

The French Forces Continue To Carry On Successful Campaign Against Assaulting Enemy

Progress and Prosperity Issue

# The St. John Standard

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TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1917.

MOSTLY FAIR

THREE SECTIONS

## SITON OPPOSES LAURIERISM; RUSSIAN ARMIES IN DANGER

### RUSSIANS SUCCEED AT WILNA

(Penetrate German Lines for Distance of Two Miles, Says Petrograd.)

### CERTAIN RUSSIAN ELEMENTS WEAK

In Another District Austrians Continue Offensive, Occupying Villages.

Petrograd, July 23.—The Russians yesterday attacked the Germans near Krevin and Wilna, north of the Pinsk marshes, and penetrated the German lines for a distance of two miles, according to an official announcement made here today. The Russians captured more than 1,000 Germans, but the developments of success, the divisional staffs are being identified by weakness and instability of certain Russian detachments.

Between the Rivers Sotk, Strips and Zlots Laps, the Russian statement says, the Austro-Hungarians continued their offensive, occupying villages. The chief of the divisional staff was killed while re-establishing order among the units on this east Galician front.

Italians Successful. Rome, July 23.—The official statement issued today by the Italian war office says: "Between the Chisna and the Astico the great activity of patrols led to minor encounters which ended in our favor."

"In the Avio Valley our artillery set fire to an enemy battery on Cerro, and with a well directed barrage stopped salvage operations."

"In the Carria region large enemy bodies which had come within range of our machine guns on Monte Granada and Monte Robon were promptly put to flight. Armed and working parties were successfully shelled and dispersed between Lusents and Markborghetto and in the Pella Valley."

At various points on the Julian front enemy artillery provoked the energetic activity of our batteries. "Last night, notwithstanding difficult atmospheric conditions and the enemy's defense, our airplanes effectively bombed enemy batteries on Monte Hornada and railway works on the Opolna-Gabrova line."

### GOLD STORAGE AND PACKING HOUSES TO BE INVESTIGATED

Canadian Government Appoints Commission of Three Competent Men Who Will Serve Without Compensation to Find Out Plain Facts.

(Canadian Press.) Ottawa, July 23.—An order-in-council was passed today appointing a commission of three to investigate more fully the conditions with respect to the operations and dealings of the gold storage companies referred to in the report of Mr. W. P. O'Connor, the acting commissioner on the cost of living. The new commission will check up Mr. O'Connor's findings, particularly with regard to the W. Davies Company and the Matthews Blackwell Company and will endeavor to ascertain net profits with a view to establishing whether prices for food commodities charged the Canadian consumers have been unreasonable. The commission is clothed with all necessary powers of examination of the companies' books and may examine under oath any necessary witnesses.

G. F. Henderson, Chairman. The chairman of the commission is

### HARD TIMES IN EASTPORT, MAINE

Failure of Herring Fishery May Compel Many to Move to Aroostook, St. John and Elsewhere this Fall.

Eastport, Me., July 23.—A heavy exodus of Eastportians is threatened because of a stagnation in business here. It has been many years since local trade has been so dull. The working people are idle a greater part of the time and with the cost of living higher than ever before, the lack of employment is being seriously felt by the merchants and other business men of the city.

It is probable that many people will go to Aroostook county for the potato season, to St. John and elsewhere this fall. The cause of the depression is the shortage of fish for the sardine factories. Eastport is the largest sardine herring packing centre in North America.

### CASUALTIES

Ottawa, July 23. Wounded: Infantry. F. O. Forsythe, Hazelock, N. B. J. Gormley, Annapolis, N. S. D. A. Dunlop, Charlottetown, P. E. I. J. A. Vauter, Levesque-Corner, N. B. Artillery. J. F. Strain, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Lieut. R. Evans, Hampton, N. B. G. A. Perry, Charlottetown, P. E. I. D. Matheson, Forest Hills, P. E. I.

### THE LONDON MARKET UNSETTLED SLIGHTLY

Special to The Standard. London, July 23.—Money was plentiful and discount rates were quiet today. The Russian situation caused an unsettled feeling in the stock market generally and was mostly reflected in further depressed prices of the trouble and decline in Russian securities. The forthcoming vote of credit was responsible for slight easing in console and gilt edged securities. Rubber shares were firm with the commodity and Argentine rails and oil shipping shares were steadily supported. Other sections were dull. Console for money, 65 5/8.

### COBALT SHIPMENT.

Cobalt, Ont., July 23.—Following is a summary of ore and bullion shipments sent out by Cobalt companies during past week. Ore shipments in pounds, 195,995; Dominion reduction, \$8,000; McKinley Darragh, \$7,119; Aladdin, \$5,100; Penn Canadian, \$0,461; Kerr Lake, \$9,875; National, 40,000. Total 614,048.

### COBALT SHIPMENT.

"Cases are on record in which an order was given to proceed, with all haste, to such and such a spot to assist comrades in distress, but has been discussed for several hours at meetings and reinforcements, consequently have been delayed several hours. "The troops abandon their positions at the first shots of the enemy. For a distance of several hundred yards long files of deserters, armed and unarmed, men in good health and robust, who have lost all shame, and feel they can act altogether with impunity, are proceeding to the rear. Frequently entire units desert in this manner."

### ORDER GIVEN TO FIRE ON DESERTERS

Drastic Steps Taken to Save Country from Serious Catastrophe.

### EXTREME MEASURES ARE NECESSITATED

Most Military Units Are in State of Complete Disorganization.

Petrograd, July 23.—The chaotic conditions prevailing on part of the Russian front are disclosed in a telegram sent to Premier Kerensky, the provisional government and the council of workmen and soldiers' delegates by the executive committee and the commissioner of the provisional government with the second army, on the southwestern front. "The telegram announced the inauguration of stern measures to combat desertion. "We unanimously recognize that the situation demands extreme measures and effort, for everything must be risked to save the revolution from catastrophe," the message reads.

### Drastic Measures.

"The commander-in-chief of the second army today gave orders to fire on deserters and runaways. "Let the country know the truth. Let it act without mercy. Let it find enough courage to strike those who by their cowardice are destroying Russia and the revolution." Referring to the threatened disaster, the telegram says: "Most military units are in a state of complete disorganization. Their spirit for the offensive has utterly disappeared. They no longer listen to orders of their leaders, and they neglect all exhortations of comrades, even replying by their threats and shots. Some elements voluntarily evacuate positions without even waiting for the approach of the enemy."

### Dilatation Rampant.

"Cases are on record in which an order was given to proceed, with all haste, to such and such a spot to assist comrades in distress, but has been discussed for several hours at meetings and reinforcements, consequently have been delayed several hours. "The troops abandon their positions at the first shots of the enemy. For a distance of several hundred yards long files of deserters, armed and unarmed, men in good health and robust, who have lost all shame, and feel they can act altogether with impunity, are proceeding to the rear. Frequently entire units desert in this manner."

### MUCH WORSE THAN AN ACHING MOLAR

Maine Motoring Dentists Have Their Private Opinion of N. B. Roads—Will Travel by Boat Next Time.

Dr. William R. Bibber and Dr. Frank C. Jewett of Eastport, Dr. Charles S. Mrrphy, Dr. G. H. Boone and Dr. F. H. Moore of Calais, are not enthusiastic over New Brunswick's roads this season. In their passage through the province, in a motor car, to attend the Maritime Dental Convention, which opens tomorrow, they had some experiences sufficient to induce a decision to say bad words.

They got by St. John after some difficulty, but between here and Moncton they struck them deep, viz: the ruts, mud and mist. They were five hours going forty-five miles along one stretch, being obliged to walk part of the way. They will return through that section but will come from Nova Scotia by boat.

### MORE GOLD EXPORTS FROM CANADA LIKELY

United States Ships \$6,937,000 to Japan, \$3,429,000 to Spain and \$739,000 to South America.

Special to The Standard. New York, July 23.—Bankers do not look for any great development in the way of activity in foreign exchange this week when the course of the market will probably be determined in a large part by movements of money rates. Any perceptible easing up in monetary conditions would naturally tend to strengthen the market for allied exchanges. Experts declare the future of the exchange in a general way is surrounded with considerable uncertainty and decline to forecast its trend.

Sterling exchange plainly showed the effect of the decided stiffening in money rates and held under 475.50 as compared with 475.45 at the close of the preceding week. It is rumored that additional gold imports from Canada will be in order this week, but no confirmation of this was obtainable from fiscal agents of the British government. Whether it is the intention of the British treasury to send further amounts of the metal via Canada to the United States is an open question. While there has been no gold received from Ottawa for a fortnight or so, further large exports took place last week when \$6,937,000 was shipped to Japan, \$3,429,000 to Spain and \$739,000 to South America.

Russian exchange is in a very unsettled condition. Two recruits yesterday. Two recruits signed on yesterday for Field Ambulance. They were: N. A. Gibson, of St. Vincent's Isle and G. A. Pring, of England.

### TARNOPOL CAPTURED BY HUNS

Important City Held by Russians Since Early Days of War Falls.

### THE RUSSIAN ARMY SERIOUSLY MENACED

Gen. Brusiloff's Forces North and South Threatened by German Army.

### NINETY MEN SECURED DURING LAST WEEK

Recruiting in Province Normal—York County Heads the List with Fifty-Three.

The weekly report shows that ninety men enlisted in the province for the seven days ending Saturday, July 21st. York county with fifty-three heads the list.

The tabulated list follows: York County—25th Battalion . . . . . 44 C. A. M. Co. . . . . 1 Forestry Company . . . . . 2 R. N. C. V. R. . . . . 3 C. A. S. Co. . . . . 3 Kings County—Forestry Company . . . . . 26 Charlotte County—Forestry Company . . . . . 27 St. John County—Forestry Company . . . . . 2 C. A. S. Co. . . . . 1 82nd O. S. Draft . . . . . 1 8th Field Ambulance . . . . . 5 Westmorland County—Home Service . . . . . 2 Carleton County—Forestry Company . . . . . 1 Albert County . . . . . 0 Northumberland County . . . . . 0 Gloucester County . . . . . 0 Victoria County . . . . . 0 Madawaska County . . . . . 0 Queens and Sunbury . . . . . 0 Total for week . . . . . 90 Of the 93 recruits shown for York county for the week, 50 were enlisted in the United States.

F. F. MAY, Captain, Chief Recruiting Officer for N. B.

### GOOD NIGHT FOR DAYLIGHT BILL

That Gentleman Not Over Popular in House of Commons.

Ottawa, July 23.—Daylight saving is not over popular with the members of the Commons. Sir George Foster moved the second reading of the daylight saving bill this afternoon and piloted it into committee but the measure met with so much opposition that its future is in some doubt. Of a dozen members who discussed the matter only two had whole-hearted praise for it.

The chief opposition came from the former members who maintained that they already had all the daylight they needed and that a change in the clock would simply mean that it would be more than ever difficult for them to get into town to do business at the end of the day. After listening to criticism of the measure for half an hour, the minister explained that he "did not wish to force the bill on the house if the house did not care for it." On his motion, finally the chairman of the committee merely reported progress.

### UNION GOVT FAVORED BY MR. SIFTON

Laurier's Former Cabinet Member Deplores Sir Wilfrid's Course.

ASKS NON-PARTISAN ADMINISTRATION

Sir-Clifford Favours Appeal to People on Supporting Our Soldiers.

Ottawa, July 23.—In an open letter addressed to Senator Dostock, Liberal leader in the Senate, Sir Clifford Sifton, former Minister of the Interior in the Laurier cabinet, writes: "The world is in the final stages of a deadly struggle. No such dire and fearful tragedy has ever before occurred in the known history of mankind. The forces of tyranny and reaction throughout the world have rallied for a last desperate struggle. The fate of liberty, human rights and free modern civilization are at stake. The issue is still altogether undecided, and hangs in the balance."

"We have 30,000 men in the fighting line. It is not more than our share. Their numbers are being daily diminished by death and the casualties of war. They are driven to the uttermost of their physical powers by lack of reserve. Our reinforcements are almost exhausted. "I am confident that I voice the sentiments of many thousands of Canadians when I say that at this supreme moment we care nothing for Tories or Laurier, Conservatism or Liberalism. The overwhelming importance of the crisis absolutely obliterates all considerations of persons or parties."

"In common with many others I had hoped that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, if he could not join a union government, would agree to an extension of the life of parliament so as to permit the Bowden government to get on with its war policy. To the profound regret of many thousands of his best friends he has decided upon another course. "Imagine a Laurier government trying to raise troops in the other provinces while Quebec scroungily either to submit to conscription or to recruit."

"The predominant and controlling element behind Sir Wilfrid Laurier will not allow him to prosecute the war. With Sir Wilfrid in power the anti-war party of Quebec will dictate his policy. It is dictating his policy now. anything else this troubled world can be absolutely clear. It is clear today that we can grapple with this situation in one way and in one way only, by the formation of a union war government, administered on non-partisan lines, which will straightway appeal for a mandate to the people of Canada, and can consistently be supported by every element in the population that is loyal to the cause."

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FRENCH ARTILLERY ON THE ROAD NEAR SALONICA

### SALT AND BAKING POWDER COST MORE JUST NOW

Toronto, July 23.—The following comment on the market situation as regards food stuffs appears in Canadian Grocer: Two important lines in which advances have been recorded during the week are salt and baking powder. Certain lines of soaps have also been increased in price to the retail trade. Cornflakes have been advanced from the lower quotations and there are indications that higher prices may come quite generally. Corn is now a scarce article, as millers who have been endeavoring to buy in the United States for the manufacture of cornmeal and other products find there is none for sale at present. They state if there are still supplies in the United States they are being held out of the market. One milling concern is out of the market entirely on yellow cornmeal for the reason that corn has not been available. Prices on corn products, such as corn flour and hominy have been moved to higher levels in conformity with the situation in corn. Rolled oats are in firm market, due to the scarcity of the grain for milling purposes.

### RUSSIAN NEWS NET BLANKET ON WALL ST.

New York, July 23.—The erratic, conflicting currents that have appeared in the stock market in recent weeks were again manifest in today's circumscribed market. Prices receded from last Saturday's slight advances for more or less specific reasons, though speculative issues yielded mainly from sheer inertia, public interest being at lowest ebb. The more favorable bank statement, with its strengthening of reserves, and the ease of the money market, as seen in the renewal of call loans at three per cent, were more than counterbalanced by fresh concern respecting the Russian situation and the time-worn question of war profits and taxes.



