

BORDEN REVISES CABINET MAKE-UP

His Selections to Be Presented to the Governor General Today

Nationalists Said to Have Received Their Pound of Flesh After Much Bickering—Foster Said to Be Slated for Head of Tariff Commission Later On, and Hazen for Judgeship—Broder Reported to Have Been Sacrificed in the Interest of Harmony in the Party.

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, Oct. 9.—This has been a day of uncertainties and sudden last-hour changes in regard to Mr. Borden's cabinet. The rival aspirants and factions have been busy all day advising and counter-advising the prime minister and his staff. The selection of his assistants, as to the selection of his assistants, Mr. Borden, it is understood, decided tonight the final draft of his cabinet, and no official announcement will be made until he has submitted the list to his excellency for approval tomorrow morning.

The evening in of the new ministry will take place about noon, this being the last official act of his excellency before he leaves for Montreal.

The Final Draft.

The final allocation of the portfolios is still in doubt and will not be known until the morning. It is reported that Mr. Borden has decided to make the following changes in his cabinet:

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ANCIENT PASTRY MOULDS

They Stamp Elaborate Pictures on Cakes and Buns.

If the gingerbread Elizabethan times are going out of fashion in the twentieth century the biscuit and the bun were appearing in a quaint and ornate state of infancy, says the Queen. Kingly effigies and royal features were stamped on the cakes and buns, and the royal hostess could do herself and her neighbors justice.

In Newbury's Dives Pragmatic, 1663, a printed catalogue of the dainties of a habeshan kitchen, we get a long metrical enumeration of the incised rollers for the state and various moulds and ornaments. Another old book of favour, dainties, and buns, Delectable, contains a list of the moulds and ornaments used in the kitchen of the seventeenth century. The favourite material for these old pastries were many made of boxwood, and were used in the kitchen of the royal hostess could do herself and her neighbors justice.

RECOUNT GRANTED IN QUEENS-SUNBURY

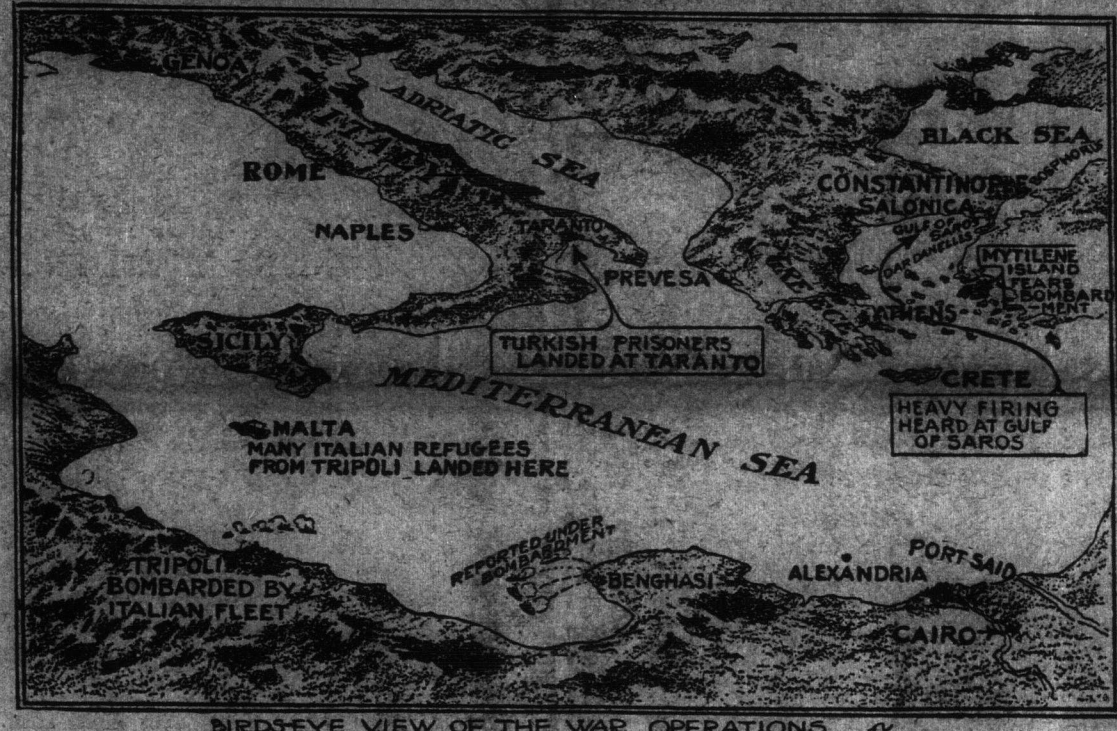
Judge Wilson to Hold Court at Gagatown Friday Afternoon—Death of Mrs. John Coombs

Fredericton, Oct. 9.—In chambers here today, Judge Wilson granted an order for a recount in the Sunbury and Queens election. The application for the order was made by J. W. McCready, acting for the executive of the Liberal-Conservative party in the constituency and the order was made returnable on Friday afternoon next at Gagatown.

The death of Mrs. John Coombs took place this morning at her home on York street, after a protracted illness. She was aged sixty-three years, and was formerly Miss Jane Lipsitt, and her husband is survived by three sons—Robert and Leonard, of this city, and Alfred, of St. John; and three daughters—Mrs. James Patterson, of St. John, and Mrs. C. W. Jones and Miss Maud at home. Two brothers—Henry Lipsitt, of Blackville, and James Lipsitt, of Nashua, and two sisters—Mrs. M. Wiley and Mrs. Charles Wiley, of Jacksonville, Carleton county, also survive.

Jeremiah Cavanaugh, one of the oldest residents of Sunbury county, died on Sunday night at his residence at Burton. He was aged 90 years, and was survived by his widow, three sons—George, of Burton, William, of St. John, and Hugh, of this city; and two daughters—Mrs. Leonard Day, of British Columbia, and Mrs. Caroline Weingarten, of Boston.

PROGRESS OF THE TURCO-ITALIAN WAR DESCRIBED IN MAP



CRITICISM OF BIBLE DEBATED

Majority of Ecumenical Conference Believe It to Be Beneficial

DR. CARMAN DISSENTS

Living Wage for the Laborer as Well as Clergymen Would Lead to the Moral and Religious Uplift of the People, is the Opinion of Many Delegates.

London, Oct. 9.—A paper read before the Ecumenical Methodist conference today by Prof. A. S. Peck, of Hartford, Conn., on "Permanence of Biblical Criticism" precipitated a debate on so-called "higher criticism" which was participated in by many leaders of Methodism from various parts of the world.

The propriety, necessity even, of criticism was generally conceded, and the trend of the opinions expressed was in favor of a more liberal and open attitude relative to various phases of criticism, past, present and to come, was that it "leads inevitably to Christ, the divine son of God, Saviour of the world."

TURKEY MAKES GRAIN CONTRABAND OF WAR

Many Vessels Loading Will Fear—Sultan Orders Expulsion of Italians and Massacre is Feared—Powers Anxious to Limit Zone of Hostilities to Tripoli.

Constantinople, Oct. 9.—It is reported on good authority today that the government has addressed a note to the powers stating that it will expel all Italians from the country without a specified time unless Italy desists from her aggression in Tripoli.

The German ambassador, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, had an interview with the Grand Vizier today when he protested against the threatened expulsion of Italians and the action of the government in treating cereals as contraband of war.

JAPAN TO BUILD A GREAT NAVY

To Spend \$175,000,000 in Seven Years on Dreadnoughts and the Like.

Tokyo, Oct. 8.—The new ministry issued yesterday an authoritative statement of the naval policy to be followed. The cabinet will ask the parliament for an appropriation of 350,000,000 yen, or about \$175,000,000, for the construction of new vessels. Of this sum, 270,000,000 yen, or \$135,000,000, will be used in building seven dreadnoughts and two armored cruisers of 30,000 tons each. The balance of the 350,000,000 yen will be devoted to the construction of smaller craft. The programme is to be completed in seven years. Some of the ships will be constructed in foreign yards.

UPPER BALMORAL DWELLING BURNED

Dalhousie, N. B., Oct. 9.—(Special)—The dwelling owned by E. L. Merick Libbey, of Upper Balmoral, was destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon, with nearly all its contents. There was very little insurance. The fire spread to a neighboring house, and a large crowd of men fought hard to save several buildings. The fire originated from a spark on the roof during a heavy gale.

SURPRISE SPRUNG IN RUSSELL CASE

Cochenthaler Gives Important Evidence for the Plaintiff

Special to The Telegraph.

Montreal, Oct. 9.—A federal election could hardly bring out more square contradiction than was crowded into a short hearing of the Russell case today, when evidence in rebuttal was heard, most of which was devoted to denial of statements made by witnesses for the defence.

The main witness was Moses Cochenthaler, who has been so often mentioned in the hearing, but who made his first appearance in court. This led to a declaration from Mr. Geoffrion, for the defence, that the withholding of Cochenthaler had been a matter of tactics by the plaintiff, and that he would fight for his exact rights as to the amount of evidence which Cochenthaler should be allowed to give.

FLATLY CONTRADICTS McNAMARA ON VITAL POINT—DEFENCE TRIES HARD TO BLOCK THE TESTIMONY AND PARTIALLY SUCCEEDS—JOHN AND JAMES RUSSELL CONTRADICT EVIDENCE OF DR. RODDICK—ARGUMENTS WILL LIKELY BEGIN TODAY.

Mr. Cochenthaler flatly contradicted the evidence of Mr. McNamara. The latter had said he had not seen Dr. Roddick on Oct. 12. But Cochenthaler said that on that day he had gone with McNamara to see Dr. Roddick to ask advice in regard to David Russell's condition, and it was in the dispute caused by this statement that the examination was got over.

Mr. Cochenthaler also on the stand some time ago, and denied the evidence of Superintendent Duggerty, of the Pinkertons, that he had promised diamonds or furs for the latter's wife.

