, and to countermand the vandal by enacting laws that will preserve our forests for our own people and for the building up of the industries that will give more labor and better wages to the industrious, and greater prosperity to our people as a whole? (Hear hear.)
 "It must not be forgotten that we have not only magnificent forests but superb water supply. They exist in conjunction, and one is necessary to the development of the other. But experience has shown that the destruction of the forest entails the diminution, or at least a very great diminution, of the water that nature left as the great auxiliary to the development of the great pulp and lumbering industries.
 "In the meantime the foreigner is simply stripping the land of an asset that is invaluable to us, in order to

supply his own deficiency, without contributing anything to the permanent settlement or wealth of the country. An export duty on pulp wood, or pulp, if not actual prohibition of exportation, is urgently called for in the national interest. A like policy in the province of Ontario with respect to the exportation of logs has been followed with most beneficial results. The sawing formerly done in Michigan and Wisconsin was transferred to Canada to the great benefit to Canadian trade and labor. From another point of view, if we have a surplus of a thing that foreign nations must have, we can very well put an export duty on it, and thus make the foreigner contribute to lightening the taxation on the people of this country.
 "As to other questions, I must be brief even more, and general. Immigration—a nation requires to be careful of the class and kind of immigrants it permits to settle on its lands. There may be too much haste in giving away the lands. They are a solid asset; they will not run away, and there will be more demand for them in the future and at greatly enhanced prices.
 Foreign policy—We must give heed to this and set the national house in order to meet the condition of trade imposed upon us by reason of our own capacity for production, and the restrictions which our own products meet with when they seek the markets of the world.
 "Our wheat and cheese products—And we shall see that our products reach the world under their proper names, that our excellent cheese is not palmed off as English Cheddar, and that the wheat of the country is not to the extent of one-half denationalized from the fact that a portion is shipped abroad from American ports, and thereafter classed as 'American' in the English trade returns.
 "During the winter a large portion of the Canadian wheat is shipped from Canada through the States to American ports and thence to England. When it arrives there it is classed as an American export, and thus Canada is deprived of credit for this production. As the old settled portions of Europe and Great Britain, especially, are dependent upon the rest of the world for wheat and flour, it is most important that our actual output should be correctly stated. I personally made same representations in this respect to the British Board of Trade which I trust may not be without effect, but I think that an effort should be made by our government to see that the official output is properly stated and credited.
 "As to our position in the world let us not be overproud. 'We are what we are, and not what we would be,' as Owen Meredith says. We call ourselves a nation; but really it is a great boast to be a part, a great part, with complete autonomy, of the greatest nation the world has ever known. Kipling has truly classed us: 'Daughter am I in my mother's house but mistress in my own.'
 "Treaties—And as to making treaties, it is one thing to make a treaty, and another to observe it. And it must be remembered that the other party has something to say about the obligation to observe it. Napoleon said that the 'Almighty was on the side of the battalions, and Nelson observed that he asked no better negotiator than a powerful British fleet. The might and influence of Great Britain are factors not to be despised in the council rooms of diplomats, whether for the purpose of negotiation or defence. If we assume the responsibility of making our own treaties, we must take the correlative responsibility of enforcing and defending them. There is a mighty destiny before Canada, that may be enhanced by prudent statesmanship, but which should not be prejudiced by premature attempts at national housekeeping." (Loud applause.)

Laurier and Preference

Sir Wilfrid endorsed it, of course, but he went over to the city of London within two years and declared to the people of Great Britain that Canada desired no preference in Great Britain, saying that Canada did not want to see the mother country injured, and at the very same time he was maintaining protection in Canada. In answer to an inquiry in the English House of Commons Mr. Ritchie stated, "I do not intend to exempt Canadian goods because Canada does not desire a preference." This was when England drained by the expense of the war in Africa, had placed a tax upon certain food stuffs. I say that a preference for our Canadian products would be the greatest possible advantage to this country, especially to the farmer and the rancher, and by its platform laid down in Halifax the Conservative party stands committed to that great project which will serve to bind together all portions of this great empire.—R. L. Borden, in his speech before 5,000 people in Brandon.

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NEW GRADES ESTABLISHED

Wheat on Sample from Five Different Points—Grade Six Is Getting Close to Feed

Winnipeg, Oct. 24.—The standard grain board resumed their meeting this morning in the J. I. Case warehouses, corner Princess and James. The work of the morning was to establish a commercial grade of No. 5 wheat, which selection will be selected by the milling interests all over the west.
 The board formed itself into various committees, and five pairs samples were chosen for examination and inspection. Samples No. 4 and 5 were very closely scrutinized, and they appeared to be about on a par, judging from the vote registered. A second vote was registered to decide which of the two samples should set the grade, and No. 5 sample secured the vote. No. 5 sample was taken from five different bags of wheat from Alameda, Indian Head, North Battleford, Arcola, Lumsden, Glenora,

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Moose Jaw, Sedley, Craik, Weiburn, and Saskatchewan. These grains weighed from 5 to 62 pounds to the bushel. The samples were then mixed on the floor and by a unanimous vote No. 5 grade was established, samples of which will, incidentally, set the price for No. 4 wheat all over the west.
 The work of the standards boards is to set the grades below those provided for in the act. Of late years it has been necessary for the board to meet on any such business, but this year owing to the quantity of damaged wheat it was found necessary. No. 6 grade will be established too, although this is getting down pretty well to grain fit only for feed.