# FRENCH REPULSE VICIOUS ATTACKS NEAR GRAMMONE

## German Storm Trenches on Casemat Plateau and Gain But Temporary Advantage—Fighting in Palestine and Africa.

Paris, July 23.—Continuing their violent attacks on the Aisne front, the Germans last night stormed French trenches on the Casemat Plateau. On the Calonne Plateau the French maintained their position. The statement follows:

German attacks, accompanied by violent bombardments continued last night on the plateau in front of Casemat. The Germans pushed two cavalry regiments from Beersheba toward the line El Buga-El-Girja, about nine miles west of Beersheba. Our mounted troops engaged and drove them back to Beersheba, capturing thirteen prisoners.

"On the night of July 20 our troops successfully raided the enemy's trenches southwest of Gaza. They killed one Turkish officer and 101 men and brought back seventeen prisoners, a machine gun, a trench mortar, some rifles and other booty."

In East Africa.

London, July 23.—German troops in German East Africa attempted to make a stand last week against the Allied forces which are gradually closing in on them. An official statement issued here today says heavy fighting took place, in which the Germans suffered large losses.

# TWO ENGINEERS WILL REPORT ON CONDITION OF WINTER PORT SHEDS

## Commissioner Russell Says Improvements Will Be Made to Ensure Safety of Terminal Facilities.

Commissioner J. V. Russell said yesterday that specifications for the new No. 3 shed at Sand Point would be completed in a few days. He will present the specifications to the council for their consideration, and a call for tenders will follow. While the plans call for a shed of the same size of the shed which collapsed, it is the intention of the commissioner to have the foundations much more secure. No. 1 shed will also be replanned, while other sheds needing repairs will receive attention.

Extra precautions have been taken by the commissioner as a result of the collapse of No. 3 shed. Two engineers have been busy for some time in making an examination of the sheds, and

their report will be presented to Commissioner Russell in the course of the next few days. Before the winter season opens all the sheds will be made thoroughly safe and the traffic should be handled without further mishap.

# BIRTHS.

SALWENDERS—On 18th inst., at Goddard Point, Kings County, the wife of Herbert Saunders, a daughter.

# DIED.

WALKER—On July 22nd, Dr. Thomas Dyson Walker.

GALIE—in this city on July 23, Captain George E. Gale, aged forty-four years, leaving his wife, two children, four brothers and two sisters to mourn.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The members of the St. John Medical Society are requested to attend the funeral services of the late Dr. T. D. Walker, Services at St. Paul's church at three o'clock this afternoon.



You BET He Cannot Face Him!

# LAYING ASIDE THE CRUCIFIX FOR BAYONET

## The 2,000 French Priests Who Have Fallen on the Field of Honor and the Great Tradition of Personal Bravery and Sacrifice They Leave.

By Alvan F. Sanborn

Paris, France, July 8.—More than two thousand priests have already fallen on the field of honor, and the end (alas!) is not yet.

France very properly makes no provision for the "conscientious objector."

She obliges no man to embrace the military profession as such; but she dispenses (theoretically at least) no able-bodied man—he be priest, pastor or rabbi, socialist, anarchist or internationalist—from the obligation of defending his country arms in hand.

It has not always been thus. A law of 1872 exempted the clergyman from military service in time of war and time of peace alike.

A law of 1888 assigned the clergyman to the Sanitary Department of the army, in case of war, provided he was possessed of certain specified qualifications.

A law of 1905, popularly known as "La Loi du Cure Sac au Dos," subjected the clergyman to all the military obligations, placing him thus on practically on the same footing as every other citizen, so far as the future was concerned.

Consequently, when the war broke out the younger priests, who by virtue of the law of 1905, had had military training, were mobilized as soldiers, and the older priests as stretcher bearers or nurses.

In February of the present year, during the debate which terminated in the resignation of General Lyautey, Parliament voted to do away with even this slight remnant of special privilege by transferring the older priests (save in cases of unquestioned physical incapacity) to the armed service. But this new law has not gone into full operation as yet.

Valiant Almoners.

A law of 1880 suppressed the post of army chaplain or almoner (aumonier) in time of peace. It left the pious soldier free to avail himself of the religious advantages of the community in which he might be quartered; but it forbade the priest to enter the barracks or the military hospital, and his capacity of spiritual director, save in response to a written request. The war, by practically annihilating the religious opportunities of the war zone, rendered necessary the restoration of the almonership, and almoners, with the rank and the pay of captains, were officially attached to the army.

The post of almoner is no sinecure. The celebrating of the mass before portable altars under heavy bombardments, the conferring of the sacraments to the soldiers in the trenches and even on the battlefields, call for a large measure of physical endurance as well as of courage. Besides, very few, if any, of the almoners restrict their activities to these purely spiritual functions. They distribute iodine, aseptic bandages, candles, tobacco, chocolate and foot grease as well as medals, chaplets, beads and absolutions; write innumerable letters for their charges; and help the medic-major to evacuate the ambulances threatened with bombardment and the branch-trailers to transport the wounded and to dig graves for the dead. On a pinch also, though this is the exception no doubt, they replace the fallen combatants.

Father Pierre Soury-Lavergne, almoner of the Eighty-first Infantry Regiment, was made chevalier of the Legion of Honor in October, 1916.

"Very courageous and remarkably active," read the decree, "this almoner has passed six months in the first line trenches, without taking a single day of rest, contributing by his example as well as by his words, to exalt the morale of the troops. During this period was twice wounded, without consenting to abandon his post, and was three times cited for bravery." A subsequent wound forced the amputation of a leg—operation from which he did not rally. The day after his death his colonel wrote: "Abbe Soury-Lavergne lived and died as a hero. In these long months of war I have come in contact with no finer and more lofty a figure. The Madagascan Mission, to which he belonged and of which he talked to me often, may well be proud of him." Father Soury-Lavergne was the tenth of thirteen children and the sixth of eight sons and had twenty-five near relatives on the firing line.

Abbe Emile Trousselle, almoner of a division at the outset, perceiving that his influence was relatively slight, because he was not in close con-

tact with the common soldiers, was transferred to the 100th regiment of Infantry. He associated intimately with his charges, chatting and laughing with them freely. Little by little, they grew fond of him. The unbelievers said, "I am not of Abbe Trousselle's way of thinking but I must admit that he's a man." He imparted his friends for his solicities for the soldiers. Before leaving for the Somme, where he knew that cigarettes and tobacco would be scarce, he made them send him a carton. At Eplois he distributed whistles among the men. "If you are hit," he explained, "you can call the stretcher-bearers." In the Somme, he carried five or six canteens slung over his shoulders to quench the thirst of the fevered.

Abbe Trousselle's courage under fire," says M. de Lanza, one of his comrades-in-arms, "was extraordinary. Many a time I have heard his men express their admiration. When, after having been hit, he did not get up, Honor was given him, at the request of many of the officers, everybody in the regiment agreed that he had merited it a thousand times over. There was not a word of adverse criticism, and this is extremely rare. Many of the wounded at Verdun owe their lives to him, for he did not get up for his insistence, the branch-trailers would never have ventured where they were. This courage, far from being inoperative, cost him a distinct effort. Before we entered the Somme, he admitted that he had dire apprehensions. "The longer we are in the service," he said, "the more we are conscious of the danger." And yet, in the actual presence of danger he was admirable. Before the attack of the 23rd of September he encouraged us, and he rushed with us into the mine. The commander was seriously wounded. He took him on his shoulders and carried him three miles to the post de secours. There he found two men fairly buried by the explosion of a shell. He disinterred them unaided. And shortly after, at the very threshold of the post, he was killed by a shell splinter while tending a wounded man."

Father Barbet.

The almoner is primarily and officially a spiritual director; it is only incidentally that he performs the duties of stretcher-bearer. The stretcher-bearer, on the other hand, is primarily and officially a stretcher-bearer, who acts only incidentally as spiritual director. The stretcher-bearer is consequently (allowing for exceptions, of course,) in closer contact with the common soldier than the almoner.

Abbe Regnier, the cure of Gourbet, Arles, has described the existence of the typical pre-brancardier:

"One gets quickly used to the 'rain' (grub) and to the camp life. Marches, counter-marches, forced marches, life in the open, fatigue, sleeping on straw or on the sky sheltered solely by the canopy of heaven; all this is familiar to the trooper in campaign, whatever his arm may be. For the moment of the stretcher-bearer, we close forever eyes whose last look is for the mother, the wife or the little cherubs of the remote region known as 'le pays'."

Petrograd, July 21.—The Bourne Gazette, announces that Premier Lvoft has resigned and that Alexander F. Kerensky has been appointed premier but will temporarily retain his portfolio of minister of war and marine.

M. Tseretelli has been appointed to the post of minister of the interior which was held by M. Lvoft, but will retain his portfolio of minister of posts and telegraphs.

M. Nekrasov has been named provisional minister of justice in the place of M. Perelitsch, who resigned Thursday.

# SUSSEX.

Sussex, July 21.—Mrs. Wetmore Merritt, of St. John, is a guest at Spruce Lodge.

Miss Mary Allen, Petticoat, was the guest of Mrs. Gordon Mills a few days this week.

A. B. Massé, of Vancouver, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Massé.

Mrs. Forde, of Moncton, is the guest of Mrs. W. H. McKay.

Miss Olive Littlehale is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Tufts, Great Salmon River.

Charles W. Upham is in Nova Scotia on business trip.

Miss Helen Brannen, of Sussex Corner, is visiting friends in St. John.

Mr. Everett S. Smith spent the week-end at St. John.

Master Edward McInerney is spending his vacation with relatives at Hampton.

Miss Pauline Dickson, of Hammond

# LOCAL EQUESTRIAN DIRECTOR PRESENTS PERFORMING BOATS

## Shamrocks Up in the Air Last Night—Lose to Thistles, 5-3—Milan Did the Heavy Battering.

Jimmie MacIntyre, the local equestrian director, presented his herd of performing goats, to a fair sized crowd on St. Peter's grounds last night. They were assisted in the act, by the Thistles, who carried away the honors of the evening. In one section of the fold, known to the fans as craggy rock, the director stationed one of his herd, Kelly by name, whose aloofness elicited many a laugh from the bleachers, and many a frown from the benches. His big drawing card is the lay way in which he carries himself. Last night he had a fly, which required but a run of fifteen feet, and all this distance was down hill, but the left field performer, hit the ground with nothing but the ball and they were scattered. This allowed one score, and in addition furnished moral support for the Thistles.

Otherwise the game was quite interesting and worth watching. For the Thistles Hansen played good ball, and allowed only one man to walk to first on balls. He allowed but three hits and they were scattered.

The Thistles started away in the first inning with one score. The Shamrocks were unable to puncture the score board, until the third inning, when Knudson crossed the plate. In the same inning, the Thistles managed to score four runs. This was accomplished by Milan's heavy slugging. He not only hit the sphere for a two bagger last night, but added insult to injury, by tapping Elliott for a three-bagger.

The box score follows:—

Thistles.	
Dever, c.	abr h po ae
Mooney, 3b.	3 2 1 5 1 0
Milan, 2nd.	2 1 2 1 0 2
Leahman, ss.	2 0 0 1 2 2
Doyle, lf.	2 1 0 0 1
McAnulty, 1st.	2 1 1 2 0 0
Hagerty, r.f.	2 0 1 0 0 0
Howard, c.f.	2 0 2 2 1 1
Hansen, p.	2 0 0 0 1
Shamrocks.	
Gibbons, 3rd.	abr h po ae
Knudson, 2nd.	3 1 0 3 1 7
P. Howard, r.f.	2 0 1 0 0 0
McMurray, 1st.	2 0 1 0 0 0
Butler, c.f.	2 0 0 0 0 0
Kelly, lf.	2 0 4 1 0 0
C. Elliott, p.	2 0 0 0 0 0
V. Perry, s.s.	2 0 0 1 1
McIntyre, c.	2 1 0 3 0 0
Score by innings:—	
Thistles.	2 0 3 1 2 2 3
Shamrocks.	0 0 2 1



"Light effects are going strong this season."—Fashion Journal.

If you're traveling light this Summer, here are the light suits: Homespuns, light greys, bright checks, or light fancy mixtures. Light weight too—yet not too light for our climate, no extras, excepting extra style. Prices from \$15 to \$32. Ready to finish at short notice.

# Gilmour's, 68 King St.

Open Friday Evenings; Close Saturdays 1 p. m. June, July and August.

# AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago 5, Boston 3.	
Chicago, July 23.	000300010—3 10 0
Boston	0100100x—5 11 1
Batteries—Shore, Bader and Thomas; Williams, Cletotte and Schalk.	
(Other games not scheduled).	

# NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg 1, New York 0.	
New York, July 23.	000000010—1 7 0
Pittsburg	000000000—0 5 1
Batteries—Cooper and W. Wagner; Schupp and Gibson.	
Boston 3, Chicago 2.	
Boston, July 23.	00000010000—2 8 1
Chicago	00110000000—3 9 1
Batteries—Douglas, Carter and Wilson, Dillhoefer; Rudolph, Neht and Tressinger.	
Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 2.	
Brooklyn, July 23.	00202100—5 11 1
Cincinnati	000200000—2 6 1
Batteries—Toney and Wingo; Smith and Miller.	
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 3.	
Philadelphia, July 23—Philadelphia	lost second place in the pennant race
when St. Louis won today's game 5 to 3.	
The score:	
St. Louis	000001140—5 12 1
Philadelphia	100001100—3 7 1
Batteries—Goodwin, Ames and Snyder, Gonzales; Mayer, Lavender and Killifer.	

# DR. MICHAEL CLARK LIBERAL MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT DELIVERS REMARKABLE SPEECH

## Complete Answer to Specious and His Anti-Conscription Text of An Oration Which Finest Ever Delivered in the Chamber.

Dr. Michael Clark, Liberal member for Red Deer, Alberta, who followed Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the debate on Premier Borden's motion to extend the life of the present parliament and thus avoid the strife of a general election during the period of the war, delivered one of the most impressive speeches ever heard in the Canadian parliament. The Standard this morning publishes the full text of that speech as printed in Hansard for July 17th.

I rise to put myself on record in opposition to a considerable portion of the views which have been advanced by my Right Hon. friend (Sir Wilfrid Laurier). I do so, Sir, as I think everyone in the House will admit, with perhaps the clearest record for consistency upon this question.

My Right Hon. friend has referred to the fact that there was a great deal of evidence at certain times during the war, that there was a disposition, on the part at least of some of the hon. gentlemen who sit opposite to have an election. It would be pertinent for me to ask my right hon. friend, did he approve of the election on the other side of the House? I do not think he did. There was a time when every one in this House was in agreement with me on this question, and at that time my right hon. friend disapproved of the election tendency of certain hon. gentlemen opposite. He now fixes his approval by imitating their course of action.