CANADIANS AND AMERICANS AFTER \$60,000,000 ESTATE

Montreal Lawyer Hired to Go to Paris and Secure the Hueite Millions.

Boston, Oct. 9.—That they may recover their respective shares in the \$60,000,000 estate, which is claimed to be left to Mrs. Charles Hueite by her husband, General Hueite, heir of Mrs. Hueite who died two years ago, have raised \$3,000 by subscription of \$50 each, and will send Attorney George Normandin, of Montreal, to Paris, where it is said Mrs. Hueite's money is tied up in real estate.

There are many who claim to be heirs of Mrs. Hueite. Among them are Charles, Edward, George and Joseph Normandin and their aunt, Mrs. Joseph Faure, all of Southbridge (Mass.).

FEAR BRITISH BARKENTINE WAS LOST OFF CAPE SABLE

Captain of Fishing Schooner Reports Seeing Vessel in Distress and Next Morning Finding Spars Floating Near the Spot.

Boston, Oct. 9.—Reports of a British barkentine in distress off Cape Sable ten days ago have been received both in New York and this city and the delinquent destroyer Seneca made an unsuccessful effort to locate the vessel.

According to Captain Goodwin, of the schooner Good Luck, the barkentine was sighted on the afternoon of September 29 with distress signals flying and the crew at the pumps. The Good Luck ran down to within hailing distance, but a heavy northwester prevented the launching of a boat. The captain of the barkentine shouted that his own boats were gone. Captain Goodwin replied that he would stand by until morning for more moderate weather and told the barkentine to hang out lights.

ST. JOHN GIRL WEDS IN BOSTON

Miss Agnes A. Chalmers Married Sept. 17 to William A. Brady, an Attorney.

Boston, Oct. 9.—(Special)—It was announced here today that Miss Agnes Chalmers, daughter of the late James Chalmers, of St. John, was married here Sept. 17 to William A. Brady, a Boston attorney.

TEN MEN KILLED BY CAVE-IN ON C. N. RAILWAY

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 9.—Ten men were killed and others injured by a cave-in at the construction site of the Canadian Northern construction camp near Colwood, southeast of Vancouver, today.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Saturday, Oct. 7. Notwithstanding that the weather has been cold and damp the week has been filled with many pleasing incidents. Weddings, receptions and nuptial entertainments have been numerous, considering the excellent weather. Club members also are on the alert with the number of cards received through the mails, calling together those who during the winter months assemble for purely literary and benevolent. In this connection those who attend the Women's Council meeting in the King's Daughters' room on Monday will have the pleasure of listening to an address from Miss Kiddle, secretary of the National Council, who is to come here from the executive of the international recently convened in Stockholm, Sweden.

to the people of Hampton, where she has been so well known and so highly respected as the teachers' institute at Dorchester on Friday.

ST. ANDREWS. St. Andrews, Oct. 8.—Mr. John B. Magee of the C. R. Moncton, was in town Monday of the last week.

ROTHESAY. Rothsay, Oct. 5.—Among the latest removals to the city are Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Jardine, Mr. A. P. Patterson and family.

Mr. Ralph Stearns, of Amherst, formerly a pupil of the Rothsay School for Boys, has returned to his home in Amherst, N. S., spending a few days here with Mrs. Mary Quirk, of Bridgetown (N. S.), who is spending a few days here with Mrs. Joseph Henderson, on her way home from Toronto.

ST. JOHN. St. John, Oct. 8.—Mr. John B. Magee of the C. R. Moncton, was in town Monday of the last week.

DORCHESTER. Dorchester, Oct. 4.—Dr. A. Henry Chandler, who spent the summer in town, at the Windsor Hotel, left last week to remain in the city for a few days.

HAMPTON. Hampton, N. B., Oct. 4.—Mr. J. S. Sutherland and his bride have returned from their honeymoon trip and are boarding with Mrs. Wm. B. Barnes, Linden Heights.

MONCTON. Moncton, Oct. 5.—Mr. Fred Ryan and daughter, Miss Katherine Ryan, of Sackville, spent Friday in the city en route to Quebec, where they called for London.

CAMPBELLTON. Campbellton, N. B., Oct. 5.—Mrs. Walter Appleton left last week to visit her daughter, Mrs. Brittain, student clergyman, who has been occupying the pulpit of the Campbellton Baptist church for the past few weeks.

left yesterday for Hartford (Conn.), where they will reside.

ANDOVER. Andover, N. B., Oct. 5.—Mr. Turner, of the Bank of Montreal, is spending his vacation at the home of Mrs. J. M. Gibson, in Andover.

SUSSEX. Sussex, Oct. 5.—Miss Mary Jones, who has been on a month's vacation at Jamaica Plain, is in town.

WOODSTOCK. Woodstock, Oct. 5.—Mrs. J. O. Smith, of St. John, is in town.

BATHURST. Bathurst, N. B., Oct. 5.—Mrs. J. Demeré, of Newcastle, is a guest this week of Mrs. S. Bishop.

FREDERICTON. Fredericton, Oct. 5.—After spending the summer here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wiley, Mrs. Wm. Cooper and young son left last evening for her home in Kansas City.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Marven have returned to the city after spending the summer at Point du Chêne, where they were in town last week to attend the funeral of Mr. D. J. Bruce.

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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES 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 deceit. The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose emblem, The Maple Leaf forever.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 11, 1911

FORWARD ST. JOHN Although in some respects the result of the late elections was a serious setback to St. John's prospects, there should now be a determined and united effort on the part of the public and of St. John's representative men to see that, irrespective of political considerations, this report secures a fair measure of justice at the hands of both local and national governments.

The winter port business of St. John is already a success, and we have only begun to see the extent to which it may grow. As yet, indeed, we are unable to realize fully how great a thing this is bound to be unless something untoward delays its development.

We must remind ourselves that Canada's winter freight already comes to St. John in considerable quantity, and that it is so natural because this is the natural objective of any transcontinental railroad company which must reach Atlantic water.

The guiding rule in transportation matters is that, other things being equal, freight finds its way by the cheapest route; and the route to and through St. John from the West to Europe, through St. John, this is a sturdy fact, the national significance of which was recognized when the Federal government began to spend the money of the Dominion of Canada in a practical and far-reaching way.

The old government is out and the new one in. The Laurier administration, badly beaten as it was by a remarkable combination of unworthy canvasses and unfortunate incidents, went down in defence of a great cause. In the nature of its defeat it is to be found the sure promise of the party's reappearance in strong battle array in a more fortunate hour at no distant day.

No matter what the new government may do in the next year or two, the country, when it gives calm thought to the work of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his leading associates, will fairly recognize the great work they did for Canada during their term in office. By any fair system of measurement, Sir Wilfrid must be thought the greatest of all the men Canada has bred, in vision, in achievement, in giving our country a proud place in the estimation of the world's people, in making it the acknowledged leader among the King's overseas dominions.

The Liberal party fell in an hour when its leaders were attempting to confer upon the people generally the very greatest service yet contemplated by Canadian statesmen—the return to the true Liberal tariff policy. Aside from its Imperial aspect, the British preference was of the utmost importance as a measure of tariff relief for overtaxed Canadians.

The Field-Paterson agreement would have been another long and absolutely safe and sane step along the line of tariff relief, a long stride toward tariff for revenue only. Those who assert, or who affect to believe, that the result of the late elections was a verdict in favor of higher tariff taxation, a mandate for the reactionary programme, will be undeceived, though perhaps not until Mr. Borden has risked attempting to discharge his obligations to friends of the "interests."

The only real issue in Canadian politics today is the tariff, and if the Liberals will stand solidly and consistently for tariff relief for Canadians, irrespective of the tariff policies of foreign countries, they will not wait long for strong evidence of popular approval.

Sir Wilfrid has borne defeat like a brave man and a gentleman. He will still have about him a strong group of men whose

tributing centre no one questions our material advantages. This may be a good time to remind our people generally that St. John must not submit tamely to the idea that it is to be robbed of fair play in giving effect to these great natural advantages, for if at last there is any prospect of reasonably rapid growth here in the Maritime Provinces, St. John must be the place in which the evidence of that growth shall first be made manifest.

PE/C GAINS, HOWEVER SLOWLY The Hamilton Herald, referring to Italy's attack upon Turkey, says: "What a bitterly ironical sequel to all the talk of international peace and good will, of justice among the nations, of the substitution of arbitration for war as a means of settling international disputes! The history of Islam is stained with many wars and unprovoked attacks on Christian peoples; but no such act of Moslem aggression was more unjustifiable than this war declared by a Christian power against the representative Mohammedan nation."

The Toronto Star mildly points out that the Herald is somewhat too pessimistic. The movement for settling international disputes by arbitration is new. It has made amazing progress in recent years. But we cannot expect in a few years to overcome the effects of the crime and folly of centuries. Europe has been for two thousand years under the influence of the idea that disputes between nations can be settled only by force. And even from the point of view of force, the system has failed. The great armies and navies do not constitute an efficient police system. There is no intelligent concerted action by which disorder and bloodshed can be prevented.

The advocates of arbitration and international law have done more in a generation than their opponents have done in the history of the world. The satire is on the old system, not on the new.

THE YOUNG TURKS A weak and unstable government gave Turkey and the European nations much and continued anxiety, but the revolution that transformed the Ottoman Empire into a constitutional state has increased rather than diminished the uneasiness. When the first success of the Young Turks was announced and the Sultan was deposed, a serious situation was created for the statesmen of Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria. A regenerated Ottoman Empire would be in time able to demand the evacuation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to extend the sovereignty over Bulgaria which the Sultan has exercised in a mild way since 1878.

To anticipate this new strength, the Emperor Francis Joseph informed the powers signatory to the treaty of Berlin that the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina had become necessary to the Dual Monarchy, and this decision was formally announced soon afterwards.