A THREE-EDGED SWORD

"A strong man armed keepeth his house." Labor is strong and it is armed. Why, then, should it submit to the pillage of the spoiler? If workmen scatter like sheep and cringe like cowards, they become an easy prey to those who would live in splendor upon the sweat of their fellow. The fellow who deserts a good cause and hides away from danger because he is afraid of being hurt in battle, richly earns the contempt of his men. Numbers avail not, and strength is of little value without courage and devotion to nerve the arm and steel the heart for victory. It is the strong brave man who arms himself and offers his all upon the altar of the cause that he knows to be right, who is the pride and glory of his race. And we rejoice to know that labor has just such heroes. Their blood has dyed with crimson glory every battlefield on earth. They were as ready to face suffering and torture in the dark dungeons and meet obscure and ignominious death as they were to win glory amid the clatter of battle.
 Labor has still these heroic qualities of them. But, as they are as patient and enduring in peace as they have been brave and self-sacrificing in war, the same class that has led them to slaughter and bondage in the past is now striving to bind and hold them in industrial bondage. But the brightness of a better day is dawning upon the eastern skies. The giant labor is waking, and the workers are beginning to see that what they have been doing for their self-constituted masters may be as well done for themselves.
 To arms! to arms! Light with the fire of liberty the martial fires upon a million hilltops. Let the bugle call the sons of glory once more to earth's great battlefield.
 Labor is strong and brave, is thrice armed, not only because it hath its quarrel just, but because of its position, and third, its voting strength. United it is in position that capital can bring against it. All it has lacked in the past has been intelligent, experienced leadership. We now have that, and the world is about to witness a complete industrial revolution.—Roanoke Industrial Era.

LUMBER GLUTS THE MARKET

Big Mills in Prince Albert Cut Operations Down This Winter—Money Stringency the Cause.

Prince Albert, Oct. 28.—The glut of the lumber market in the west is being felt here this season for the operations in the lumber woods are only half as great as they were last year. This is due to the fact that the money stringency crippled building operations all summer, and consequently the lumber market became overloaded, and the mills have decided to lessen production till business brightens up, as it will no doubt do with the opening of spring.
 The mills shut down here with a great many logs in the river and the operations are only half what was anticipated. The Prince Albert Lumber Co., cut nearly forty five million feet of lumber this season and they

have twenty-five million in their yards at present. They consequently have only four camps in the bush now were they expected to have eight.
 The financial stringency is felt in many ways, but the lumber industry feels it keenly through an exceedingly dull market this season.

Destroyed Mail Contract

What have the Liberals done since they came into power? To what can we look as a tribute to their capacity. The first thing they did on gaining power was to destroy the contract which Sir Charles Tupper had made for the last Atlantic mail service, and instead thereof they broached the "Bottle Neck Service." The bottle neck service came to naught and the fast Atlantic service, has remained in embryo. It is true Sir Wilfrid has talked of an All-Red route, but up to the present we have had no details of his project. As to preferential trade within the empire, by the Right Hon. Jos. Chamberlain was a policy which would have made every acre of land in eastern and western Canada alike more valuable than it is today.—R. L. Borden, in his speech before 5,000 people in Brandon.

Mother and Son

All the fashionables in Burlington, N.J., an old and aristocratic town, are laughing at the recore which a matronly widow, who lives on Federal street forced upon herself.
 The widow although well known is best described by the personal which she placed in a Philadelphia newspaper.
 "A lady of mature age, but looking young and feeling so, a tall blonde, imposing and graceful, and at the same time well-to-do, desires to marry. Address, —"
 The lady who is no older than she feels, chide her affinity from the writers of many letters she received. Quickly an interview was arranged—she, wearing a bunch of lilies-of-the-valley in her corsage, was to wait at the Pennsylvania railroad station; he with a red rose in his coat lapel, was to arrive on the 9.37 a.m. New York express, eastbound.
 The widow looking extremely youthful and handsome, waited at the station; the express stopped; from a car dropped her stalwart son.
 "Hello mother," he cried, "what are you doing here?"
 Next instant he saw the bunch of lilies-of-the-valley; she, the rose, he wore. She blushed, far sadder than the rose and was seized with an opportunity fit of coughing, which could not hide her confusion, however.
 "I-I got off to—to get a paper," stammered her son, who is about 23 years old, a gay young fellow, employed in Philadelphia.
 He rushed to the news stand, grabbed a paper, and scrambled aboard the last coach as the express pulled out. His mother tore the lilies from her corsage, threw them on the platform and ground them under her heel.
 "I will die a widow," she has since said to intimate "confidential" female friends.

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