Praise For Premier.

Personally, I have no brief to defend those who wish for an election during war time. They sit upon that, or upon this side of the House. I am certain that the course of this debate will be viewed with very considerable surprise by the people of this country. Those of our people who are gifted with any fair amount of imagination and of memory cannot fail to contrast the proceedings in this House a year ago with the proceedings which have taken place today. Up to a certain point I am going to say that the proceedings today were on an exact replica of what happened a year ago.

I do not think that the Prime Minister of this country has ever delivered a speech with which he should have more reason to be satisfied than the speech with which he presented this resolution to the House. It was a consistent speech. It was cogent in its argument and when the events of today are read and weighed by the people of this country, I believe the opinion of the people will be recorded in favor of that potent and consistent speech.

I do not want to amplify, I am sure I could not improve, most of the arguments in the speech of the Prime Minister. I will, however, take the liberty of referring to a few of them and in doing so try to meet some of the points that have been raised by my right hon. friend (Sir Wilfrid Laurier), that I personally have not the necessary acrobatic



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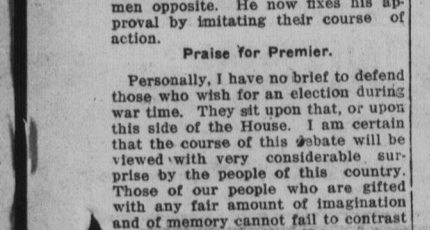
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Women's Dongola Bluc. Boots, . . . . .	\$1.38
Women's Kid Boots, laced and button, wonderful bargains, . . .	\$1.88
BIG JOB LOTS of Pumps and Oxfords, excellent value, . . . . .	\$1.98
Gun Metal and Patent Pumps, \$1.48; Canvas Oxfords, . . . . .	\$1.28
Tan Oxfords, \$1.28; Canvas Colonial Pumps, . . . . .	\$1.18
Tan Pumps, \$1.00; Kid Oxfords, \$1.28; Pat. Oxfords, . . . . .	\$1.98
Child's Tan Sandals, 58c.; Infants' Tan Sandals, . . . . .	48c.
Boys' Canvas Boots, . . . . .	98c.
Men's Kid Shoes, \$1.98; Men's Tan Calf Shoes, . . . . .	\$1.98
Men's Pegged and Brass Nailed Working Boots, . . . . .	\$2.48

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# DR. MICHAEL CLARK MAKES SPRITED APPEAL TO CANADIANS TO AVOID WAR-TIME ELECTION

## LIBERAL MEMBER FOR RED DEER DELIVERS REMARKABLE ADDRESS IN SUPPORT OF PARLIAMENT'S EXTENSION

### Complete Answer to Specious Claims of Laurier and His Anti-Conscriptionist Followers—Full Text of An Oration Which Will Rank with the Finest Ever Delivered in the Canadian Parliament.

Dr. Michael Clark, Liberal member for Red Deer, Alberta, who followed Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the debate on the extension of the present parliament and thus avoided the strife of a general election during the period of the war, delivered one of the most impressive speeches ever heard in the Canadian parliament. The standard this morning publishes the full text of that speech as printed in Hansard for July 17th. It is as follows:

I rise to put myself on record in opposition to a considerable portion of the views which have been advanced by my right hon. friend (Sir Wilfrid Laurier). I do so, sir, as I think everyone in the House will admit, with perhaps the clearest record for consistency upon this question.

My right hon. friend has referred to the fact that there was a great deal of evidence at certain times during the war, that there was a disposition, on the part at least of some of the hon. gentlemen who sit opposite to have an election. It would be pertinent for me to ask my right hon. friend, did he approve of that disposition when it was in agreement with me, on this question, and at that time my right hon. friend disapproved of the election tendency of certain hon. gentlemen opposite. He now fixes his approval by imitating their course of action.

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I do not think that the Prime Minister of this country has ever delivered a speech with which he should have more reason to be satisfied than the speech with which he presented this resolution to the House. It was a consistent speech, it was cogent in its argument, it was manifestly sincere, and when the events of today are read and weighed by the people of this country, I believe the opinion of the people will be recorded in favor of that potent and consistent speech.

I do not want to amplify, I am sure I could not improve, most of the arguments in the speech of the Prime Minister. I will, however, take the liberty of referring to a few of them and in doing so try to meet some of the points that have been raised by my right hon. friend (Sir Wilfrid Laurier). There was much that he said to which I can take no exception. The position of this question is not quite the same as it was last year. We cannot go on extending the term of Parliament indefinitely.

But, if, so far as the battle-front is concerned, there is any difference between the position of last year and that of this year, it is that the position of Canada's troops on the battle-front today is vastly more precarious than it was last year. This being the case on the battle-front, I am bound to say to my right hon. friend (Sir Wilfrid Laurier), that I personally have not the necessary acrobatic

qualities to take a position diametrically opposed to that which I took last year.

The Constitutional Phase.

My right hon. friend, in the course of his remarks, said that he did not attach undue importance to the constitutional question. In his impassioned and eloquent peroration, he made the constitution everything. He stood upon the constitution of this country and upon it alone. That is an inconsistency which I leave to him, but I take the liberty to refer, nevertheless, to the constitutional question.

Does my right hon. friend, or does any hon. member on this side of the House, contend for a moment that he has no regard for constitutional parliamentary procedure in Great Britain? When was there where did the world learn constitutional and parliamentary procedure? I have heard my right hon. friend discourse, in terms of the most eloquent, on the Mother of Parliaments, which we all imitate. What are the facts about the Mother of Parliaments?

The people of Great Britain do not forget the constitution that they have. They have Zeppelin raids over the city of London. They have bombs dropped amongst the children in the schools there. They know what the war means, and they are appraised, as my right hon. friend was for two years appraised, of the war's seriousness. The parliament sitting in Westminster today has been seven and one-half years in office, and next November, when its present term expires, it will have been eight years in office. That is my answer upon the constitutional question.

They know something of constitutional and parliamentary procedure in Great Britain, and that is what they have done.

I want to pass on to endorse a few more of the positions of my right hon. friend, the Prime Minister. He said, very correctly, that the inevitable result of a general election tonight would be a division of the country. We have that now, I admit, and the fault for it does not lie in Albert, but I am prepared to contend that we would have not only a divided country but a paralysed country as the result of a general election.

Mr. Pugsley Attended To.

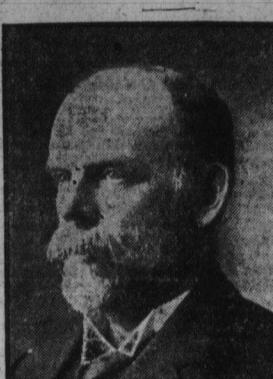
My hon. friend from St. John (Mr. Pugsley), says that he has divided now and that an election would be a Sunday school picnic compared with the division we have. He says that the business of getting re-elected has been taken out of the hands of the government; that it has been taken out of the hands of the people. Is that the only war work that is going on in this country? What about the Pacific Fund, a fund in support of which Liberals and Tories throughout the country, forgetting their party differences and centering their activities only upon the great issue that is before the world today, are organizing and centering their activities? We have not only a divided country but a paralysed country as the result of a general election.

Has my hon. friend from St. John not heard of Red Cross work? Has he not heard of Belgian Relief?

I contend that the inevitable result of a general election during the war will be to paralyze the efforts of our people along all those lines, yes, and to paralyze them in a way which will make it almost impossible to resume them.

I go further than that. What is the issue in an election? What is the dividing issue upon which we are to fight? On the great and overwhelming question of the day there is only one issue. It is "Win the War." Everyone on that (the Government) side says that not everyone on this (the opposition) side says so. But my right hon. friend (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) says so. He has said so in so many words in the speech which he has delivered to the House tonight. They have said so on the main questions, the only questions which are engaging the attention, not only of this country but of the civilized world today.

"Flee, who will be the issue? What is the alternative policy to



DR. MICHAEL CLARK.

winning the war? There is only one possible answer, it is "Winning the elections." If we analyze these things down to the bottom, we are compelled, with all charity, to conclude that this election is being forced at this time by a refusal of extension, with a view, not to helping the war; not to saving the Empire, but to exchanging the people who are in office for those who are opposed to them, for the purpose of securing the sweets of office. In other words, those who are notoriously doing least to win this war are forcing this country into the turmoil of a general election, when the world and all that is best in it is being animated by the spirit of service, of sacrifice, and of unselfishness, and these people are doing so for the most selfish of all reasons—the satisfaction of petty, personal ambitions, when the safety of the world and of civilization is at stake.

I, sir, should hesitate to stand as one of a group of the only utterly selfish men to be found in the British Empire, or in the civilized world at the present time.

A Contrast of Personalities.

If there is no issue of policy in an election, upon what does an election necessarily turn? We have not been left in any doubt in this House tonight as to that point. The election necessarily turns upon personalities. It must be so. If there is no difference of principle—and there is not, between my two right hon. friends, for they are both in the line of leads the opposition, in the war—the election inevitably degenerates into a strife of personalities. We have had ample evidence of that tonight. The die is cast on the principle laid down by my right



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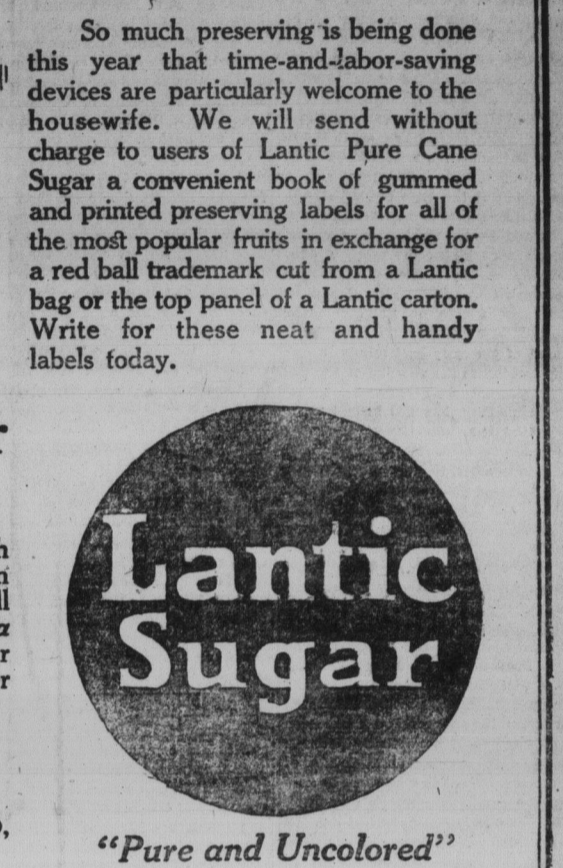
Do this for the sake of its purity, its high food value and for its "FINE" Granulation which dissolves instantly and gives you full sweetening power. Don't take chances on a preserving sugar. You need pure cane sugar that you can depend upon. Ask your grocer for Lantic in the original packages.

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Light effects are going strong this season.—Fashion Journal.

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Light weight too—yet not too light for our climate, no extras, excepting extra style. Prices from \$15 to \$32. Ready to finish at short notice.

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AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, Boston 3.	
Chicago, July 23.	
Chicago, 000000010—3 10 0	
Boston, 01000100—5 11 1	
Batteries—Shore, Bader and Thomas; Williams, Cloutie and Schalk.	
(Other games not scheduled).	

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg 1, New York 0.	
New York, July 23.	
Pittsburg, 000000010—1 7 0	
New York, 000000000—0 5 1	
Batteries—Cooper and W. Wagner; Schupp and Gibson.	
Boston 3, Chicago 2.	
Boston, July 23.	
Chicago, 000000100000—2 8 1	
Boston, 001100000000—2 9 1	
Batteries—Douglas, Carter and Wilson; Dillhoefer, Rudolph, Neft and Tregrosser.	
Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 2.	
Brooklyn, July 23.	
Cincinnati, 003020100—5 11 1	
Brooklyn, 002000000—6 6 1	
Batteries—Toney and Wingo; Smith and Miller.	
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 3.	
Philadelphia, July 23—Philadelphia	
lost second place in the pennant race when St. Louis won today's game 5 to 2.	
The score:	
St. Louis, 000000140—5 12 1	
Philadelphia, 10001100—3 7 1	
Batteries—Goodwin, Anton and Snyder; Gonzales; Mayer, Lavender and Killiter.	

Score by innings:—

Thistles, .....	10 40
Shamrocks, .....	0 2 1

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Button Boots, .....	\$2.28
Bluc. Boots, .....	\$1.38
s, laced and button, wonderful bargains, ..	\$1.88
Pumps and Oxfords, excellent value, ..	\$1.98
ent Pumps, \$1.48; Canvas Oxfords, ..	\$1.28
8; Canvas Colonial Pumps, ..	\$1.18
Kid Oxfords, \$1.28; Pat. Oxfords, ..	\$1.98
s, 58c.; Infants' Tan Sandals, ..	48c.
s, ..	98c.
1.98; Men's Tan Calf Shoes, ..	\$1.98
Brass Nailed Working Boots, ..	\$2.48

Prices Shot to Pieces

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IT'S OUR SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE

You don't need any explanation—you know what to expect. You know that you can buy a pair of the Best Shoes made for less than they are worth. These days, when shoe prices are soaring, it will be a splendid investment to buy several pairs.