The eagerness shown at present by Italy to undertake a war for Tripoli may have a similar explanation. A regenerated Ottoman Empire is not outside the range of possibilities. If Italy is to have Tripoli, or any other territory, at the expense of Turkey, she had better make her claim sure now. It is somewhat hard on Turkey, and on the rulers who are honestly trying to bring order out of the chaos of generations. They have been confronted with many difficulties within the empire. After the first fervor of enthusiasm had subsided, mutual jealousies and racial antipathies began to give trouble, and have continued giving trouble ever since.

The present action of Italy may secure for her the vilayet of Tripoli, but she is laying up for herself boundless hatred in the days to come. Italy is waging the present war against the moral sense of all nations, and that is something no country can afford to do.

THE OLD AND THE NEW The armed peace of Europe has cost considerably over one hundred and ten billion dollars within the last thirty years. It is doubtful if the present expenditure for armies and navies will be greatly changed by the decision of three great nations to refer all their disputes to arbitration. Germany has not signed an arbitration treaty, and she has not one under advisement at present. It is open to question if she will exhibit any undue haste in following the example of her sister nations. She will continue to train her soldiers and multiply her Dreadnoughts, "as a means of upholding the interests of peace," and at any time the hush in expectancy of war may fall upon the nations. Providence still entrusts the torch to fairly careless hands, and in spite of all treaties to the contrary, the world may at any time experience a serious conflagration. Heine says that there is no more agreeable duty than to take part in the obsequies of an enemy, and were it not for the obsequies, a considerable element of doubt as to whose funeral might later be celebrated, the war drums might now be sounding at Agadir.

The most political leader can do is to incorporate in treaties the sentiment of the people. No one will doubt that this has been done in the present arrangements for international arbitration. But this sentiment is itself of very recent growth, and it is certainly not due to the ostentatious millions of congresses of plutocrats. The first formal peace congress of accredited representatives of the nations met at the Hague in 1899, and the second in 1907. Both meetings immediately followed the clash of arms between great powers, and the soldiers were only disbanding when the plenipotentiaries were assembling. These decisions that were largely interested in talking about peace saw enormous advance in the expenditure for war. In the last ten years the cost of the British army has advanced from \$18,000,000 to \$28,000,000 sterling, and for the navy, from \$22,000,000 to \$32,000,000, an aggregate of nearly fifty per cent.

This ever increasing cost does its part in forcing governments to consider and sign arbitration treaties. The cost of one firing of a great cannon is equivalent to the pay of a female school teacher for four years, and a thousand school houses could be built at a cost of \$10,000 each with the

money that sent the American fleet on its journey round the world. The desire for schools and school teachers is growing and for fleets diminishing; so what Horace calls "the long sport of war," is perhaps even in our day to be surrendered that the school and playgrounds may be the better supported. It looks at present as if in the future battles might be fought for human and not for selfish interests, and that the history of the world will one day cease to be a history of strife and waste and become a history of the human spirit. Men are weary of the long sport of war, and even the church may soon turn its attention more to the ideals of its Founder and pronounce its blessing more frequently upon the peacemaker.

WHAT'S UP? The Tory Toronto News says that the British preference given by Sir Wilfrid Laurier "was inspired by considerations of party safety and not by considerations of Empire." Mr. J. S. Willison, in his biography of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, says of the preference: "It was a bold step in Imperial unity."

Mr. Willison is now editor of the News. The protected interests of Canada opposed the British preference when it was introduced and are hostile to its continuance.

Is the News trying to prepare its public for a Conservative movement against the preference? Canadians generally would like to see the duties on British goods lowered still more. The consumer benefits from the lessened tax. Will Mr. Borden and the party of loyalty undo the great work done by the Liberals in favoring goods imported from the United Kingdom by thirty-three and one-third per cent?

THE WATER SUPPLY Probably most citizens do not know to day whether the water supply system of the city is a single system or a dual system, although it was made public recently that because of a lack of water on Monday Pleasant the city engineer was authorized to modify the single system somewhat in order to give temporary relief to residents on the higher level.

It is time that the water supply situation received close attention, with the idea of having the single system established definitely for all time. With the completion of the Loch Lomond extension, there could be no excuse for a dual system, unless an excuse be found in the leaky condition of the concrete and wood stave pipe sections. With a 300-foot head, there should be pressure enough, if the pipes are in proper condition, to give the city more than it could possibly need on any level, and the fact that there is, from time to time, a noticeable lack of pressure, can only mean that the leakage is so great at one or more places as to rob the city of the margin of safety which was the purpose of the heavy expenditure involved in tapping Loch Lomond.

It must be remembered that the city is now drawing from Loch Lomond a quantity of water greatly in excess of the needs of our population; if all the water taken from the lake were delivered at the Marsh Bridge, it would be sufficient to supply a city three times as large as St. John, provided reasonable economy were exercised by the people. The quantity of water actually used in St. John has increased somewhat since the Loch Lomond extension was planned, but, making liberal allowance for obvious causes, it must still be regarded as excessive. It is astonishing waste through leakage somewhere along the pipe line. It was understood from statements made to the Common Council several times within a year that the leakage had been reduced almost to a negligible quantity, but when it is remembered that we are today drawing from the lake water enough to supply more than 100,000 people, the only reasonable inference is that the leakage is very great, and that it may become greater when the frost comes out of the ground next spring.

The whole question of the water supply appears to be in an unsatisfactory condition, and it would seem to be a matter of prudence on the part of the Common Council, the Board of Trade, and the Board of Fire Underwriters, to secure forthwith accurate and definite information as to the condition of the pipe line, and as to the nature and cost of the measures necessary to give St. John the full effect of a satisfactory gravity pressure without taking more than a reasonable quantity of water from Loch Lomond. For some reason or other it has long been difficult for the Council, or other public bodies, to obtain satisfactory information regarding the condition of the water system, and while explanations concerning it are not infrequent, one of them does not always appear to agree with another. It is time to get down to facts, and to assemble upon the facts when they are known.

PRIVATE DETECTIVE AGENCIES One of the reasons given in early days for the rise and employment of private detective was not only the paucity of numbers in the police force, but the lack of integrity in many of the men employed. Mr. Allan G. Pinkerton, who established the well known detective agency in America, was a Scotchman who was involved in the Chartist outbreak in Birmingham. The agency has been often employed by capitalists to defend works from threatened violence on the part of mobs in connection with strikes. This has made them bitterly hated by working men. They assert that the agency goes into the slums of the great cities, hires desperados and men of the worst character, sends them out as special detectives, and then sends them not only to protect the property of employers, but to incense the populace and provoke it to violence, then bring upon them the least provocation.

In the great Homestead strike, the workmen very generally contended that the Pinkertons created more evil than they allayed. It was said that they went about secretly doing violence themselves, and accused the strikers of doing it. The Pinkertons were brought in large number to

Homestead, and the working men rose and repulsed them as they would an invading army. After this private agency was beaten the men maintained that the duty of protecting property should be left to the police; that if these were not sufficient, the army should be called in, but that bodies of reckless mercenaries should not be allowed to fire on citizens.

Their position seemed so reasonable that Congress appointed a committee to investigate the employment of such private armed bodies of men, and some states passed laws forbidding such activities. Other civilized countries do not permit private police agencies to interfere with the state agencies of public safety, and it would be unfortunate if such agencies secured too strong a footing in this country. To make them unnecessary, the police departments in all our cities may be required to pay particular attention to the detective branch of the service. It needs care to develop men who have much aptitude as detectives. They must be educated and have the ability to move among all classes of men. The only way to replace private agencies is to have a police force, both constabulary and detective, that is efficient in quality and sufficient in numbers to take proper care of the interests entrusted to their charge. This cannot be done in a short time, but it is the only way to get honest, reliable and satisfactory service for individuals and the state.

TAFT AND ROOSEVELT—A RIFT IN THE LUTE One of the most disquieting things that President Taft and his friends have encountered is the announcement, which is almost official, that Mr. Roosevelt will oppose the President at the next election. Mr. Sydney Brooks, in the Fortnightly Review, professes to give a series of talks with Mr. Roosevelt, using as nearly as possible the ex-President's own words, and expressing most of his "major incredulities" and the general bearing of these talks is that at the next election with Mr. Taft representing the Republicans, Mr. Roosevelt "would probably have great difficulty in deciding how to vote." His sympathy with Dr. Wilson's view is closer than with those of Mr. Taft, but he has always been a loyal party man and to break with his party would involve a tremendous wrench; yet he is frankly disappointed in Mr. Taft, his chosen political heir.

Mr. Taft's nomination is as near a certainty as anything in politics, and the opposition of Mr. Roosevelt will introduce a most important new element into the contest. It has been Mr. Taft's activity in providing for international peace that has pleased these two distinguished men in hostile camps. Mr. Roosevelt has seen his ideas of conservation and railway regulation materially modified; he has seen the Roosevelt policies and the Roosevelt cabinet deserted without any public expression of direct opposition. But the peace policy of the President links him up in direct antagonism. He says that the proposed arbitration treaties would breed disputes; that it is folly to put peace before righteousness, and worse than folly to pretend to believe that we can arbitrate all disputes; and that it is a wicked thing to put the nation in the position of promising what will not and cannot be performed. He concludes: "The true lovers of peace, the men who have really helped onward the movement of peace, have been those who followed, even though afar off, in the footsteps of Washington and Lincoln, and stood for righteousness as the supreme end of national life."

Mr. Roosevelt's influence will be most important, no matter what the issue be used to break with the administration. It will probably be less on this issue than on any other, for the whole sentiment of the country as represented by the press is against him. Even the Outlook, of which he is a contributing editor, takes an opposite view under Lyman Abbott, and no one of Taft's friends has commanded such general applause. Yet a new element of uncertainty is introduced by this development. Whether it will mean a new party or a new accession of strength to the Democrats, no one at present can determine. The one thing that stands out clear is that if the Democratic party lines up next year under Wilson and Harmon, or under Harmon and Wilson, the combination will be most formidable. The Democratic machine in New York is one of the things that make the success of the Democrats doubtful. This is the big cloud in their sky, and it is threatening enough.