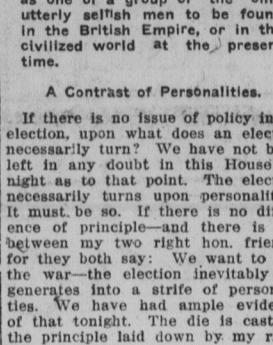
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FOR MEN		FOR WOMEN	
Men's Tan Calf Blucher Boots; sizes, 8, 8 1/2, 9, 9 1/2, 10; regular \$6.00	\$4.35	Ladies' White Canvas Pumps (Broken sizes); .....	98c.
Men's Tan Lace Boots, Reede Toon, Goodyear Welt, \$4.85	\$3.85	Ladies' White Canvas Colonials; regular \$1.85, Now \$1.48	
Men's Tan Calf Button Boots, "Regal" or "Monarch"; regular \$6.00	\$4.35	Regular \$1.48	Now \$1.15
Men's Gun Metal Blucher Boots, Goodyear Welt, with built-in arch	\$2.98	Ladies' White Nubuck Sport Oxfords, Patent trimming; \$4.00 value	\$2.43
Men's Black Blucher Boots; regular \$3.00	\$2.43	Ladies' White Kid Lace Boots, High Cut, White Cloth Top	\$3.85
Men's Tan Lace Boots, Neolin Sole, Goodyear Welt, \$4.85	\$4.85	White High Cut Lace Boots, Medium Heel, Vaughan's Ivory Sole; \$5.00 value	\$3.35
Men's Tan Lace Oxfords, Rubber Sole, Goodyear Welt, \$4.35	\$4.35	Ladies' White Nubuck Lace High Cut Boots; regular \$7.50	\$5.35
Men's Patent Lace Oxfords; Turn Sole; \$2.50 value	\$1.48	Ladies' White Canvas High Cut Boots, white sole and heel	\$2.85
Clean-up Sale	\$2.85	Ladies' White Kid High Cut Button Boots; regular \$6.50	\$3.85
Men's Patent Blucher Boots; regular \$5.00, Broken sizes	\$2.43	Ladies' White Lace Boots, low heel; sizes 4, 4 1/2, 5, 5 1/2, 6, 7	\$1.18
Men's Tan Oxfords (Broken sizes); \$5.00 value	\$2.43	Ladies' White Canvas Button Boots, low heel	\$1.48
Clean-up Sale	\$2.43	Ladies' White Nubuck Button Boots, Goodyear Welt, \$4.50 value	\$1.98
Men's Tan or Black Lace Oxfords, receding toe, flat heel; regular \$6.00	\$3.85	Ladies' Grey Kid High Cut Lace Boots	\$2.85
Men's Tan Grain Blucher Lace Boots; regular \$2.00	\$2.43	Ladies' Havana Brown Button Boots; \$6.50 value	\$2.85
Men's "Regal" Tan Oxfords; sizes 5, 5 1/2, 6, 6 1/2, 6 3/4, 6 5/8	\$3.85	Ladies' Grey and Champagne Kid Colonial	\$2.43
Men's "Regal" Black Oxfords	\$3.85	Ladies' Patent Pumps; \$5.00, \$4.00 and \$4.00 values	\$2.85
Men's Tan Military Boots; \$6.50 value	\$4.35	Ladies' Gun Metal Pumps, low heel, white ivory sole; \$5.00 value	\$3.35
Men's and Boy's Black Canvas Oxfords	58c.		
Men's White Yachting Boots	\$1.18		
Men's White Yachting Oxfords	98c.		
Men's White Yachting Boots	98c.		
Boys' Blucher Lace Boots, Copper Toe; sizes 11, 12, 13, 1, 2	\$1.58		

FOR THE CHILDREN

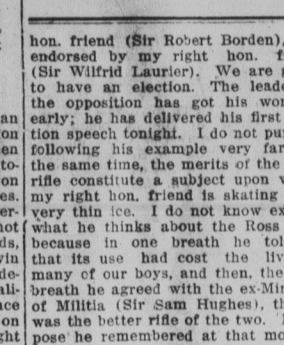
Misses' Patent Button Boots, Cloth Top; value \$2.50	\$1.98
Misses' Gun Metal Button Boots, Cloth Top	\$1.98
Misses' White Canvas Button Boots; regular \$1.48	98c.
Girls' Patent Leather Pumps; regular \$1.85	Now \$1.48
Child's Lace Boots, Black or Tan; sizes 6 and 7	
Clean-up Sale	48c.
Child's Gun Metal Button Boots; regular \$1.85	\$1.48
Child's Patent Button Boots; sizes 3 to 7 1/2	98c.
Children's White Canvas Button Boots; sizes 5 to 7 1/2; 7 3/8, Sizes 8 to 10 1/2	98c.



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FOR THE CHILDREN

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FOR WOMEN

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SPIRITED APPEAL

"We are fighting for a worthy purpose, and we shall not lay down our arms until that purpose has been fully achieved."—H. M. The King.
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE EMPIRE—Every fighting unit we can send to the front means one step nearer peace.

MICHAEL CLARK'S APPEAL.

During the present session of Parliament Dr. Michael Clark, Liberal member for Red Deer, Alberta, has made two notable addresses. The occasion of the first was the debate on the second reading of the conscription bill, the second, which we publish in full this morning, was delivered in reply to Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the debate following the introduction of the Prime Minister's resolution for an extension of the term of Parliament.

Dr. Clark wants no war-time election and he is right. No Canadian desirous of seeing the military effort of this country sustained without interruption is willing to divide the Canadian people on political issues at a time when they should be a union of the very best minds in Canada looking to the winning of the war.

But the election, into which we are to be plunged, has not been brought about by the "war party." If such a term can be used. The men who have done the most to help win the war are most anxious to avoid partisan strife. As the member for Red Deer truly says it is those who have "notoriously" done the least in the direction of war winning who are most determined in their efforts to promote internal division and strife.

St. John people have an example at hand of the truth of that statement. Mr. Pugsley opposed conscription, tried to defeat the measure by an eleventh hour technicality, and voted for a war time election. He has been one of the most persistently partisan agitators in the Canadian House of Commons. What has he done to help win the war? How many recruiting meetings has he addressed in this or any other constituency? Yet Mr. Pugsley in Parliament has had as much to say concerning the Government's management of war problems as if he had really assisted in their solution.

It is men of the Pugsley stripe to whom Dr. Clark refers in his plain, outspoken denunciation of the parliamentarianism which would force an election on the Canadian people in war time.

His speech is convincing because it is the utterance of a man who, at the outbreak of war, buried his politics and ranged himself behind the government in support of its war measures. He has never ceased to urge that the duty of this country at this time is to stand solidly behind the Premier in all matters pertaining to the prosecution of the Empire struggle or the welfare of the boys at the front.

And a speech of that sort should wield a mighty influence in the country as the opinion of a sane, big-minded, patriotic Canadian to whom political allegiance is a secondary consideration when weighed against the nation's welfare. The nation's welfare demands that there shall be no division of the people on political lines but a united, concerted movement to discharge our share of the war with no regard to anything save that one great question.

The Standard commends every word of Dr. Clark's patriotic address to the careful attention of its readers.

THE REAL ISSUE.

The Winnipeg Free Press, the chief Liberal newspaper west of the Great Lakes, says the real issue before the people of Canada and the issue upon which a war-time election will be decided is simply this: "ARE WE GOING TO STAY IN THE WAR, OR ARE WE GOING TO SNEAK OUT OF IT?"

That an issue of this sort should be presented to Canadians is an insult to every loyal citizen. It is as if he were asked whether his sympathies were with Britain or Germany. Yet the Winnipeg newspaper speaks the hard, cold truth when it says "upon the result of the election, which now seems certain, will depend whether we are to continue fighting, or whether we shall quit."

If Canada returns Laurier and his anti-conscriptionists the interpretation of the verdict will be that we are tired of fighting and intend to quit, leaving the men we have sent to the battle-front to get along as best they can without our assistance. Quebec, at least, will place that interpretation on the result. And Quebec will have the right to speak for practically it is Quebec which is forcing a war-time election upon this country.

It is all very well for anti-conscriptionist newspapers which support Laurier and Pugsley to tell us that we must not criticize Quebec. That we must understand the viewpoint of that province. Well, after Quebec's viewpoint is understood—what then? Gen-

lemen who urge an understanding of Quebec's viewpoint should know that viewpoint is pretty well understood in Canada now, at least insofar as it has been illustrated by the utterances of Quebec politicians—and that viewpoint takes the form of the conviction that conscription is undesirable and impossible and that because Quebec does not want it the rest of the country shall not have it.

Quebec's viewpoint is the one thing that may make it necessary for the people of Canada to express their opinions. Quebec's viewpoint urges an answer to the question "ARE WE GOING TO STAY IN THIS WAR, OR ARE WE GOING TO SNEAK OUT OF IT?" That answer may be recorded at the polls for, no matter how the anti-conscriptionists may seek to becloud it, that is the real issue to be decided in any election that may be held and which, if held, will be forced upon the country by the men who have done least to help win this war. They have forced the issue and all loyal Canadians must see to it that the answer as given shall be such as to leave no room for doubt as to the mind of the temper of this country. Quebec must be taught that her viewpoint, as presented by her own spokesmen, is so well understood in Canada that Canadians do not favor it. It is the viewpoint of the Empire rather than the viewpoint of Quebec that Canadians of today desire most to uphold.

The claim that the voluntary system of enlistment should have one more trial before compulsion is introduced in Canada might have more to commend it if it was advocated by representatives of the constituencies which have shown the best results in voluntary recruiting. For the most part, members of Parliament who favor compulsion reflect the sentiment of the parts of Canada which have already sent the greatest proportion of men to the Empire's battle lines.

The death of Dr. T. Dyson Walker is a distinct loss to the medical profession and to the city of St. John. As a physician Dr. Walker took high rank, while as a citizen he was ever keenly sympathetic toward all movements having for their aim the betterment of social conditions. He was a worthy member of a family which has long been prominent in the life of this community.

If names count for anything the King of Siam, the most recent monarch to enter the lists against Germany, should prove some warrior for His Highness rejoices in the following handles and patronyms: Somdet Phra Paramend Maha Vajiravudh Mongkut Klao. That surely is a title to strike terror to the heart of any Hun.

The Government's decision to appoint a commission to probe conditions in the cold storage industry in Canada does not seem to agree with the claims of opposition newspapers that the Dominion administration is hand in glove with those who seek to make undue profit out of the increased demand for foods.

Siam has declared war against Germany, being the twentieth nation to enter the lists against Prussian autocracy. Siam may not be powerful from a military or naval standpoint but at any rate she has lost no time in striking an effective blow and has seized a number of German steamers which were in her ports.

Is it to be victory under Borden or shame under Laurier?

FISHERMEN HAVING PHENOMENAL LUCK

The west side fishermen are making large catches during the past few days principally of sardine herring. Messrs. Hilton and Harry Belyea, in their weir on Saturday, captured 24 hogheads of the fish, which brought them \$24 per hoghead. Yesterday the Belyea brothers caught forty hogheads which brought \$40 per hoghead, bringing them a total of \$2,416 for two days fishing.

Quite a large fleet of carriers from down the bay ports are at west side accepting the fish and carrying the cargoes down to Eastport and Lubec factories.

The fishermen also report that a season for gaspereaux has been a good one, while bay fishermen state that recently there has been a good large run of salmon.

Down the bay it is reported that the herring fishery is small owing to the presence of schools of pollock and other large fish. The fishermen, however, are making a harvest catching these fish and are drying them for the winter.

Little Benny's Note Book.

The Discovery of the North Pole. A Play.
Scene, the north pole.
First Eskimo. It looks like snow, don't it?
2nd Eskimo. It is snow.
First Eskimo. If you was only half as funny as you thawt you was, you'd be pretty funny.
3rd Eskimo. Look at that big wale chasing its tail.
4th Eskimo. Wat does it think it is a kittin?
First Eskimo. I think its a little colder today that wat it was yesterday.
2nd Eskimo. Well, its had a hole day to do it.
First Eskimo. Wy dont you go on the stage, if you think you're darn funny?
3rd Eskimo. Ill slide down a ice berg with anybody.
4th Eskimo. Wats the use?
3rd Eskimo. G, look at that funny looking man getting off of that funny looking boat!
Peery. Ah hab, I have discovered the north pole.
2nd Eskimo. G, wizz, and heer we bin setting on it all morning and never knew it!
Peery. Education is a grate thing.
The end.

finally we come to the main subject before the House.

I did think when I rose, that I would make an appeal to the right hon. gentlemen who lead the respective sides in this House. I cannot help contrasting what happened last year with what has happened this year. No one can turn his back upon his previous opinions with more delightful grace than my right hon. friend the leader of the Opposition (Sir Wilfrid Laurier). Long practice brings one to perfection along certain lines. However, I am bound to say that if the people of this country will read the speeches of last year and will read the speeches tonight they will come to the conclusion that the Prime Minister's position is the same, that the needs are the same, but the change is in my right hon. friend the leader of the Opposition. What that change is, I have already characterized, and I do not think the people of this country will be in any doubt about it.

An Appeal For Union.

I wish that, even now, the two right hon. gentlemen who lead the respective parties in this House would consider a moderate proposition. I have stated, taking my illustration from what was said by my right hon. friend who preceded me (Sir Wilfrid Laurier), that an election on the grounds of issue as to policy, because both sides pretend to have the same policy, it cannot be fought upon a difference of issue as to policy, because both sides pretend to have the same policy. It would be a splendid thing for this country, if, even now, moderate counsels should prevail, and a course of procedure that would redound to the lasting honor of Canada.

What should the next election be fought upon? When the war is nearing an end, of which there is no sign at the present moment, the question of the reconstruction of Canada will come up for consideration, because it must be remembered that the party returned to power in an election now will be in power for four or five years and will have the direction of the destinies of this country along certain lines of policy. When the war is nearing a conclusion, and when the passions raised by it are being hushed by the process of time, the issues of reconstruction should be raised.

L. L. Sharpe & Son

JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS, 21 King street, St. John, N. B.

Douglas Fir Flooring

For rooms where the wear and tear is not great Fir Flooring makes a good looking floor. It is a nice color, free from knots and comes in good lengths.

The Christie Woodworking Co., Ltd. 65 Erin St.

McROBBIE

Foot Fitters, 50 King St.

Fleming Press 3 Water Street

Business Envelopes with Printed or Engraved Corner. See Our Fine Samples.

Summer Vacation

but will not get a chance to do so as some of our students would be inconvenienced thereby. We can stand it, however, as St. John's Summer weather is ideal for study. One of the principals and other experienced teachers always in attendance.

S. Kerr, Principal

W. H. THORNE & CO.

General Distributors.

Replace Utensils That Wear Out With

"WEAR-EVER" ALUMINUM WARE

The Ware That Lasts a Generation
We have a full line of this durable ware from kettles to measuring cups.

T. McAVITY & SONS, LTD.

Best Possible Values
I am absolutely assured in our every offering whatever the price we personally guarantee your purchase to be as represented at the time of sale.
Ask to see our Diamond and other Gem Set Rings, or our Platinum Jewelry.
FERGUSON & PAGE
Diamond Importers and Jewelers
41 KING STREET

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GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTORY SERVICE
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Phone Main 818 St. John, N. B.

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Let us finish your week-end pictures, and give you the best results you ever had.

THE KODAK STORE
J. M. Roche & Co., Limited
94-96 King St.