NOTE AND COMMENT One question will overshadow all others for St. John until the answer is known—What is Mr. Borden going to do about Courtenay Bay?

Montreal wholesale price for middlings June 8, \$22.50 a ton; Oct. 4, \$28 a ton. Going up. The farmer was asked to save the milling interests from the awful effects of reciprocity. Well, the farmer did it. Now the farmer must pay for his folly.

The western provinces have thirty-five members of Parliament, while by the census they are entitled to about seventy. They will not wait long or tamely for their increased representation at Ottawa. And the new provinces favor tariff reduction, beginning with the increase of the British preference.

As usual at this time of year, London newspapers contain an appeal for aid for the survivors of The Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. There are still living twenty-five of the troopers who followed Cardigan fifty-seven years ago, of whom seventeen are pensioners. It might be supposed that pensions that make these veterans' declining days comfortable were drawn from the public treasury, but such is not the case. The capital fund from which the pensions are paid was founded by a private individual, an admirer of the

humble peasant poet far more than we can endeavor to grasp. It has therefore been thought fitting by the North British Society of Halifax to initiate a movement in this province—to erect in a conspicuous spot within its capital city, memorial to Burns, worthy of the Scottish people of this New Scotia—a landmark upon which we and our descendants can look with pride for many years to come. A total sum of \$5,000 is asked for, and towards this the North British Society of Halifax has generously voted \$1,500. While appealing for individual subscriptions we also solicit the hearty cooperation, sympathy and liberal assistance of the other Scottish societies and clans throughout the province. Further particulars desired will be gladly furnished on application to the undersigned. Praying that you will lend your interest and support to this movement.

We remain, (Signed) On behalf of the committee, JAMES HALLIDAY, Chairman, JAMES J. BRYDEN, Secretary.

NOVA SCOTIA SCOTS DESIRE TO FOLLOW NEW BRUNSWICK'S EXAMPLE The following is self-explanatory: Halifax, N. S., Sept. 25, 1911. Dear Sir: It has been keenly felt for some time by Scotchmen in our midst, that Nova Scotia has been far behind other places in recognizing in some tangible form, Scotland's National Bard, Robbie Burns. Our brother Scots in the sister province of New Brunswick, have already shown their appreciation of his life and works by erecting a magnificent statue in Fredericton, the capital city of New Brunswick. Another has also been dedicated to his immortal memory in the city of Toronto, Ontario, while a recent movement to honor him has been inaugurated in the city of Winnipeg, Manitoba. Throughout the neighboring republic there are also to be seen various evidences of loyalty to these lines. These events carry home to the minds of many patriotic Scotchmen and sons of Scotchmen, the fact, that New Scotland should no longer lag behind other places in this respect. New Scotland owes much to Old Scotland and in turn Old Scotland owes to the genius and pen of its

they believe that they could do so by reciprocity, is surely the last word in wrong-headedness and futility." The Spectator has clearly apprehended the character of the alliance between the "Nationalists" and the "Conservatives," and has also discerned the danger that threatens the latter from it. "The Nationalists, led by Mr. Bourassa, who in many constituencies of the West province has displaced Sir Wilfrid Laurier as political idol, have formed a curious alliance, unavowed perhaps, but still effective for its purpose, with the Conservatives. The latter, indeed, some indication, have decided to oppose reciprocity, but their reason d'être is detestation of what they call Sir Wilfrid's Imperialism, and his rashness in mixing up Canada with the politics of the old world. Instead of being hard for the prime minister, who is attacked as a personality more bitterly even than his doctrines are denounced, it is a paradox, indeed, that the Nationalists should be practically working with the Conservatives, whose complaint against Sir Wilfrid is that he is not Imperialist enough. Mr. Borden, the opposition leader, demands the "re-representation" of the West, and put at the disposal of Great Britain only if Canada thinks fit, should be placed in advance unreservedly at the disposal of the British admiralty."

The Spectator was of opinion that whatever the result of the election might be, another election would soon follow it, the reason for this assumption being the "under-representation" of the West. There will be serious resentment there if Mr. Borden should hold back the next general election more than two years, by which time the representation of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta will probably be doubled, and the majority in the West for free trade in farm products and raw materials will probably be very greatly increased. Looking at the incident impartially, the defeat of the Borden administration should not surprise anyone who understands how the late victory was won.

"Light Brigade," a civilian. He found several of the men in workhouses. Unusual significance is being given to the fact that during the past few months the Japanese servants of navy officers stationed at Newport have disappeared one by one until now there is not a single servant of the nationality so employed there. A year ago the Japanese were very numerous and were often seen in Newport marketing and about the fortifications. It is known that one servant was detected by a navy officer who employed him in sending reports of affairs at the Newport station home to Japan and he was summarily dismissed, and it is generally believed that all the Japanese were given notices to leave.

Mr. E. A. Smith, whose eloquence was a pleasing feature of the Conservative campaign in some of the more secluded sections of the province during the recent elections, has contributed to an evening contemporary a short but exceedingly good essay entitled: "Why the Farmer Should Rejoice over the Raised and Rising Price of Mill-feed." The Telegraph printed yesterday certain drab Montreal quotations for middlings from Oct. 3 back as far as June 8. If Mr. Smith likes the exercise he may go on explaining how the price has risen and yet has not risen. The farmers who heard him some weeks ago will perhaps be delighted to pay a few dollars a ton more for feed so long as they have Mr. Smith's assurance that they ought to be thankful it isn't any worse.

A contribution to the Toronto Weekly Star makes a suggestion to the Liberals of Canada: "Our habit of long terms of office means that an opposition must take long views. It must build as well as fight; look out for promising men and train them for statesmen, lay hold upon principles that will stand the test of time. Perhaps that is not done in either party as systematically as it might be. If we are to continue to be governed by party, party organization ought to be science. It is now associated chiefly with getting out the vote! Some day it may take account of those great elemental forces which make the vote."

The Liberals ought not to be long in opposition, but if they are soon to return to power they must plan clearly and build solidly. The opposition leaders have to fight the Conservative party, which means protection plus the money power. The tariff is the key to victory. Where a government compromised it should be easy for an opposition to adhere rigidly to the right line of advance.

Everybody Should Be Satisfied. (Canadian Collier's). The court has ordered Senator Cloran to pay \$235 for an Irish lace dress which he thought he was getting for nothing. The Irish lace dress was one which a government contractor told him to pick out for using his influence—but all in strict honor, mind you, for the present of the Irish lace dress came after the fact, not before it. The contractor had got the job before dresses were mentioned. All that was wrong with the contractor's gratitude was that it stopped short of settling the bill. With a change of mind the contractor no doubt thought that Senator Cloran's influence was not worth \$235, small though the figure seems for a senator. Looking at the incident impartially, everyone is ahead on the transaction, the contractor is ahead the contract, plus the subtraction he might have made for interest; the senator is ahead the experience; Mrs. Cloran is ahead an Irish lace dress; and the public is ahead its knowledge of Senator Cloran.

Paint must not be scrubbed with sand soap, or it will be worn off. Wipe with a cloth dipped in tick suds of white soap and rinse with a clean cloth wrung from water. A simple way to separate eggs is to break them, one at a time, into a small funnel. The whites will pass through and the yolks remain.

I like to talk of pleasant things, that make one's spirit light, so when some dreary gossip brings a tale that reeks with spite, some stale and dismal anecdote about a neighbor's faults, I straightway get that gossip's goat and tell him he must wait. "This life is short, my friend," I say, "for us poor mortal skates, and every man who goes his way has got some foolish traits. But every man, as you will find, if you should seeking start, has some good qualities of mind, some virtues in his heart. And I have found it better far to help poor human jays to hitch their wagons to a star, by giving words of praise, than to discourage them and mock by saying bitter things, so soak your head and take a walk, and don't come back, by jings!"

Copyright, 1911 by George Matthew Adams. WALT MASON

INTER POULTRY BREEDS OF POULTRY

General Characteristics of the Most Popular Types. It is not the purpose of this series to mention the characteristics of some of the popular breeds of poultry. It is impossible for ever this question satisfactory breeds are special purpose general purpose breeds; and there is probably more some of the same breed than there are. We shall endeavor to discuss all breeds of poultry, but simply to mention the characteristics of some of the popular breeds. It is impossible for ever this question satisfactory breeds are special purpose general purpose breeds; and there is probably more some of the same breed than there are. We shall endeavor to discuss all breeds of poultry, but simply to mention the characteristics of some of the popular breeds. It is impossible for ever this question satisfactory breeds are special purpose general purpose breeds; and there is probably more some of the same breed than there are. 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INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL FEATURES FOR OUR COUNTRY READERS

POULTRY

BREEDS OF POULTRY

General Characteristics of Some of the Most Popular Types.

It is not the purpose of the writer to discuss all breeds of poultry in this article but simply to mention the general characteristics of some of the popular ones. The present high price of eggs and meat has done much to popularize poultry on the farm, and consequently we are frequently asked as to "What is the best breed of poultry?" It is impossible for one to answer this question satisfactorily, as some breeds are special purpose breeds, others general purpose breeds; and, moreover, there is probably more difference in strains of the same breed than there is between breeds.

We shall endeavor to classify these breeds, not according to the usual classification as adopted in various poultry publications, but more or less on utility lines. It may be taken as a general rule that all breeds of eggs and meat have shelled eggs will set, hatch and rear their own young and all breeds which lay white-shelled eggs, with the exception of Dorsets, are non-sitters and the eggs of these breeds have to be hatched artificially or by hens of other varieties. It will therefore be seen that the general purpose breeds lay tinted eggs and are good sitters and mothers.

Plymouth Rocks—There are five varieties in this breed—three of which are common—barred, white and buff. The Partridge and Columbian are not so common. This breed is undoubtedly the most popular among farmers. The best strains are good winter layers, fair summer layers and make good broilers. It is one of the hardest breeds. The standard weights are: Cocker birds, 9 1/2 pounds; cockerels, eight pounds; hens, 7 1/2 pounds; and pullets, 6 1/2 pounds.

Wyandottes—There are several varieties in this breed among which might be mentioned: White, Buff, Silver Laced, Golden Laced, Black, Columbian, Partridge and Silver Penciled. The most popular variety from a commercial standpoint is the White. This breed has practically the same characteristics as the Plymouth Rock, but is more blocky in type and usually longer in the feather. They have rose combs, which to some is supposed to be an advantage in cold climates. Wyandottes make good broilers and roasters. They are also good mothers and good layers. The standard weights of these birds are one pound less than those of the Plymouth Rocks.

Rhode Island Reds—There are two varieties of this breed, Single Comb and Rose Comb. As compared with the Plymouth Rock and Wyandottes they are longer in appearance and not so massive. They were originated by the farmers of the State of Rhode Island and are very popular in that State. They have also grown in popularity in America to such an extent that they now rival the Plymouth Rocks and the Wyandottes. They are hardy, good winter layers, and fair summer layers. In color they are a rich, bright red, with black tails and more or less black in the wings. During warm weather our experience has been that they are more given to

incubating than the two breeds mentioned above. The standard weights of this breed are: Cocker birds, 8 1/2 pounds; cockerels, 7 1/2 pounds; hens, 8 1/4 pounds; and pullets, five pounds.

Orpingtons—This general purpose breed differs from those previously mentioned in that they have white legs and skin, the other breeds having yellow legs and yellow skin. The common varieties of this breed are: Buff, White, Black and Jubilee. At the present time, there are probably more Buff Orpingtons bred than any other variety, but the White may outrival the Buff. The Blacks are being bred more by the fanciers than by the farmers, for the reason that their black plumage and dark-colored legs are somewhat against them for market purposes. This breed is among the best winter layers; makes good roasters and broilers, but is probably more given to incubating during warm weather than either the Rocks or the Wyandottes. The standard weights are about one pound per bird above the Plymouth Rocks. For general farm use they might be more profitably bred with less weight for the reason that the larger birds are usually somewhat leggy and rough in appearance when weighing four to five pounds. When one wants very large roasters, weighing from seven to eight pounds each, and the larger birds, of course, would be better.

Dorsets—This is one of the oldest English breeds and is popular in some districts. They are a large breed, long in the body and short in the legs. By many they are considered to be weak in constitution, although our experience would not bear this out entirely. They lay large white eggs and are good sitters and mothers. They are white-fleshed and white-skinned, their peculiarity being that they have five toes. This is, at times, a disadvantage, especially where the fowls have to scratch in straw where there is more or less hinder twine, which is apt to get around the extra toe and thereby occasionally fastening both feet together. This is not a very serious objection. Where there is high dry ground and plenty of range and a person fancies the Dorking color or type, they are worthy of consideration.

Brahmas—The feather-legged breeds are not very extensively bred. The most popular of these is the Brahma. This breed is very hardy and lays very large brown eggs. They are rather slow to mature and are slow layers. They are not altogether desirable from a farmer's standpoint, in that they are apt to get wet and freeze readily. Brahmas make the best mothers, but are somewhat slow to mature and the females, in our experience, have not been very good layers, although there are some females that do well. This breed is a yellow skinned.

Langshans—Langshans are also of the feather-legged breed, but have white skin. They are longer in the legs than the Brahmas and are not so heavy. Games—By many the Game would not be considered a chicken suitable to farmers. The exhibition Games, as they are known in the standard, are altogether too long in the legs and head, and too weak in constitution for the ordinary farmer, but the Cornish Game and what is known as the Old English Game are worthy of consideration. The Cornish Game is a very large, tight-feathered, full-breasted chicken, and probably carries more meat on its breast than any other breed. The objection to the Cornish Game is that it

is a poor layer. The English Game, sometimes termed "Pit Game," is a hardy bird. They are fair layers and make fair roasters. The most serious objection to this breed from a farmer's standpoint is that there is a great tendency among the young cockerels to be very pugnacious. This is sometimes carried to such an extent that they kill one another. Other than this, they make a fairly good farm chicken, especially where the mothers are required to protect their young.

Best Layers—The high price of eggs during the last few years has increased very much. Of all breeds in this class the Leghorns are the most popular, and of the Leghorn breed the White variety is bred more extensively than any other. Leghorns probably mature a little earlier, and eat less food than the heavier breeds; they make fair broilers, but are comparatively useless as roasters. They lay a large number of good-sized eggs during the natural laying period. As winter layers they are fair, but in our experience more susceptible to changes in temperature than are the heavier breeds. This much must be said in their favor, the larger eggs usually hatch better than those of the heavier breeds, and the chickens are very hardy. Of the other Leghorn varieties the most popular ones are the Brown, Buff and Black, these varieties not being so popular from a market poultryman's standpoint owing to the color.

Minorca—There are three varieties of Minorca. The Rose Comb Black and the Single Comb Black are more commonly bred than is the White variety. This breed is larger than the Leghorn, and also lays a larger egg. They have very large combs and wattles. Ancestral—This breed might be termed a speckled or mottled Leghorn. They have all the characteristics of the Leghorn, and are black and white in color. This breed is gaining in popularity among the practical poultrymen.

Hamburgs—There are several varieties of this breed. The Black is the most popular. They are inclined to lay an undomestic egg. We have found the blacks to be good layers, and to lay a fair-sized egg. They have rose combs and are neat and active in appearance.—Prof. W. R. Graham, Guelph.

HORTICULTURE

FORCING LETTUCE

How to Grow This Crop Successfully in a Greenhouse.

There are three essential points in the forcing of lettuce. First, the soil must be in suitable condition. Second, atmospheric changes must be controlled and observed as much as possible. And third, the crop must be grown to maturity without a check.

More failures in growing lettuce under glass can be traced to unsuitable soil than any other cause. A good soil for lettuce should be a rich, mellow, turfy loam of a sandy character. Hard lettuce requires a lighter soil than loose or leafy varieties. All heavy soils should be avoided. A good compost for lettuce is composed of three parts of well-rotted sod mixed with one part of thoroughly rotted cow or stable

manure, and enough sand to make it loose or gritty.

To grow the first crop, or that which comes into maturity about the middle of November, will take about ten weeks. The crops that follow, or midwinter crops, require about four weeks longer. If more houses than one are planted or if a succession of crops are wanted, various sowings must be made accordingly. For a steady supply make a sowing every two weeks.

The most profitable variety to grow depends on the market available. It is very difficult to give advice on this point. If a head lettuce is required, Boston Market still holds its own. If loose or leafy lettuce is wanted Grand Rapids is the best. The demand is best and prices highest from January to April, so it will be well to have the heavy crops mature at that time, but growers must be guided by their market demand.

To be of the best quality, lettuce must be grown rapidly, hence although it is not a winter crop, it can be supplied in the form of nitrate of soda, one-half ounce to a gallon of water, which will give good results. The temperature of the house should be kept as steady as possible. About 45 degrees at night and 60 to 65 degrees during the day with sunshine, and a few degrees lower at night, is the best. The plants should be admitted on all favorable occasions, but never allow cold drafts to check the growth of start-mildew. Never allow the atmosphere to become close or stagnant. A great many failures to lettuce forcing is due to bad ventilation.

Unwholesome soil, insects and fungous enemies should be watched very closely. Green fly is very troublesome. If it once gets a foothold, it is not easy to subdue. If the house is kept too warm, it makes its appearance, fumigating regularly with tobacco stems affords a good remedy. Look out for the lettuce root. It appears in houses that are kept too close and wet. Give plenty of air and raise the temperature a little. Mildew can be kept in check with sulphur fumes, by painting the steam or hot water pipes at spaces of ten feet apart. Mildew is caused by sudden changes in temperature or by drafts and often by stirring the plants too soft. If the soil is sown frequently, and if there is reasonable care given in watering and in maintaining a uniform temperature, there will be seldom any trouble with mildew.—L. H. W.

DAIRY

QUALITY OF MILK

A great many persons have held the mistaken notion that with certain kinds of feeding the cow will increase the percentage of butter fat. An English dairyman after much experience says:

"The quality of the milk yielded by a cow depends more upon the individuality of the cow, than upon any other factor, and that a cow is not merely a machine into which one can put a certain amount of known composition with the sure knowledge that one will get milk of an equally known composition. A cow is a machine certainly, but one whose idiosyncrasies, as expressed in the quality of the milk she produces can only be ascertained by actual testing. Hence the need for testing cows for the quality as well as the quantity of their milk, which is brought out. By such a proceeding and by breed-

ing only from those cows which give milk rich in fat, the dairy herds of this country could undoubtedly be greatly improved, but our methods are altogether too haphazard for such an ideal ever to be realized. In the meantime, and as long as a relative limit for milk of 3 per cent. of fat exists, we must be content with showing that a large number of individual cows do undoubtedly fall below that limit in the course of every year, while with equal certainty the mixed milk of many herds undoubtedly does so, though with less frequency than that of individual. The relative frequency with which the herds do so will depend on the number of such individual offenders, and the only safe way to avoid the risk of one's milk falling below the limit of 3 per cent. of butter fat is to find out and get rid of the worst offenders."

STOCK

THE AGE OF SIRE

If a bull is properly cared for, providing he is healthy and sound constitutionally, he ought to be in better condition and in a condition to sire calves than he is at one year or eighteen months. Many a bull has lived to be ten or twelve or fifteen years of age, and was vigorous and in a condition to sire calves at that age. As a matter of fact, the value of a bull is not known until he is four years old. There is no way of judging accurately the value of a dairy sire until his heifers become cows. That would be when they are at least two years old, and this will make the full four years old. A man would be foolish, after he had paid a good price for a promising sire, a good individual and one well bred, to dispose of him before his heifers become cows, because that is the only accurate way in which to judge him. Above all, we want a sire that will transmit individually and performance to his female offspring, and how can the breeders tell about this until the heifers are old enough to be judged at the milk pail? No promising dairy sire ought to be disposed of until after he is four years old. Then, if he does not prove to be what one desires, the sooner he is disposed of the better. On the other hand, if he does prove to be a valuable sire, longer he can be kept the better for the herd, providing he is safe-tempered and in-breeding is avoided.