LEATHER BELTING

GENUINE ENGLISH OAK TANNED IN STOCK
FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT
Single and Double-All Sizes
Lace Leather, Patent Belt Fasteners, Cotton Waste. MARKET CONDITIONS SUGGEST TO BUY NOW.
D. K. McLAREN, LIMITED, - - Manufacturers
Phone-1121, 80 Germain Street, P. O. Box 708.

Canada Brushes Win

Most Modern Equipment, Skilled Workmanship and Best Selected Materials Enable Us to Produce Superior Grade Brushes, which, we feel, will meet your entire satisfaction.
Our Solid Backed Household and Dandy Brushes are daily winning preference, and we would especially draw attention to our STRAIGHT COMPRESSED VARNISH BRUSH so made that it absolutely will not flare.
CANADA BRUSH CO. - - ST. JOHN

PRINTING

We have facilities equal to any printing office in Eastern Canada for the production of high-grade work.
Job Printing of all kinds promptly attended to.
Phone Today Main 1910
STANDARD JOB PRINTING CO.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

PICTURES AND ST

We are showing an unusually large stock of pictures in a wide variety with electric lights, some with globe. Our stock of pictures is always up to date, and we can show something in any house.
These articles make splendid gifts.
A. Ernest
THE HOUSE FURN

SUITS

For the Man Who Wants to Keep Cool
Won't You Let Us Help You?
Superfine SUMMER CLOTHES
Men's Suits, Ready to Wear \$10.00 to \$25.00
H. N. DeMILLE,

"La Corona"

Guy Street, Montreal
Convenient to All Parts of the City
"Amusement, Residential and Shopping"
EUROPEAN PLAZA
Rates:—\$1.50 a Day
Special Engagement of the Famous "Band" of New York, in the Open-Air.
L. S. MULDOON (formal)

"HYDR" WATER
Give the advantage of a supply of pure water for bath, wash, etc.
Send for Catalogue.
P. CAMERON

Strawberries

We have lots of Strawberries on hand this week. Also, Cornflakes
10 CENTS A PACKAGE.

VANWART BROS.

Corner Charlotte and Duke Streets. Tel. M. 108.
Oysters and Clams
Usual variety of fresh, smoked and salt fish
Smith's Fish Market
25 Sydney St. Phone 1704

OBITUARY

Captain George Gale. The death of Captain George Gale, aged 44 years, occurred yesterday morning at his home, 194 Metcalf St., after an illness which had continued for more than a year. He was a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gale of Cumberland Bay and is survived by his wife, one son, Russell, and one daughter, Georgie. For the last 15 years he has made his home in St. John, sailing from this port as master of coasting schooners. The funeral service will be held at his late residence this evening and the body will be taken tomorrow to Cumberland Bay for interment there.
Alfred Isaacs.

The death of Alfred Isaacs occurred yesterday morning at his home, 22 Sydney street, after an illness of only a week. His illness had been serious, but his death came as a great shock to his family and friends. Mr. Isaacs, who was born fifty-seven years ago in Brooklyn, had been travelling for A. and I. Isaacs. He was a son of the late



Replace Utensils That Wear Out With

**"WEAR-EVER" ALUMINUM WARE**

The Ware That Lasts a Generation  
We have a full line of this durable ware from kettles to measuring cups.  
Buy Utensils That "Wear-Ever"

**T. MANNING & SONS, LTD.**

**Best Possible Values**

Is absolutely assured in our every offering. Whatever the price we personally guarantee your purchase to be as represented at the time of sale.  
Ask to see our Diamond and other Gem Set Rings, or our Platinum Jewelry.  
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FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT  
Single and Double—All Sizes  
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**Canada Brushes Win**

Most Modern Equipment, Skilled Workmanship and Best Selected Materials Enable Us to Produce Superior Grade Brushes, which, we feel, will meet your entire satisfaction.  
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We have facilities equal to any printing office in Eastern Canada for the production of high-grade work.  
Job Printing of all kinds promptly attended to.  
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**STANDARD JOB PRINTING CO.**  
ST. JOHN, N. S.

**PICTURES AND STATUARY**

We are showing an unusually nice assortment of statuettes in quite a wide variety of subjects, some with electric lights, some with globes for gold fish.  
Our stock of pictures is always thoroughly up-to-date, and we can show something suitable for any room in any house.  
These articles make splendid wedding gifts.

**A. Ernest Everett**  
THE HOUSE FURNISHER

**SUITS**

For the Man Who Wants to Keep Cool

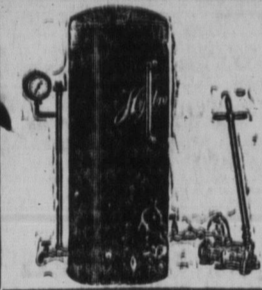


Won't You Let Us Help You Into These Superfine SUMMER CLOTHES?  
Men's Suits, Ready to Put On,  
\$10.00 to \$25.00

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OPERA HOUSE BLOCK

**"La Corona Hotel"**

Guy Street, Montreal  
Convenient to All Points:  
"Amusement, Residential and Shopping Districts."  
EUROPEAN PLAN  
Rates—\$1.50 a Day Upwards  
Special Engagement of the Famous "Manhattan Jazz Band" of New York, in the Open-Air Dining Gardens  
**L. S. MULDOON, Manager**  
(formerly of the Windsor Hotel.)



**"HYDRO" PNEUMATIC WATER SYSTEMS**  
Give the country resident all the advantages of a city water supply. Consider the conveniences of water under pressure for bath, kitchen and laundry.  
Send for circular and prices.  
**P. CAMPBELL & CO.,**  
75 Prince William Street.

**Strawberries**

We have lots of Strawberries on hand this week. Also,  
**Cornflakes**  
10 CENTS A PACKAGE.

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Corner Charlotte and Duke Streets. Tel. M. 108.

**Oysters and Clams**

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**Baked Novelties for Summer Luncheons**

**Robinson's Delicious SLICE CAKES**  
Ask the Grocer

**IN STOCK 20 Tons Linseed Oil Cake Meal**

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Peters' Wharf, St. John.

**Elias Isaacs** is survived by his wife, two sons, Lyle and Mortimer, of New York; one daughter, Miss Irene, at home; two brothers, Joseph of New York, and Israel of St. John, and two sisters, Mrs. L. Marks and Mrs. Silverstein of Brooklyn.



**MEN DRAFTED FROM CANADA DRAWN BY U. S.**

Uncle Sam Drafts St. John Man, Eleven Other New Brunswickers and One from P. E. I., and N. S.

A number of New Brunswick men and Nova Scotians have been drafted by the United States army officials to serve in the forests of the United States. The fact that their names have been drawn by number does not necessarily mean that they will go to the front, as they have yet to pass the physical examination. A sufficient number in the United States have been drafted to ensure the complement called for.  
The following are among those who have been drafted in the Bangor and Arnscoth County districts of Maine: Fred Albert Haslett, Fredericton; Chester Thomas, Bloomfield, N. B.; George Frank Boutin, Fredericton; Albert V. Blake, Chatham, N. B.; Wm. Deault, Edmundston, N. B.; Charles Wesley Tucker, Lower Haysville, N. B.; Mitchell G. Bird, St. Marys, York Co., N. B.; John McManis, Middle Hackville, N. B.; Henry Cook, St. John, N. B.; Russell E. Hamilton, Raynham, N. B.; George Bulmer, Waterville, N. B.; George F. Adams, Larrivick, N. B.; Guy B. Smith, Upper Wicklow, N. B.; Bartlett McGarvey, New Brunswick; Alfred Pine, P. E. Island; Leon P. Rosebush, Nova Scotia.  
These men are all living and employed in Maine and it may be that some of them will be transferred to Canadian battalions.  
It is understood that a large number of former residents of the Maritime Provinces have been drafted in Boston and other points in Massachusetts by Uncle Sam. Those that are British subjects can, of course, serve in the Canadian forces if they are accepted.

**MATTER OF HARBOR BRIDGE DISCUSSED BY COMMISSIONERS**

Balance of Ferry Deficit is Voted at Council Meeting—Plans for Observance of War Anniversary.

At yesterday morning's session of the City Council a vote of \$18,509 was passed to cover the balance of the deficit on the operation of the ferry for the current year. This amount is in addition to the \$10,000 voted earlier in the year. Some discussion ensued when the matter was before the meeting. Commissioner Russell pointed out that the ferry was being operated as economically as possible, but the increased cost of fuel and other materials made it impossible to run the boat at a normal rate.  
Commissioner McLellan in the course of the discussion pointed out that the amount of the deficit would go a long way towards the payment of the city's cost of a new harbor bridge. Another matter before the council was the observance of the war anniversary on August 4th next. Owing to the difficulty in securing a hall suitable for a banquet, the idea may be abandoned and the city's contribution may take the form of a cheque to the Veterans' building fund.

**THE POLICE COURT.**

In the police court yesterday Vincent Rogers was sent up for trial on the charge of breaking and entering the store of Albert Vincent, Brussels street.  
Hiram Ramsey was fined \$8 or two months in jail for drunkenness; \$8 or two months in jail for kicking Policeman Estey while being arrested, and \$50 or ten months in jail for resisting the police. The court also intimated that some amount should be made to find out where he got the liquor.  
Charles Kyffin was reported for having a ferocious dog which had bitten a boy on Mill street. The owner of the dog was instructed to make arrangements for its destruction.  
A fine was allowed to stand against Ford W. Dykeman for driving a car without the front light burning on Friday night last.  
Toney, Bond and Frank Boydland were told they were liable to a fine of \$20 each for fighting and were remanded to jail.

**BASEBALL AT HAMPTON.**

A fast game of baseball was played at Hampton Saturday afternoon between the Hampton Athletics and the St. John Blues, and, after a hotly contested fight, the Hampton team won by the score of 10 to 6. The Athletic battery consisted of Frosese and Sharpe and they were largely responsible for their team coming to the front. Some brilliant plays were made throughout the game by the Athletics, including two home runs in the second inning and one homer in the third. The Hampton team has played seven games so far and in each game it has scored over the opposing team.

**NEW YORK COTTON.**

(McDOUGALL & COWANS)

	High	Low	Close
Jan	24.49	23.78	23.80
Mar	24.66	23.86	24.00
July	26.09	25.41	25.49
Oct	24.89	23.78	23.86
Dec	24.49	23.77	23.89

**FEAR SECOND REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA**

Petrograd Apprehensive of Serious Counter Movement, Although City Itself Quieter

Petrograd, July 23.—There are indications that the workmen and soldiers' council, after the events of the past week and all circumstances connected therewith, are apprehensive of a counter revolution. The central committee has issued a manifesto calling local organizations of the revolutionary democracy and army to be ready at any moment to rally round their political centres, namely the councils of the workmen and soldiers.  
Petrograd Quieter.  
London, July 23.—Despatches received by the Russian embassy here state that the rising in Petrograd may be considered as definitely suppressed. The regiments which participated in the disturbances are being disarmed and disbanded, these advice report, and the city is patrolled by troops. Isolated cases of shooting at windows have occurred. It is added, while drastic measures are being taken to prevent any further insubordination or criminal agitation.

**SHIPPING NEWS**

**MINIATURE ALMANAC.**  
July—Phase of the Moon,  
Full Moon, 4th ... 5h. 40m. p. m.  
Last Quarter, 11th ... 7h. 12m. a. m.  
New Moon, 18th ... 11h. 4m. a. m.  
First Quarter, 27th ... 2h. 40m. a. m.

City	Wind	Sea	Water	Water
St. John	SE	1/2	10.1	10.1
Halifax	SE	1/2	10.1	10.1
Moncton	SE	1/2	10.1	10.1
St. John	SE	1/2	10.1	10.1
Halifax	SE	1/2	10.1	10.1
Moncton	SE	1/2	10.1	10.1

**PORT OF ST. JOHN, N. S.**  
Arrived Monday, July 23, 1917.  
Sts. Stadium, Spencer's Island; Chatham, Port Graville; Beh Alice Longmire, Annapolis; Casaro, St. Andrews; tug Nereld, Halifax.  
Cleared.  
Sts. Stadium, Spencer's Island; Empire, Digby; Gloucester, Advocate's Harbor; Beh Alice Longmire, Annapolis; Casaro, St. Andrews; tug Nereld, Halifax.

**THE FURNACE REPORT.**

Furness Withy and Co. report for the year ending April 30 last a net profit of \$1,183,000 after paying two years' unexpired excess profits tax. The dividend declared is 20 per cent, the same as the previous year. A sum of \$300,000 is placed to depreciation and \$700,000 to a trades contingency fund making a total reserve of \$1,000,000. Other small allocations leave a balance of \$128,000.

**NEWS SUMMARY.**

(McDOUGALL & COWANS)  
New York, July 23.—Kerensky and Europe's hopes of going to Russia from where important developments likely in next few days.  
President Bedford of Standard Oil of New Jersey says nation is using 30,000,000 barrels of oil in excess of its production and urges the elimination of excessive rationing in autos.  
New York State Trust Company's increase resources from Feb. 28th to June 30th by \$20,000,000.  
Admiral Sims, in charge of American naval forces in European waters, agrees with British naval authorities that German submarine bases are impregnable and no change in British naval policy will be made.  
World's Stockholm special says German people inclined towards outspoken mistrust of their leaders.

**OAK HALL'S Midsummer Economy Sale**

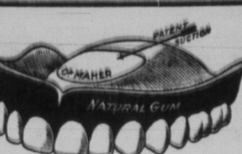


Every Ladies' Cloth and Silk Suit must be sold this week and to make sure of this every suit in stock goes on sale today at One-Third Off Regular Prices.

The rule of this store is not to carry over any garments from one season to another. At this reduction these suits will not last long. We would advise you to come early.

- 1-3 OFF ALL LADIES' CLOTH OR SILK SUITS**
- Ladies' Cloth Suits, Regular \$12.85, Sale Price ... \$7.95
  - Ladies' Cloth Suits, Regular \$23.75, Sale Price ... \$15.83
  - Ladies' Cloth Suits, Regular \$29.00, Sale Price ... \$19.33
  - Ladies' Cloth Suits, Regular \$31.00, Sale Price ... \$20.67
  - Ladies' Silk Suits, Regular \$30.00, Sale Price ... \$19.95
  - Ladies' Silk Suits, Regular \$31.50, Sale Price ... \$20.95
  - Ladies' Silk Suits, Regular \$35.00, Sale Price ... \$23.33
  - Ladies' Silk Suits, Regular \$37.50, Sale Price ... \$24.95

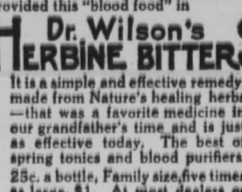
**OAK HALL** SCOVIL BROS. Limited  
ST. JOHN, N. S.