HORSES AND THEIR FEED

The Utah agricultural experiment station conducted a series of tests in feeding alfalfa hay for horses. The tests were made under varying conditions and it was found that horses at work could be kept in condition better on alfalfa than Timothy hay. No ill effects developed on long or continued alfalfa rations. Fourteen hundred pound horses could be kept in good condition when at work on 32.5 pounds of alfalfa per day, and on 20 pounds when not at work.

While grass is essential to the growth of young horses, they also need grain to reach their greatest possible development. While the plainbred horse forages on rich pastures, he deteriorates as contrasted with the same breed produced on farms where the youngsters are fed grain in the winter. It is evident that horses cannot so readily and cheaply maintain the productive capacity of the soil.

lime. All the valuable breeds of horses have been evolved by systematic grain feeding and their standard of perfection cannot be maintained on grass alone. To produce the best grade of horses requires rich rations as well as succulent grass pasture. Every colt should be fed in the winter.

GENERAL

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS

Do Fertilizers Make Soils Acid?—Some do and some do not. Bone meal, basic slag and ashes, all contain lime and, to a certain extent, answer the same purpose as lime. Manure is alkaline and promotes all the beneficial soil conditions that lime does. "Unrotted" phosphatic rocks or "shatts" and nitrate of soda, tend to make a soil alkaline, not acid. But sulphate of ammonia, muriate and sulphate of potash, and acid phosphates, have a tendency to increase the acidity of the soil. This, however, is not an argument against their use, but rather an argument for an occasional application of lime, on non-acid soils, to correct this tendency, and for strict attention to the maintenance of the supply of humus in the soil.

Acid phosphates, made by treating phosphate rock, bone and bone-black with sulphuric acid, contains about 400 pounds of land plaster or gypsum per ton; and it is a continuous heavy use of acid phosphates to make the soil slightly acid, provided no attention is paid to the maintenance of the humus in the soil. Under a rational rotation of crops, however, there is no injury to the soil from the use of acid phosphate.

QUANTITY OF MANURE TO ACRE

The practice of applying large quantities of manure to the acre on a limited acreage makes it necessary to leave much of the land unmanured, which does not pay. Many farmers never apply less than twenty tons of stable manure to an acre, saying that they prefer to do well what they do and let the remainder of the land take its chances. Twenty tons of manure on one acre, plowed under in the spring, will make that soil necessary to leave much of the land unmanured, which does not pay. Many farmers never apply less than twenty tons of stable manure to an acre, saying that they prefer to do well what they do and let the remainder of the land take its chances.

The plan usually pursued is to plow the soil in the ordinary manner, following in the same furrows behind the first plow, with a subsoiler, which should be harnessed three horses, in order that the work may be thoroughly done. As the first plow moves on, leaving the upper soil broken, the subsoiler, coming after it, should go in to the depth of at least seven inches below the bottom of the plowed furrow (a foot if possible), thus rendering the actual depth quite deep, though not mixing the upper and lower strata. The advantage is that moisture is retained when the rains are not frequent, owing to the great capacity and depth of absorption by reason of the looseness of the subsoil.

LIME MAY BE INJURIOUS

If the humus content of soils is not kept up by practicing good rotations, or by applications of animal manures, or green manuring, lime may, in time, become injurious to the soil, especially if used in the aquatic form. The reason for this is that lime liberates valuable mineral plant foods and also hastens the decay of the humus in the soil. The humus is the chief source of the most valuable plant food, nitrogen; and the nitrogen supply may become exhausted, if lime is practiced without maintaining the supply of humus. If very heavy and frequent applications of lime are made to soils the phosphoric acid content is not as readily assimilated by the plants.

These are the reasons for the ancient adage, "Lime makes the father rich, but the son poor." This is exactly what happens unless lime is practiced in connection with a rotation of crops that return to the soil large quantities of humus or animal manures. Lime will certainly make the soil poorer if used only in connection with commercial fertilizers. Heavy applications of lime alone to an impoverished soil will make it poorer still.

Lime is not a fertilizer, but an indirect fertilizer. If farmers will rotate their crops, grow grasses and one or two leguminous crops, as cowpeas and crimson clover, in the rotation, make use of these materials as green manures, or else feed them and return the animal manure to the land, lime the land regularly every six or seven years should be an important feature in the improvement of soils. If lime is used as a fertilizer simply and not in connection with a general plan of soil improvement, liming may be a positive injury to the land. Liming should be but one feature in a general plan of soil improvement.

PLOWING AND DROUGHTS

Subsoiling and drainage are systems that should be practiced in connection with each other. Subsoiling without drainage is more damaging than beneficial, as it allows the water to accumulate in the soil and there remain. If the system of drainage is made complete there is nothing better than deep cultivation, assisted by the subsoil plow. The great fear of those who are opposed to subsoiling is that they are compelled to turn up soil from below, which is not desirable, as it requires time for the cold undersoil to become proper plant food; but the subsoil plow does not, as many suppose, turn up the soil, it simply pulverizes it.

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WANT

OF THE ELECTIONS

They believe that they could do so by reciprocity, is surely the last word in wrong-headedness and futility.

The Spectator has clearly apprehended the paradoxical character of the alliance between the "Nationalists" and the "Conservatives," and has also discerned the danger that threatens the latter from it.

"The Nationalists," led by Mr. Bourassa, who in many constituencies of Quebec province has displaced Sir Wilfrid Laurier as political idol, have formed a curious alliance, unwarmed perhaps, but still effective for its purpose, with the Conservatives.

The Nationalists, after some hesitation, have decided to oppose reciprocity, but their reason d'être is defection of what they call Sir Wilfrid's Imperialism, and his weakness in mixing up Canada with the politics of the old world. No words are too hard for the prime minister, who is attacked as a personality more bitterly even than his doctrines are denounced. It is a paradox indeed that the Nationalists should be practically working with the Conservatives, whose complaint against Sir Wilfrid is that he is not Imperialist enough. Mr. Bourassa, the opposition leader, demands that the Canadian government should be put at the disposal of Great Britain only if Canada thinks it, should be placed in advance unreservedly at the disposal of the British government.

The Spectator was of opinion that whatever the result of the election might be, another election would soon follow it, the reason for this assumption being the "un-representation" of the West. There will be serious resentment there if Mr. Bourassa should hold back the next general election more than two years, by which time the representation of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta will probably be doubled, and the majority in the West for free trade in farm products and raw materials will probably be very greatly increased. With the change that will undoubtedly take place in the minds of the farmers in the other parts of the dominion, the defeat of the Conservative administration should not surprise anyone who understands how the late victory was won.

ally as it might be. If we are to continue to be governed by party, party organization ought to be a science. It is now associated chiefly with 'getting out the vote.' Some day it may take account of those great elemental forces which make the vote."

The Liberals ought not to be long in opposition, but if they are soon to return to power they must plan clearly and build solidly. The opposition leaders have to fight the Conservative party, which means protection plus the money power. The tariff is the key to victory. Where a government compromised it should be easy for an opposition to adhere rigidly to the right line of advance.

Everybody Should Be Satisfied. (Canadian Collier's). The court has ordered Senator Cloran to pay \$235 for an Irish lace dress which he thought he was getting for nothing. The Irish lace dress was one which a government contractor told him to pick out for his influence—but all in strict honor, mind you, for the present of the Irish lace dress came after the fact, not before it. The contractor has not, as yet, before the dresses were mentioned. All that was wrong with the contractor's gratitude was that it stopped short of settling the bill. With a change of government the contractor no doubt thought that Senator Cloran's influence was not worth \$235, small though the figure seems for a senator. Looking at this incident with any objectivity one is ahead on the transaction. The contractor is ahead the contract, plus the subtraction he might have made for influence; the senator is ahead in the experience; Mrs. Cloran is ahead in Irish lace dress; and the public is ahead in knowledge of Senator Cloran.

Paint must not be scrubbed with sand soap, or it will wear. Wipe off with a cloth dipped in thick sud of white soap and rinse with a clean cloth wrung from water.

A simple way to separate eggs is to break them, one at a time, into a small funnel. The whites will pass through and the yolks remain.

Walt Philosopher

Walt Mason

Walt Mason

Walt Mason

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Walt Mason

ONE OF THE MOST-SUNG POPULAR SONGS OF THE DAY

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MARIE

As now being sung by YVETTE GILBERT at the Colonial Theatre, N. Y.

Lyric by HARRY WILLIAMS Music by EGBERT VAN ALSTYNE

Allegro vivace

I'm a sim-ple maid of a bru-nette shade, With a heart that's light and free; I am

blithe and gay, and I know my way, A-ny-where in gay Pa-ri-s; When out up-on the

Champs E-ly-sees, That is where I set them gra-zy, Ev-ry-bod-y says, "There goes Ma-

rie!"

love to be your broth-er;" They smile at me, and say, "Ma-rie, If

love my wife, but oh, 'out loud! Yes, just the same thy say, "Oh, you Ma-rie!"

we were wed how hap-py we should be;" A-mer-i-cans, they say to me, "I

love my wife, but oh, 'out loud! Yes, just the same thy say, "Oh, you Ma-rie!"

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USE HANKER'S Balsam of Tolu and Wild Cherry

IT WILL CURE ANY COUGH AND COLD.

Registered Number 1295.
None Genuine Without It.

The Canadian Drug Co., Ltd.,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

GREAT LUMBER MERCHANT DEAD AT AGE OF 84

HON. MR. PUGSLEY WILL PRACTICE LAW IN ST. JOHN

David Jardine, J. P., Was a Native of Kent County—Passed Away in Liverpool, England, Saturday Morning—A Great Career.

David Jardine, J. P., of the big lumber firm of Farnsworth & Jardine, and a native of Kent county, died at Liverpool Saturday morning at the age of 84. Mr. Jardine went to England when a young man and by his industry and ability succeeded in winning a high place in the business and social life of Liverpool. He first entered the employ of the shipping firm of Dempsey, Frost & Co., and after learning English business methods, formed a partnership with the chief clerk of the firm, Mr. Farnsworth, and the house of Farnsworth & Jardine became a success. Mr. Jardine was a member of the firm of Keenan, Holton & Co., East India merchants, but had retired from active work. Dr. Harry McLaren, J. S. McLaren and the Messrs. McLaren are nephews and nieces, and George and Struan Robertson are relatives.

Mr. Jardine filled a very big and very important place, not only in the business life of Liverpool, but in its social life as well. He was long chairman of the Clyde trust which manages all the great dock and harbor works of that great world port and was connected with many of the big commercial and industrial enterprises of the city. Something of the place he filled in this community is disclosed in the following brief article which appeared on April 13, 1901, in the Traveller on the occasion of his appointment to the position of chairman of the Curd line of steamships:

Mr. David Jardine, J. P., the new chairman of the Curd line, is one of the best known and most highly respected figures in Liverpool shipping and commercial circles, and the important part he plays in commerce is Liverpool stamps him as a man peculiarly fitted with administrative ability in business matters. Mr. Jardine was long a member of the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board, and held for some years the position of chairman of its finance committee. What this means will be better understood when it is explained that, roughly speaking, the Mersey Dock estate has been constructed at a capital cost of well over £20,000,000, and that something like £700,000 is paid away annually in interest charges alone. Clearly, therefore, the responsibility attached to the position as chairman of the finance committee of this, the greatest of the world's dock trusts, makes the office no sinecure.

Mr. Jardine has been for many years a director of the Curd line, and his appointment to the chairmanship, on the death of Lord Inverclyde, has given universal satisfaction. Almost from the beginning he has been chief of the directors in Liverpool, and his devotion to this great undertaking has been unremitting, his watch over its interests unswerving.

NEW BRUNSWICK APPLE SHOW ON OCTOBER 30

The second annual provincial show which will be held in the old Andrew Rink, St. John, will be formally opened by Premier Hazen, Hon. Dr. Landry and others at 8 p. m. Monday, Oct. 30, and will run for the following three days. The apple crop is exceptionally good this year in the province and a marked improvement in quality over last year's exhibits is assured. Upwards of 8000 is being offered in prices.

Several new features will also be introduced, the aim of the management being to place before the public of St. John and the fruit growers of New Brunswick a display of apples hitherto unsurpassed in Canada. Leading authorities on apple culture from Ontario and Nova Scotia have been engaged to judge the exhibits, and deliver addresses. Return tickets from any point on the Canadian Pacific and Intercolonial railway will be issued on standard certificate plan, for single fare. The Fruit Growers' Association will meet in convention on the same dates. For complete prize list, containing particulars and programs, write to A. G. Turney, Fredericton, N. B.

ST. JOHN MARKETS

No noticeable changes in prices were quoted during the past week in the food markets. The wholesale quotations given out yesterday are as follows:

COUNTRY MARKET.

Beef, western	6.00 to 0.10%
Beef, butchers	0.08 to 0.10%
Beef, country	0.06 to 0.08
Pork, per lb.	0.08 to 0.08%
Native cabbage, per doz.	0.40 to 0.50
Spring lamb, per lb.	0.09 to 0.10
Veal, per lb.	0.08 to 0.10
Potatoes, per bush.	0.08 to 0.10
Eggs, henney, per doz.	0.28 to 0.30
Eggs, case, per doz.	0.23 to 0.24
Roll butter, per lb.	0.21 to 0.24
Roll butter, per lb.	0.21 to 0.24
Creamery butter	0.24 to 0.27
Ducks	1.25 to 1.28
Spring chickens, fresh killed	1.00 to 1.25
Turkeys, per lb.	0.85 to 1.40
Turkeys, per lb.	0.85 to 1.40
Maple sugar, per lb.	0.40 to 0.60
Maple sugar, per lb.	0.40 to 0.60
Bacon	0.00 to 0.16
Ham	0.00 to 0.16
Carrots, per bunch	0.00 to 0.25
Beets, per bunch	0.00 to 0.25
Mushrooms	0.50 to 0.00
Squash	0.01 to 0.01%
Turnips, per bush	0.00 to 0.75
Cauliflowers	0.00 to 0.25
Wool (washed)	0.21 to 0.22
Wool (unwashed)	0.00 to 0.14
Beef hides	0.00 to 0.11
Raw skins, fresh	0.00 to 0.25
Rendered tallow	0.00 to 0.95%

FRUITS, ETC.

Grenoble walnuts	0.14 to 0.15
Marbot walnuts	0.12 to 0.13
Almonds	0.15 to 0.00
California prunes	0.12 to 0.14
Pilberts	0.11 to 0.12
Brazilia	0.15 to 0.16
Pecans	0.14 to 0.16
New dates, per lb.	0.05 to 0.08
Peas	0.00 to 0.10
Bag figs, per lb.	0.04 to 0.05
Lemons, Messina	4.60 to 4.60
Cocoanuts, per doz.	0.00 to 0.70
Coconuts, per sack	4.00 to 4.00
Corned beef	3.50 to 3.50
Peaches, 2s	2.00 to 2.00
Bananas	1.75 to 2.75
Florida late Valencia	4.00 to 5.50
Yal. oranges	0.00 to 0.00
Ontario onions, bag	2.75 to 0.00
Ontario onions, per pound	2.00 to 0.00
New figs, box	0.15 to 0.00
Cal. peaches	1.50 to 2.00

GROCERIES.

Choice seeded raisins, 1s.	0.10 to 0.10%
Fancy do.	0.10 to 0.11
Malaga clustered	0.25 to 0.00
Currents, cleaned, 1s.	0.09 to 0.09%
Cheese, per lb.	0.15 to 0.15%
Granulated sugar	0.08 to 0.08%
Cream tartar, per lb.	0.20 to 0.20
Cleat soda, per keg	2.10 to 2.10
Molasses, fancy Barbadoes	0.35 to 0.38
Sisal, hand picked	2.30 to 2.35
Bacon, yellow	2.40 to 2.45
Split peas	0.75 to 0.80
Port barley	5.40 to 5.30
Cormeal	3.85 to 3.80
Granulated sugar	4.85 to 5.00
Liverpool salt, per sack	0.70 to 0.75

SUGAR.

Standard granulated	6.00 to 6.10
United Empire granulated	5.00 to 6.00
Bright yellow	5.80 to 6.00
White yellow	5.50 to 6.00
Paris lump	6.75 to 7.00

PROVISIONS.

Pork, domestic mess	21.00 to 22.00
Pork, American clear	22.50 to 24.00
American plate beef	18.00 to 18.25
Lard, pure, tub	0.12 to 0.12%
Lard, compound, tub	0.11 to 0.11%

FLOUR, ETC.

Oatmeal	5.75 to 5.85
Standard oatmeal	24.00 to 25.00
Standard high grade	6.25 to 6.35
Ontario medium patent	5.35 to 5.40
Ontario full patent	5.45 to 5.50

CANNED GOODS.

Salmon, coho	7.00 to 7.25
Salmon, red spring	7.75 to 8.00
Finian haddies	4.40 to 4.60
Oysters, herring	4.25 to 4.40
Clams	4.00 to 4.25
Oysters, 1s	3.35 to 3.50
Oysters, 2s	2.25 to 2.40
Turned beef	2.00 to 2.10
Pineapple, sliced	1.85 to 1.90
Pineapple, graded	1.60 to 1.65
Singapore pineapples	1.65 to 1.80
Tomato, sliced	1.20 to 1.25
Raspberries	1.00 to 1.05
Corn, per doz.	1.10 to 1.15
Peas	1.20 to 1.25
Strawberries	1.85 to 1.90
Tomatoes	1.00 to 1.05
Pumpkins	1.05 to 1.10
Squash	1.20 to 1.25
String beans	1.05 to 1.10
Baked beans	1.15 to 1.25

GRAINS.

Middlings, car lots	25.00 to 26.00
Mid., small lots bagged	30.00 to 31.00
Bran, car lots bagged	25.00 to 26.00
Cormeal, in bags	0.00 to 0.00
Practical oats	48.00 to 49.00
Pressed hay, car ton	36.00 to 37.00
Pressed hay, per ton	12.00 to 13.00
Oats, Canadian	0.51 to 0.53

OILS.

Frost's Atrial	0.00 to 0.15%
White Rose and Chester	0.00 to 0.16
High grade Sials and	0.00 to 0.16
Arlight	0.00 to 0.15%
Silver Star	0.00 to 0.15%
Lined oil, boiled	1.00 to 0.00
Lined oil, unboiled	1.00 to 0.00
Purpentine	0.87 to 0.00
Extra lard oil	0.73 to 0.00
Extra No. 1 lard	0.81 to 0.00

FISH.

Small dry cod	4.00 to 4.75
Small dry cod	3.75 to 4.00
Pollock	3.75 to 3.85
Grand Manan herring	5.25 to 5.50
White herring	5.00 to 5.25
Half-bills	0.00 to 0.00%
Pink haddock	0.00 to 0.00%
Pink haddock, half-bills	8.00 to 11.00
Flash cod, per lb.	0.02 to 0.03
Hobbs, per box	0.35 to 0.39
Halibut	0.10 to 0.15
Yinnan haddies	0.05 to 0.06
Kippers, per doz	0.50 to 0.00

OBITUARY

Further particulars in regard to the death of Wilfrid E. Wetmore, which took place at Glenfagus, Cuba, Saturday, Sept. 30, after an illness of three months of fever, have been received. He was the son of D. F. Wetmore, school inspector, of Clifton, N. B., and was born at Clifton, N. B., 84 years ago, and attended the public school until about sixteen years of age. He was of a mechanical turn from his boyhood and made a small engine which a merry boy that worked perfectly.