**Painless Extraction Only 25c.**  
Boston Dental Parlors.  
Head Office Branch Office  
827 Main Street 85 Charlotte St.  
Phone 683 Phone 38  
DR. J. D. WAHER, Proprietor.  
Open 9 a. m. Until 9 p. m.

**Blood Food**

Right now is when you need a good blood medicine—to overcome impurities in the blood, to supply the elements that enrich the blood—to protect the system against the depressing effects of "spring fever".  
Mother Nature, the great physician, has provided this "blood food" in **Dr. Wilson's HERBINE BITTERS**.  
It is a simple and effective remedy, made from Nature's healing herbs—that was a favorite medicine in our grandfather's time and is just as effective today. The best of spring tonics and blood purifiers.  
25c. a bottle. Family size five times as large \$1. At most dealers or prepaid on receipt of price. 25c.  
The Brayley Drug Co., Limited, St. John, N.S.  
Corporal Tongue Wounded.



John Tongue received a telegram yesterday morning from Ottawa stating that his son, Corporal George Edward Tongue, had been slightly wounded by gunshot in the left arm on the 20th to the General Hospital at Camers. Corporal Tongue left St. John with Major Barker in the 4th Siege Battery, and is the third son to wear the uniform.

**Say Old Man here is the only real cure for PILES DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT**



THE REPUTATION of Dr. Chase's Ointment as a cure for piles, or hemorrhoids, has been built up by one person telling another about the results obtained. In the club-room, at the business office, in factory, store or field the good word is passed along, until nearly everybody knows about Dr. Chase's Ointment as the standard treatment for itching, bleeding and protruding piles.  
We are so certain that Dr. Chase's Ointment will prove effective in every case of piles that we shall gladly send you a sample box, free of charge, if you will enclose a two-cent stamp to pay postage and mention this paper. It will afford relief promptly, and just as certainly effect complete cure if used persistently.

**Dr. Chase's Ointment**

60c a box, all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.  
Dr. Chase's Ointment contains some very expensive ingredients. Substitutes are offered because the profits are larger. Beware of them.

**W. E. WARD, 53 King Street**

New Showing Men's Silk Neckwear, ... 60c. to \$1.00  
Men's All Silk Shirts, ... \$3.00 to \$6.00  
Men's Silk Front Shirts, ... \$1.50 and \$1.75  
Men's Porous Knit Combinations, ... \$1.00 the Suit  
Men's White Balbriggan Combinations, ... \$1.25 to \$2.85 Su't  
**Semi-ready Store, Cor. King & Germain Sts.**

**GRAVEL ROOFING**

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF SHEET METAL WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
COPPER AND GALVANIZED IRON WORK FOR BUILDINGS A SPECIALTY  
J. E. WILSON, LTD.,  
Phone M. 356. 17-19 Sydney St.

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Engineers and Machinists  
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS  
West St. John. Phone West 15  
G. H. WARING, Manager.

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Pugsley Building, 48 Princess Street.  
Lumber and General Brokers  
SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, BIRCH, SOUTHERN PINE, OAK, CYPRESS  
SPRUCE PILING AND CREOSOTED PILING

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Civil Engineer and Crown Land Surveyor  
Surveys, Plans, Estimates, Superintendence, Blue Prints, Black Line Prints. Maps of St. John and Surroundings. 74 Carmarthen St., St. John

**ELECTRIC IRONS**

Fully Guaranteed for All Time.  
HELP OUT YOUR SUMMER DAYS WORK  
For Sale By  
**Hiram Webb & Son,** Electrical Contractors  
81 Germain Street. Phone M. 2575-1, M. 1895-11.

**Flour, Oats, Middlings, Bran, Etc.**

Arriving Daily:  
Write for Prices  
**R. G. & F. W. DYKEMAN — 68 Adelaide Street**

**THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER**

Corona Portable Typewriters, Rebuilt Typewriters of all makes. Machines Repaired and Rented. Supplies for all Typewriters.  
**UNITED TYPEWRITER COMPANY, LTD.**  
68 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

**FIRE ESCAPES**

Structural Steel, Bolts and Rods  
**WM. LEWIS & SON, St. John**

**BROADWAY BATH SOAP**

Full Size Cake of Soap and a Rubber Wash Cloth for 25c.  
At the Royal Pharmacy, 47 King Street

**G. B. CHOCOLATES**

A FEW FAVORITES—Cereolas, Almondines, Almond Crispets, Nougates, Burst Almonds, Maple Walnuts, Caramels, Cream Drops, Milk Chocolate, Creams, Fruit Creams, etc.  
DISPLAY CARDS WITH GOODS.  
**EMERY BROS. \* \* \* \* \* 82 Germain Street**  
SELLING AGENTS FOR GANONG BROS., LTD.

**EDGEcombe & CHAISSON**

81 GERMAIN STREET  
(2 doors beyond C. P. R. building.)  
Full Assortment of English Worsted Suitings.



# NEWS AND COMMENT FROM THE FINANCIAL WORLD

"There is nothing sure but death and taxes."  
You can overcome the tax nuisance to a large extent by investing in Tax Exempt Securities.  
There are a number of such issues on the market, but the investment, par excellence, is:

## Province of New Brunswick

### 5% BONDS

Due 1st August, 1937  
At a discount of 2 per cent.

The whole credit of the whole Province is being invested in these securities.  
The Bonds are exempt from all local or provincial taxes in the Province of New Brunswick.  
The investment will pay you over 5 p. c. plus whatever taxes you save by holding it.  
The money will be used to improve the highways and bridges.  
Denominations \$500 and \$1,000 each.

J. M. Robinson & Sons

### WASHINGTON DOESN'T LIKE RUSSIAN NEWS

Market Becomes Dull in Afternoon and Prices Tended to Sag - Rails Lose Fractionally.

(McDOUGALL & COWANS.)  
New York, July 23.—The market became duller in the afternoon and prices tended to sag on the rails losing fractionally with the rest of the list and Marine losing its morning gain. Steel stocks were soft except in a few unimportant speculative specialties, the final prices were around the day's low level. Washington appeared to take a pessimistic view of the developments in Russia but had nothing to say which indicated any distinct progress in the settlement of our war propositions.

E. C. RANDOLPH

#### N. Y. QUOTATIONS.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Br Sugar	92 3/4	92 3/4	91 3/4	91 3/4
Am Car Fuay	76 3/8	76 3/8	75 3/4	75 3/4
Am Loco	79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/4	78 1/4
Am Sugar	121 1/4	121 1/4	120 1/4	121 1/4
Am Smelting	102 3/8	103	101	101 1/2
Am Woolen	53 3/4	54	53 1/4	53 3/4
Am Zinc	28 3/8	28 3/8	27 3/4	27 3/4
Am Tele	121	121	119 3/4	119 3/4
Anacoda	77 1/4	77 1/4	75 3/4	76 1/4
Am Can	49 3/4	49 3/4	48 3/4	48 3/4
Atchafalpa	106 1/4	107 1/4	105 3/4	106 1/4
Balt and O	70 1/2	70 1/2	69 3/4	70 1/2
Bald Loco	79 3/4	79 3/4	78 1/2	78 1/2
Beth Steel	128 1/4	128 1/4	126 1/2	127
Butte and Sup	27 1/4	27 1/4	27	27 1/4
C F I	50 1/4	50 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4
Chino	54 1/4	54 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4
Cent Leather	85 3/4	87	85 1/4	86
Can Pacific	106 1/4	107 1/4	105 3/4	106 1/4
Distillers	25 1/4	25 1/4	24 3/4	24 3/4
Cruc Steel	82 3/4	82 3/4	80 1/4	81
Eric Com	25 1/4	25 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Gen Electric	113 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/4
Gen Electric	115	115	113 3/4	114 1/4
Gr Nor Ore	23 1/4	23 1/4	22 3/4	22 3/4
Ind Alcohol	157 1/4	158 1/4	156 3/4	157 1/4
Ins Copper	55 3/4	56 3/4	54 3/4	55 3/4
Kan City So	22	22	21 3/4	22
Keen Copper	43	43	42 1/4	42 1/4
Lehigh Val	63 1/4	63 1/4	62 3/4	62 3/4
Mer Mar Pfd	89 1/2	91 1/2	87 3/4	88 3/4
Mex Pet	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/4	95 1/2
Miami Copper	49	49	48 1/4	48 1/4
Mid Steel	59 1/4	59 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4
NY NH and H	36 3/4	36 3/4	36 1/4	36 3/4
NY Cent	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 3/4	88 3/4
Nor Pac	101 1/4	101 1/4	100 3/4	100 3/4
Nat Lead	56	56	55 1/4	55 1/4
Nev Cons	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/2
Press St Car	73 1/4	73 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4
Read Com	95 1/4	95 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
Rep Steel	95 1/4	95 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
St Paul	69 1/4	69 1/4	67 3/4	68 1/4
So Pacific	93 1/4	93 1/4	92 3/4	92 3/4
Sp Railway	27 1/4	27 1/4	27	27 1/4
Sloss	53 1/4	53 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4
Studebaker	55 1/4	55 1/4	54 3/4	54 3/4
Union Pac	128 1/4	128 1/4	126 3/4	127 1/4
U S St Com	123 1/4	123 1/4	121 3/4	121 3/4
U S Rubber	61 1/4	61 1/4	60 3/4	60 3/4
Utah Cop	103 1/4	103 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4
Westinghouse	49 1/4	49 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4
U S Steel Pfd	118 1/4	118 1/4	116 3/4	117 1/4

#### MONTREAL PRODUCE.

Montreal, July 23.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 2.10 to 2.12.  
Canada—Western No. 2, 83 1/4; No. 3, 82 1/4; extra, No. 1 feed, 82 1/4.  
Flour—Man spring wheat patents, 13.00; man spring, 12.50 to 12.60; winter patents, 12.00 to 12.40; winter patents, 12.50 to 13.00; straight rollers, 11.50 to 11.75; bags, 5.50 to 5.65.  
Rolled oats—Barrels, 9.00 to 9.25; bags, 90 lbs, 4.40 to 4.50.  
Milled—Bran, 55 to 58; shorts, 40 to 41; middlings, 43 to 50; middling, 60.  
Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, 11.00 to 11.50.  
Potatoes—Per bbl, car lots, 4.00 to 4.50.

### RUSSIAN NEWS WET BLANKET ON WALL ST.

#### Erratic Conflicting Currents of Past Weeks Again Manifest in Yesterday's Stock Market.

New York, July 23.—The erratic conflicting currents that have appeared in the stock market in recent weeks were again manifest in today's circumscribed market. Prices receded from last Saturday's slight advances for more or less specific reasons, although speculative issues yielded mainly from sheer inertia, public interest being at a low ebb. The more favorable bank statement, with its strengthening of reserves, and the ease of the money market, as seen in the renewal of calls at three per cent, were more counter balanced by fresh concern respecting the Russian situation and the time-worn question of war profits and taxes.

#### Steamship Shares Strong.

Steamship shares, which furnished far more than their usual quota to the day's moderate operations, were almost the only strong features of the first half of the session, rising 1 1/2 to 3 points on signs of a settlement of the shipbuilding controversy. These gains were more than surrendered later as a result of Washington advice to the effect that the administration is to act with this country's allies in effecting a material reduction of prevailing marine freight rates. Movements in other stocks, including the important industrial and war departments, were attended by almost steady attrition, gross declines ranging from two to four points in rails, metals, motors and the more volatile specialties.

#### U. S. Steel Down.

U. S. Steel reacted from its top price of 127 1/2 to 121, closing at a net loss of 1 1/4 points, the Bethlehem Steels, new and old, fell 2 1/2 and three respectively, and others of the same group an average of two points. This country's General Motors and Chandler were heaviest of the automobile issues, falling 2 1/2 and 3 1/2, Utah, Anaconda and American Smelting led the two to three point declines in metals, Oils yielded one to three and one half and Sugars one to two. The four-point recession in Canadian Pacific lacked explanation, and other high grade rails made no response to Southern Pacific's statement of June earnings, which showed a net gain of \$1,268,000. Total sales of stocks amounted to 510,000 shares. Bonds were irregular, with free selling of Anglo-French 's at a slight decline, the Liberty loan issue varying from 99.46 to 99.49. Total sales, par value, aggregated \$2,829,000.

Paul F. Blanchet  
Chartered Accountant  
TELEPHONE CONNECTION  
St. John and Rothesay

#### TRAVELLING?

Passage Tickets By All Ocean Steamship Lines.  
WM. THOMSON & CO.  
Royal Bank Bldg., St. John, N. B.

### STEEL AND SOUTHERN PACIFIC LOOK GOOD

#### Wall Street Thinks They Will Sell For Higher Prices Soon—Other Gossip.

(McDOUGALL & COWANS.)  
New York, July 23.—We had a steady investment demand evidently re-investment of July disbursements. It is going into six and seven per cent stocks of industrial companies whose dividend record is good and which are showing a large margin of safety over requirements.  
U. S. Steel is getting into a good technical position where it would be able to respond well to the quarterly earnings and dividends expected for a week from Tuesday. The developments forthcoming are of a character that is expected to stimulate the retirement of the large shortage now outstanding. Inquiries are received from add lot buyers relative to the advisability of purchasing So. Pac. The answer in almost every case is that there is no safer and cheaper railroad of speculative investment in the list. The dividend is assured, the yield is high and the earnings power steadily increases with improvement in Mexico.  
"It should not be forgotten that the machinery mechanists are kept from the battle fronts and that they will be taken from war machine shops and go back to normal channels in numbers sufficiently to reduce the cost of labor materially," says a leading railroad official.  
A prominent house calls attention to a point that while it may temporarily depress the market to have commodity prices rise, the government lower than the recent highs, it will in the end prove to be beneficial for the reason that there will be no readjustment of a disturbing kind essential at the end of the war.  
If the production of copper is allowed to slow up at the present time the result would follow—Either people who want copper must go without it or the price will be permitted to rise to a level which will encourage that largely increased volume of operation," statement by leading authority. N. Y. F. B.

#### FINANCIAL PRESS.

(McDOUGALL & COWANS.)  
Wall St. Journal—"Large financial and industrial interests say they feel sure that President Wilson intends to do what is right. This confidence on their part is the basis of the market improvement." N. Y. F. B.  
D. J. & CO.