His first work after leaving home was with Miss Frost, contractor, at Hampton (N. B.), and while there he manufactured a fibre strawberry box, making the machinery for stamping. He next worked with W. L. Prince in St. John, for two years and Lady Tilly and some others induced him to go to the Boys' Industrial Home as assistant superintendent, on account of his mechanical ability. He stayed there for two years. Robert Mathew became interested in him and persuaded him to go to Cuba with him in the fall of 1889, where he has since made his home. He was for about seven years with Mr. Mathew, becoming overseer. While with Mr. Mathew he invented some labor saving machinery for handling sugar cane. For the last four or five years he has been with popular among men in St. John, sugar plantation in Cuba, at a good salary. He has made several trips north since going to Cuba.

Greatly upright and honest, and without the selfishness of his employers and others wherever he went. Men of his type are all too few and he will be greatly missed by many friends both in Cuba and New Brunswick.

He is survived by his wife, a niece of Robert Mathew, whom he married less than a year ago, also by his mother, two sisters, at McLeod College, and Mrs. Addie at home, and two brothers—O. W. Wetmore, of Clifton, and Stanley S., traveller for the Provincial Fertilizer Company, of St. John.

The death of Hugh Tait, an old I. C. E. engineer, occurred at No. 10, Fourth Street East, Providence, R. I., on October 4. Mr. Tait, who was well known in the railway world, was 75 years of age. He was born in St. John and Moncton, and all along the I. C. E. was superannuated some time ago, and removed with his family to Providence, where his eldest daughter, Miss Margaret, is an assistant superintendent of the Providence City Hospital.

He leaves one son and three daughters to mourn. The funeral is to be held at Moncton on Saturday, October 7, at 10 o'clock. The family, as has been said, have been living for some time in Providence. The second daughter, Miss Belle, is at home of Charles Conway, driver of No. 2 Hose, occurred at the residence here, daughter, Mrs. E. Beck, 18 White street, at an early hour this morning. Besides Mr. Tait, who was a very popular member of the I. C. E. department, were present by two daughters, Mrs. E. Beck, of this city; Mrs. Spellman, of Southbridge (Mass.); and three other sons including Charles, of St. John; and William, of C. R. and Thomas Conway, of Houston, (Me.).

Mr. Elizabeth Conway.
Saturday, Oct. 7.
The death of Mrs. Elizabeth Conway, mother of Charles Conway, driver of No. 2 Hose, occurred at the residence here, daughter, Mrs. E. Beck, 18 White street, at an early hour this morning. Besides Mr. Tait, who was a very popular member of the I. C. E. department, were present by two daughters, Mrs. E. Beck, of this city; Mrs. Spellman, of Southbridge (Mass.); and three other sons including Charles, of St. John; and William, of C. R. and Thomas Conway, of Houston, (Me.).

Charles Kain.
Monday, Oct. 9.
Charles Kain, St. James street, on Saturday, received the fatal blow of his brother Fred in Boston. He was the youngest son of the late John Kain. He was born in this city, where he was at one time employed as a plumber with J. H. Doody. He left here several years ago and has since resided at Boston. His mother, wife, two brothers and three sisters survive. The funeral will take place today on the arrival of the Boston express.

Ida J. Seberry.
Monday, Oct. 9.
The death of Ida J., wife of William P. Seberry, occurred at her late residence, the corner of St. James and St. George streets, yesterday afternoon. She is survived by her husband, one brother, Jacob Spragg, and two sisters, Mrs. Delia Burns, of St. John, and Mrs. Adelaide Spragg.

Mrs. Dorothy Lefurgy.
Charlottetown, P. E. I., Oct. 9 (Special).
—Mrs. Dorothy Lefurgy, Summerside, died at her home Saturday night at the age of seventy-seven years. The deceased was the wife of John Lefurgy, of Summerside, who died suddenly in Boston about twenty years ago. She had a family of four sons and four daughters, two of whom, John and William A., dying some years ago, were quite young men. The surviving sons are J. T. Ephraim, of Vancouver, and Alfred A., of Toronto, but not at home. The daughters are Rose, wife of George McSwiney, Summerside; Celis, wife of J. W. Wray, M. L. A., Summerside, and Dorcas, wife of J. W. Wray, Summerside. Mrs. Lefurgy was the daughter of the late Ephraim and Mrs. Rell, a prominent family of Bedoune and Summerside.

Enoch Price.
Moncton, N. B., Oct. 8 (Special).
—Enoch Price, one of Moncton's best and best known citizens, passed away this afternoon of creeping paralysis. Deceased was seventy-six years old and had lived in Moncton thirty-five years, having been in the I. C. E. service the greater part of that time, having retired under the pension act five years ago. He was a native of England and during his residence in Moncton has taken an active interest in civic and religious affairs, being a prominent member of the Central Methodist church. He is survived by a widow and one son, A. W. Price. Deceased was out for the last time on election day, when he cast his vote.

Mrs. Edward Waddell.
The death of Mrs. Edward Waddell took place at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Edwin Saunders, Ferry Point, Kings county, October 2, aged 82 years. She was a great sufferer with heart trouble and bore her suffering without a murmur. She was the wife of the late James Waddell, of Wickham, Queens county. She leaves two daughters and three sons and six brothers; also eight grandchildren and a large circle of friends. Deceased was out for the last time on election day, when he cast his vote.

VICTORIA AND CARLETON TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

Chief Supt. Carter Advised Teachers to Stick to Their Profession and Obtain an Old Age Pension—Inspector Obidien Deplored the Low Salaries Paid.

Florenceville, N. B., Oct. 6.—A very successful session of the Victoria and Carleton Counties Teachers' Institute closed here today.

The session was held in the fine assembly hall of the Consolidated school, and was largely attended. Considerably more than 100 teachers were present. An instructive programme was carried out.

The meeting of Thursday evening was largely attended. Dr. Carter, chief superintendent of education, was the principal speaker and handled the subject of our school system in his usual able manner. He admitted the course of instruction was pretty heavy but thought the difficulty could be overcome with improved methods of teaching.

He also spoke of agricultural education and the efforts of the board of education in making in connection with school gardens. He dwelt upon the necessity of more permanent teaching profession and advised the teachers to continue in the profession and obtain the pension provided by the government.

New Brunswick teachers, comparing the cost of education with that in the west. One instance where that of Winnipeg is spending on two high school buildings nearly \$300,000. His speech did not lack pathos and humor and was very pleasing to the young people present.

Principal R. L. Simms, of the Florenceville Consolidated school, spoke as a representative of the teachers. He referred to the work and quality of the teaching profession and its problems. He advocated closer relation between parents and teachers. He also made a plea for more teaching in civics, denouncing the present methods of politicians and pointed out their dangers.

Trouble Ahead for Mr. Borden
Tuesday, Oct. 10.
Five of the eleven county members of the present Municipal Council have decided to retire but there are plenty of others who are willing to take their places, and the nomination papers for twenty candidates were filed yesterday, which was nomination day. The election is to take place on Tuesday next, and there will be a brisk fight for municipal honors in each of the four parishes.

The retiring councillors are: Wm. Fox, W. F. Barnhill and Dr. L. M. Curran, of Lancaester; F. A. Adams, in Simonds, and F. M. Cochrane in St. Martins.

Nomination papers were filed with the various parish clerks yesterday as follows: Lancaester—Ex-Councillor John W. Long, Joseph O'Brien, James E. Bryant, Wm. Goding and John Sims.

Simonds—Councillors Jeremiah Donovan and Robert G. Stewart, Samuel J. Poole, ex-Councillor Henry Shillington, Captain

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The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Williams
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Woodstock Police Magistrate Gave Them All Jail Sentences, Besides Imposing Fines.

Criticism of Bible Debated
(Continued from page 1.)
The task of increasing stipends "right quickly."

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CURE YOUR RHEUMATISM

50,000 BOXES FREE



"GLORIA TONIC," and fifty thousand boxes are offered free to introduce it.

If you suffer from any form of uric acid in the blood, and have Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica, this is the way to drive it out of your system in quick time. Simply and your name and address, enclosing this advertisement, to JOHN A. SMITH, 1499 Laing Bldg., Windsor, Ont., and by return mail you will receive the box absolutely free. It is only in "Gloria Tonic" that you can get the above combination ready for use.

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Pain in the back have been cured, in the real meaning of the word, by a little Stillington, Iodide of Potassium, Poke Root, Guaiac Resin and Sarsaparilla. Any person can take these remedies in any reasonable amount with perfect safety, and the results have been found to be astonishing. It has been proven that this combination makes up the best rheumatism remedy in existence, having actually cured many stubborn cases of over 30 and 40 years' standing—even in persons of old age.

The five ingredients mentioned above prepared with great accuracy and skill not only in regard to proportion, but also in selecting the best material, have been put up in compressed tablet form, and are called

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BALM FOR WE

Nine Senators Now Ready to Follow Cens

Redistribution Bill to Be Introduced in ment at Its Second and Rewards to the full Will Then Be Out.

Special to The Telegram
Ottawa, Oct. 12.—The Boston congress has in view over a century "way out of the difficulty" for the foremost names list of party workers now anxiously awaiting the shape of appointments.

The representation of the senate is to be increased. W. Tomlin bills were passed in 1910 the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, it was provided that senate shall be represented in by four members provided the representation may, after the next decennial census, be to time increased to six by senate.

The government will carry out the provisions of the act and the will also provide for the re-creation of the senate. The senate is to be increased. W. Tomlin bills were passed in 1910 the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, it was provided that senate shall be represented in by four members provided the representation may, after the next decennial census, be to time increased to six by senate.

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