### SALT AND BAKING POWDER COST MORE JUST NOW

#### Little Corn Meal For Sale and Prices Are Higher—Barrel Pork in Demand in Maritime Provinces.

Toronto, July 23.—The following comment on the market situation as regards food stuffs appears in Canadian Grocer:  
Two important lines in which advances have been recorded during the week are salt and baking powder. Certain lines of soups have also been increased in price to the retail trade. Cornflakes have advanced from the lower quotations and there are indications that higher prices may come quite generally. Corn is now a scarce article, as millers who have been endeavoring to buy in the United States for the manufacture of corn meal and other products find there is none for sale at present. They state if there are still supplies in the United States they are being held out of the market. One milling concern is out of the market entirely on yellow meal for the reason that corn has not been available. Butter is in earlier tone, due to the light demand during the summer months. There is a desire to stir up business and prices are shaded when any business looms up as a possibility. Butter is in earlier tone, although prices have not receded. Eggs are in higher price, due to lighter receipts.  
Flour held in steady market with a better demand developing. Sugar refiners were still in a divided market, some holding at the advance recorded last week, while one refiner continued to quote at previous prices.

#### MONTREAL SALES.

(McDOUGALL & COWANS.)  
Morning.  
Montreal, Monday, July 23rd.  
Steamship Com—10 @ 45.  
Steamships Pfd—10 @ 79.  
Brazilian—25 @ 39.  
Cement Pfd—20 @ 92, 31 @ 91 1/4.

#### "We Go On Forever"

### WIDOWS' LOSSES

Statistics were recently compiled showing that sixty per cent. of all money left by insurance to Widows was lost by them within a period of five years.  
No such losses are on record where a Trust Company has been named as Executor or Trustee.

THE EASTERN TRUST COMPANY  
C. H. FERGUSON, Manager for N. B.

### McDOUGALL & COWANS

Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange  
58 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.  
SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD IN ALL MARKETS LISTED STOCKS CARRIED ON MARGIN  
Offices:—Montreal, Quebec, Vancouver, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Halifax, Connected by Private Wire.

### FIRE INSURANCE

INSURE WITH The British America Assurance Company  
ESTABLISHED 1835.  
Losses paid since organization exceed Thirty-Seven Million Dollars.  
Knowlton & Gilchrist, - Papez Building, Cor. Princess and Canterbury Streets, St. John, N. B.  
General Agents. Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Places

### What To Drink On Your Yachting Cruise

# RED BALL BEVERAGE

The Prince of Temperance Drinks—it binds the social tie in wholesome, refreshing fashion—Has a taste and a "tang" of its own, has already a ruling preference.  
When you order the "grub" for your next trip, include some Red Ball Beverage—Enough, say, to fill a large locker. It's great when you're warm and thirsty.  
Red Ball Beverage is made to comply with the Provisions of Chapter 20 of the Acts of 1916 of the Province of New Brunswick, and does not contain more than two per cent. by weight of proof spirits.

SIMEON JONES LTD., St. John, N. B.

### For Your Protection

#### ASK FOR THIS Suspenders BY ITS NAME

### PRESIDENT

#### CHICAGO PRODUCE

(McDOUGALL & COWANS.)

	High	Low	Close
July	260	256	259
Sept	234	228	231 1/4
May	111 1/2	112 3/4	115
Sept	163 1/2	162 1/2	163 1/4
Dec	117 1/2	115 1/4	117
July	61	60 1/4	60 3/4
Sept	61 1/4	59 3/4	59 3/4
July	41.20	41.25	41.25
Sept	40.70	40.30	40.55

#### SOUTHERN PACIFIC EARNINGS.

(McDOUGALL & COWANS.)  
So. Pac. month of June gross income \$2,511,600. Net after taxes increase \$1,191,600. Six months gross increase \$18,473,100. Net after taxes increase \$8,451,400.

### CUNARD LINE

#### PASSENGER SERVICE

MONTREAL AND LONDON (Calling Falmouth to land passengers)  
MONTREAL AND BRISTOL (For particulars of sailings and rates apply to Local Agents or to THE ROBERT REFORM CO., LTD., General Agents, 47 King Street, St. John, N. B.)

### Eastern Steamship Lines

ALL-THE-WAY-BY-WATER  
Portland, Boston, New York

### INTERNATIONAL LINE

Steamers leave St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning 9 a. m., touching Eastport, Lubec and Portland, arriving in Boston following day 3 p. m. Returning leaves Boston same days 9 a. m., via above ports.

### METROPOLITAN LINE

Boston, New York via Cape Cod Canal

### CANADIAN PACIFIC

Bay of Fundy Service  
Atlantic Time. Daily Except Sunday  
"EMPRESS"  
7 a. m. Lv. ST. JOHN Ar. 5 p. m.  
10 a. m. Ar. DIGBY Lv. 2 p. m.  
N. R. DesBrisay, D.P.A., C.P.R., St. John, N. B.

### GRAND MANAN S. S. CO.

While S. S. "Grand Manan" is replacing broken tail shaft, service will be supplied by auxiliary schooners as follows:  
"Harvey and Ralph" leaves Grand Manan Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at seven a.m. with mail for St. Andrews via Campobello, Cummings Cove and Eastport; returning Grand Manan Tuesdays and Saturdays, leaving on arrival noon on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Grand Manan via East, Campobello and Cummings Cove. Auxiliary freight schooner "Snow Maiden" leaves Grand Manan Mondays seven a.m. for St. John direct, leaving freight for Campobello and Grand Manan; leaving St. John Wednesday seven a.m. for Grand Manan via Wilson's Beach and Campobello, Atlantic Standard time.  
Scott D. Gurdill, Mgr.

### CRYSTAL STREAM STEAMSHIP CO.

ST. JOHN-FREDRICKTON ROUTE.  
Steamer D. J. Purdy leaves St. John, N. B. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, making all intermediate stops, returning alternate days to St. John direct. Rate to Fredericton by boat, return by train, \$2.50, or \$3 for stopover. St. John Washedemoak Route. Steamer Majestic leaves at ten a.m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, returning alternate days.  
Telephone Main 304. D. J. Purdy, manager.

### The Maritime Steamship Co.

Until further notice the S. B. Connor Bros., will run as follows: Leave St. John, N. B., Thorne Wharf and Warehousing Company, Ltd., on Saturday, 7.30 a. m., daylight time, for St. Andrews, N. B., calling at Dipper Harbor, Beaver Harbor, Black Harbor, Back Bay or L'Esclapart, Deer Island, Red Store or St. George. Returning leave St. Andrews, N. B., Tuesday for St. John, N. B., calling at L'Esclapart or Back Bay, Black Harbor, Beaver Harbor and Dipper Harbor. Weather and tide permitting.  
Thorne Wharf and Warehousing Co., Ltd., Phone 2351. Mrs. Lewis Connors.  
This company will not be responsible for any debts contracted after this date without a written order from the company or captain of the steamer.

### STEAMER CHAMPLAIN

Until further notice, Steamer will leave St. John on Tuesday and Thursday at 12 o'clock noon, and on Saturday at 2 p. m. for Upper Jemseg and intermediate landings, returning on alternate days, due in St. John at 1.30 p. m.

### AUTOMOBILES

#### GET OUR PRICES

Special proposition to Car Owners.  
United Automobile Tire Co., Limited.  
607 Main St. Phone M 2935-11.  
First-Class Cars to Hire at Reasonable Rates. Apply  
FRED B. HAZEN  
87 Marsh Road. Phone 2340-11.

### CARSON GARAGE

Ford Service Station.  
All Parts in Stock  
63 Elm St. Phone M. 3085.  
We have the Best Mechanics and Best Equipment—For—  
Quick and Economic Repairs  
Motor Car & Equip. Co., Ltd.  
108-114 Princess St., Phone M. 1900.

### CARLETON GARAGE

Car Accessories, Supplies, etc.  
CARS TO HIRE—  
Radiators Repaired.  
91 Rodney St., W. E.  
PHONE W. 299.

### TIRE REPAIRING

Mitchell, Goodyear and Dominion Tires  
J. H. McPartland & Son  
Phone M-1396-31, 105 Water St.

### LBA WILLARD LBA

STORAGE BATTERY  
OTTIE S. McINTYRE  
84 Sydney St. Phone M. 2153-21

### BAGGAGE EXPRESS

55 Mill Street, St. John, N. B.  
Phones: Office, 522; Residence, 534.

### WHITE'S EXPRESS CO.

H. G. Green, Manager  
BARRISTERS  
ROY A. DAVIDSON  
Solicitor, Etc.  
42 Princess Street, St. John, N. B.  
Money to loan on City Freehold

### J. M. TRUEMAN

Barrister, Notary Public,  
Canada Life Building,  
60 Prince William Street  
St. John, N. B.

### MILES B. INNES

Solicitor, etc.  
50 Princess St., St. John, N. B.  
Money to Loan on Real Estate.

### BAKERS

ST. JOHN'S BAKERY  
Standard Bread, Cakes and Pastry.  
H. TAYLOR, Proprietor,  
21 Hammond Street, Phone M. 2148.

### HOME BAKERY

E. J. McLAUGHLIN, 82 Brunswick St.  
Bread, Cakes and Pastry,  
Wedding Cake a Specialty, Plain or Decorated.  
Phone M. 2370-11.

### IZZARD'S BAKERY

Home-Made Bread, Buns and Rolls a Specialty.  
Sold at all Grocery Stores.  
142 Victoria St. Phone M. 1930-11

### BOOTS AND SHOES

### GRAY'S SHOE STORE

High Grade Footwear.  
Sole Local Agents for "Invictus" and "Empress" Shoes.  
357 Main Street, Phone 1098.

### M. SINCLAIR

DRALER IN  
Boots, Shoes, Shippers and Rubbers  
Our Special First-Class Repairing Under Supervision  
of W. A. Sinclair.  
CHAS. E. BELYLEA  
Boots, Shoes and Gents Furnishings,  
First Class Boot and Shoe Repairing,  
55 Union St., W. E. Phone W-154-11

### BRASS AND COPPER

### A. L. FLORENCE & SON

Wholesale Dealers in Copper, Brass, Rubber, Lead, etc.; also all kinds of Wool and Cotton Rags. We pay the highest prices for straight cars of iron or any description, the only gratters of waste paper in Maritime Provinces. Inquiries promptly replied to.  
REID'S POINT WAREHOUSE,  
Phone M. 2166-11. St. John, N. B.  
Head Office, Ottawa, Ont.

### CHIMNEY CLEANING

Prevent your house from burning from a defective and foul chimney; also stop stove from smoking, increase draught. Phone M. 3100.  
MARITIME CHIMNEY CLEANING, REPAIRING & BUILDING CO.,  
45 Princess Street.



FINANCIAL WORLD

Cement Com—50 @ 61. Steel of Canada—70 @ 64 1/2, 75 @ 64. Dom Iron—35 @ 59 1/2, 25 @ 59 1/2. Civic Power—10 @ 75, 25 @ 75 1/2. 1915 Loan—50 @ 97 1/2. Bell Telephone—15 @ 103 1/2. Canada Car Pk—50 @ 70 1/2, 4 @ 71. 1917 Loan—1,000 @ 95. Royal Bank—25 @ 110 1/2, 2 @ 111. Detroit United—15 @ 110 1/2, 50 @ 110. Smelting—140 @ 27, 25 @ 37 1/2. Nova Scotia Steel—5 @ 95. Dom Bridge—25 @ 127. Bank of Commerce—12 @ 127. Bank of Montreal—11 @ 219. Royal Bank—25 @ 210 1/2, 2 @ 211. Loco PM—15 @ 88. Loco—50 @ 62. Dom Iron—5 @ 59 1/2, 25 @ 59 1/2. 1917 Loan—1,000 @ 95 1/2. Smelting—15 @ 25 1/2, 55 @ 26 1/2, 25 @ 28 1/2, 75 @ 79 1/2. Bank of Commerce—3 @ 185.

For Your Protection PRESIDENT... A large advertisement for a product, featuring a circular logo with the word 'PRESIDENT' and a central figure. The text emphasizes protection and quality.

CHICAGO PRODUCE (McDUGALL & COWANS.) Wheat, High, Low, Close. July, Sept, Dec. Corn, May, Sept, Dec. Oats, July, Sept, Dec. Pork, July, Sept. Lard, July, Sept.

NEW ISSUE \$20,000 City of St. John, N. B. (SCHOOLS) 5% BONDS (TAX EXEMPT) Due July 1, 1942 DENOMINATIONS \$500 Price, 97 and Accrued Interest. Eastern Securities Co., Ltd., JAS. MACMURRAY, Manager Director, ST. JOHN, N. B. HALIFAX, N. S.

WIDOWS' LOSSES Recently compiled showing that sixty left by insurance to Widows in a period of five years. We are on record where a Trust Company as Executor or Trustee. TRUST COMPANY... MASON, Manager for N. B.

WELLS & COWANS Montreal Stock Exchange Street, St. John, N. B. AND SOLD IN ALL MARKETS CARRIED ON MARGIN Vancouver, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Halifax, and by Private Wire.

INSURANCE America Assurance Company ESTABLISHED 1832. Capital Exceeds Thirty-Seven Million Dollars. Puresley Building, Cor. Princess and Canterbury Streets, St. John, N. B. Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Places

To Drink Sailing Cruise BALL BEVERAGE... Made to comply with the Provisions of the Acts of 1916 of the Province and does not contain more than two proof spirits. R. S. ORCHARD, Manager

A Reliable Business Directory

AUTOMOBILES GET OUR PRICES Special proposition to Car Owners. United Automobile Tire Co., Limited. 607 Main St. Phone M. 2833-11. First-Class Cars to Hire at Reasonable Rates. Apply FRED B. HAZEN 87 Marsh Road. Phone 2840-11. CARSON GARAGE Ford Service Station. All Parts in Stock 63 Elm St. Phone M. 3085.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC EARNINGS. (McDUGALL & COWANS.) So. Pac. month of June gross tax increase \$2,111,600. Net after taxes increase \$1,191,600. Six months gross increase \$18,473,100. Net after tax increase \$8,451,400. R. H. CUNARD LINE PASSENGER SERVICE Between MONTREAL and LONDON (Calling Falmouth to land passengers).

MONTREAL and BRISTOL For particulars of sailings and rates apply to Local Agents or to THE ROBERT REFORM CO., LTD. General Agents, 182 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B. Eastern Steamship Lines Incorporated. ALL-THE-WAY-BY-WATER Portland, Boston, New York

INTERNATIONAL LINE Steamers leave St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning. For particulars of sailings and rates apply to Local Agents or to THE ROBERT REFORM CO., LTD. General Agents, 182 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

METROPOLITAN LINE Boston, New York via Cape Cod Canal. Leave India Wharf, Boston, daily (Sunday included), 6 p.m. Returning leaves Friday at 10 a.m., touching Eastport, Lubec and Portland, arriving in Boston following day 2 p.m. Returning leaves Boston same days 9 a.m., via above ports.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Bay of Fundy Service Atlantic Time. Daily Except Sunday 88 "EMPRESS" 7 a.m. Lv. St. John Ar. 5 p.m. 10 a.m. Ar. St. John Lv. 2 p.m. N. R. DesBrisay, D.P.A., C.P.R., St. John, N. B.

GRAND MANAN S. S. CO. While S. S. "Grand Manan" is replacing broken tail shaft, service will be supplied by auxiliary schooners as follows: "Harvey and Ralph" leaves Grand Manan Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at seven a.m. with mails for St. Andrews via Campobello, Cummings Cove and Eastport; returning leaves St. Andrews for arrival noon train on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Grand Manan via East, Campobello and Cummings Cove.

CRYSTAL STREAM STEAMSHIP CO. ST. JOHN-FREDERICTON ROUTE. Steamer D. J. Purdy leaves 5.30 a.m. Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, making all intermediate stops, returning alternate days. Rate to Fredericton by boat, return by train, \$2.50, or \$3 for stopover. St. John Washedemoak Route. Steamer Majestic leaves at ten a.m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, returning alternate days. Telephone Main 304. D. J. Purdy, manager.

DAIRIES DAIRY MILK CREAM BUTTER EGGS Lancaster Dairy Farm. 518 Main St. Phone M. 2720. South Bay Phone W. 413. ROCKWOOD DAIRY P. W. Flowering, Proprietor. MILK CREAM BUTTER EGGS, ICE CREAM. 78 Guilford St. Phone W. 134-21.

HUGH H. McLELLAN, Fire Insurance Phone M. 2642 47 Canterbury Street. MACHUM & FOSTER 49 Canterbury Street Phone M. 699.

READ THE ADS OF YOUR NEWSPAPER FOR BEST VALUES ON HOME PRODUCTS. This newspaper is a direct and effectual boost for the city, just as it is when you support any other home product. Having no entangling alliances it is free to support and does support this city to the full limit of its powers.

W. A. MUNRO Carpenter-Contractor 134 Paradise Row Phone 2129. GRANT & HORNE Bank of B. N. A. Bldg. Phone Main-2443. Engineers & Contractors, Ltd. E. R. Reid, President. E. M. Archibald, Engineer. 102 Prince William street. Phone Main 1742.

QUEEN INSURANCE CO. (FIRE ONLY). Security Exceeds One Hundred Million Dollars. G. E. L. JARVIS & SON Provincial Agents. FIRE INSURANCE LONDON GUARANTEE, London, England. Chas. A. Macdonald & Son 49 Canterbury Street. Phone Main 1536.

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ELECTRICIANS H. L. & J. T. McGowan, Ltd., 139 Princess St., St. John. ELECTRICAL GOODS ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS Gas Supplies. Phone Main 873. 34 and 36 Dock St. KNOX ELECTRIC CO., Ltd. THE VAUGHAN ELECTRIC CO., Ltd. Electrical Engineers Germain St., St. John, N. B. ELEVATORS We manufacture Electric Freight Passenger, Hand Power, Dumb Waiters, etc. E. S. STEPHENSON & CO., St. John, N. B.

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IRON AND METALS FOR SALE—FIVE TONS SECOND HAND corrugated iron, suitable for covering mills or building private garages. JOHN MCGOLDRICK, 65 Smythe St. JOHN MCGOLDRICK, 65 Smyth St. Phone 228 St. John, N. B. JEWELERS POYAS & CO., King Sq. Full Lines of Jewelry and Watches Prompt Repair Work. Phone M 2695-11. LAUNDRIES WET WASH Goods called for and delivered same day. Most up-to-date plant in the city. VICTORIA LAUNDRY 210 Pitt Street. Phone M-890. LUMBER MERCHANTS JOHN S. EAGLES & CO. have removed their office to the Canadian Bank of Commerce Building, King St.

MANILLA CORDAGE Galvanized and Black Steel Wire Rope, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Oils, Paints, Flags, Tackle Blocks, and Motor Boat Supplies. Gurney Ranges and Stoves and Tinware. J. SPLANE & CO. 19 Water Street. MEAT AND PRODUCE ROBERT L. BUTLER Meats and Provisions Western Beef 271 Main St. Phone M. 2342. GREEN PEAS, New Potatoes, String Beans and Squash. Delivery to West Side on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Phone M. 368 and M. 369. J. I. DAVIS & SON, Main Street, City. S. Z. DICKSON Produce Commission Merchant STALLS S. 9, 10 AND 11, City Market Telephone Main 262 Terms Cash ST. JOHN, N. B.

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MAIL CONTRACT. SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 31st August, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails, on a proposed contract for four years, three times per week on the Summer Hill Rural Route No. 1, commencing at the pleasure of the Postmaster General. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Wexford and Gagetown, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. H. W. WOODS, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, St. John, N. B., July 19th, 1917. 52 A—6M-25-733.

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THE HOME  
THE WORLD

# NEWS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

THE MOVIES  
THE PLAYERS

Here are Related Facts and Fancies Concerning the Activities of Individuals and Organizations, the Home, Fashions and Other Matters.

### TRUE CANADIAN SOLDIERS' COMFORTS' ASSOCIATION.

A new society was formed last Friday evening. Its temporary officers are—President, Mrs. Geo. Todd; vice-president, Mrs. J. McLeod; treasurer, Miss Emmeline McLeod; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Dr. Day. The object of this association is to provide comforts for our boys while they are in the trenches. The society is affiliated with the mother society of the city proper. Members will raise funds by fairs, entertainments, socials, quilting, etc. commencing with a social in I. O. O. F. Hall West End on Thursday, July 26. Strawberries and cream will be served.

### WEDDINGS

Ferris-Walker.  
The wedding took place, on May 14,

at New York, of Mrs. Katherine A. Walker, widow of Dr. James Walker, South Bay, to Frederick A. Ferris of New York. The ceremony was performed at the Bay Ridge Presbyterian church by Rev. Dr. Leavitt. Mr. Ferris is a native of New Brunswick, having been born and brought up at Kandalah. He removed to New York about twenty-five years ago and, after a successful financial career, retired from business activities.

Enjoyable Band Concert.  
Perhaps the largest crowd of the season to assemble on the King Square was there last night and they enjoyed an excellent programme rendered by the Temple Band under the leadership of Bandmaster Wm. Jones. The City Cornet Band will render the concert on Thursday night.

### LUMBER EMBARGO CONTINUES.

Business last month was uneventful; supplies all round were meagre, and with fair quantities moving into consumption the previously light stocks are further reduced, and now stand at quantities inadequate for requirements. Values generally are very high. Licences to import are practically unobtainable, and until granted more freely and the concessions recently given to Scandinavian countries are extended to other sources of supply advantage cannot be taken of the limited neutral supplies, consequently forward transactions are entirely held up.

On Wednesday, July 25th, I. C. R. Suburban train No. 332, due to leave St. John at 12.20 p. m., will be held until 1.15 p. m. on that date, to accommodate parties attending the Red Cross Fete.

### UNIQUE.

"The American Girl."  
This is the new series at the Unique featuring Marian Sais. If the first is a sample, it is a good series, for it quite comes up to the promises held out. The story is one of those Western ones which are always popular with the majority of audiences. Here Marian Sais is the daughter of a ranch owner. A masked stranger has been holding up the stage coach and terrorizing the neighborhood. Madge King (Marian Sais) and her family go to spend a few days at the Tassajara Inn, and while there Madge finds the identity of the stranger, and he is caught by a posse. Men ride madly down the mountain roads and there is the rough justice of those regions. Still criminals are usually punished, which is not always the case in more civilized (so-called) communities.

The Pathe News shown at the Unique was excellent, containing views of various missions to the United States with the distinguished people who composed the parties and splendid views of our soldiers in France.

### RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Sent over by special courier the Universal Film Company received some wonderful views of the Russian

Who's Who and What's What in the Picture World and on the Stage—Favorites and What They Say and Do.

revolution. I had the pleasure of seeing these views screened yesterday, and they seem to take one into the madge King (Marian Sais) and her family go to spend a few days at the Tassajara Inn, and while there Madge finds the identity of the stranger, and he is caught by a posse. Men ride madly down the mountain roads and there is the rough justice of those regions. Still criminals are usually punished, which is not always the case in more civilized (so-called) communities.

### LYRIC.

"Told at Twilight"

When you see the name of Baby Marie O'Rourke or Little Mary Sunshine, as she is called, you may always know that you will see a sweet pretty humorous picture. For a small girl she has more fascinating little ways than any actress I have ever seen. There is no evidence of direction about her acting either. Its naturalness is one of its chief charms. In this picture is also the little black boy who makes such a funny contrast to Marie's fairness. There is a most amusing scene where they pose as blind, and Marie wears a placard asking for alms as "the parents of nine children." This is a worth-while picture, and one to take children to rather than some that tots are allowed to witness.

For vaudeville the Lyric offered a singing turn, Florence and deGruaux.

### IMPERIAL.

"The Law of Compensation."  
Those who follow the "Will o' the Wisp" of selfish happiness will fall into the swamp of despair. This is the moral and a very good one it is, of "The Law of Compensation," the Selznick picture which opens the week at the Imperial. The story is another mother and daughter one, but different in that the mother's story is told the daughter by her father as a warning.

The parts are both taken by Norma Talmadge, a very attractive actress indeed. It might be said, and indeed it was the criticism of a small girl, that the different periods of time were not sufficiently marked. The dress might have been that of the same period. It is a very natural story and Miss Talmadge, who is a prepossessing brunette, makes the woman in the case seem a true and real character. There is a delightful baby who is handed about from one to the other and it all goes naturally too.

In addition to the feature there are a Pathe Gazette and a World Tour, so it makes a perfectly good show.

### Cocoon Oil Makes A Splendid Shampoo

If you want to keep your hair in good condition be careful what you wash it with. Don't use prepared shampoos or anything else, that contains too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and is very harmful. Just plain mild coconut oil (which is pure and entire greaseless), is much better than anything else you can use for shampooing, as this can't possibly injure the hair. Simply moisten your hair with water and rub it in. One or two teaspoons will make an abundance of rich, creamy lather, and cleanses the hair and scalp thoroughly. The lather rinses out easily and removes every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff, and excess oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves a fine and silky, bright, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get maligned coconut oil at most any drug store. It is very cheap, and a few ounces is enough to last everyone in the family for months.

An Atlantic Port, July 23.—The presence of a strange vessel believed to be a German raider, due west from the Spanish coast and two-thirds of the way across the Atlantic from Europe, was reported by a British freight steamship which escaped from the unidentified craft and arrived here yesterday. Officers of the British vessel described the stranger as bark rigged, with four masts, and a smokestack

rising between the main and mizzen mast. She was steering northwest at seven knots when sighted early on July 14. She bore down on the freighter but the latter outdistanced the supposed raider after a brief chase.



### IMPERIAL TODAY

ONE OF ST. JOHN'S "KEEPERS OF THE PUBLIC CONSCIENCE"

SAID LAST EVENING:

"That picture is a bombshell to some people in this town. It will set them thinking. Keep it going as long as you can and probably it will help root out a lot of this so-called 'Platonic' friendship. Consider a picture like that a lesson in moral hygiene."

A Woman Saved as She Stood on the Brink of an Abyss  
EMOTIONAL NORMA TALMADGE  
In Wilson Mizner's Drama

"THE LAW OF COMPENSATION"

That Ever Present Fox to the Home Unmasked and Foiled.  
A Woman Who Paid for Her Folly But Saved Her Daughter.  
The Mother's Tragedy is the Daughter's Salvation.

A Drama of Tears and Joy, of Heartache and Happiness.  
History Repeats Itself in This Emotional Narrative.  
Elaborate Story of Social Conditions in Some Homes.

### WORLD'S TOUR CONTINUED

- 1—Nantes, a Port in France.
- 2—Pozzuoli, an Italian City.
- 3—A Russian Village in Winter.

### PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES

### OPERA HOUSE

VAUDEVILLE	NORTON and EARLE Classy Singers and Dancers	TODAY Afternoon at 2.30 Evening 7.30 and 9
	DOUGLAS and FRAZEE "Just Girls"	
	CECILE and FRANCOIS In a Miniature Dance Review	
	J. FORREST THOMPSON Singing and Instrumental Novelty	
	HORTON and JOHNSON "Fun in a Chinese Laundry"	
	BILLIE BURKE in GLORIA'S ROMANCE	



The Universal Demand is for

## Kellogg's TOASTED CORN FLAKES



GET THE ORIGINAL—made from carefully selected southern sweet corn—by a strictly Canadian Company—in their up-to-date plant at London, Ontario.  
Ask for the red, white and green package and refuse all substitutes of the "just-as-good" variety.

The Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Co., Limited.  
Head Office and Factory: London, Ont.

At all good Grocers

### Bringing Up Father



# WILCOX

## JULY CLEAR SALE

### Ends Saturday July 28

This is one of the Greatest Sales breaking all records of the past July have held before. You can get Clothes and Children at prices much lower.

Why we can do this is because ourselves in the first place at old prices advanced those prices lots have done, but our customers have the benefit, as we are an ordinary profit. We believe in "L."

#### HERE ARE A FEW

LADIES' BLACK RUBBER RAINCOATS, Only \$4.98	MEN'S Worth
LADIES' SUITS, Silk Lined, Worth \$14.00, Sale price, \$7.98	MEN'S Worth
LADIES' SUITS, Worth \$22.00, For \$16.00	MEN'S In Worth
LADIES' COATS, Worth \$7.50, For \$4.98	BOYS' Fr All at
LADIES' COATS, Worth \$10.50, For \$6.98	BOYS'
LADIES' SILK SUITS, Only \$15.98	BOYS' RUBB
LADIES' PALM BEACH SUITS, Only \$6.48	BOYS'
LADIES' SILK DRESSES, Worth \$18.00, For \$12.98	BOYS'
LADIES' ALL-WOOL SERGE SKIRTS, Only \$3.48	MEN'S
LADIES' SERGE DRESSES, Worth \$8.50, For \$5.98	MEN'S
LADIES' VOILE SHIRTWAISTS, Worth \$1.50, For 98c.	MEN'S
LADIES' SILK SHIRTWAISTS, From \$1.15 up	MEN'S Worth
GIRLS' MIDDIES, Worth \$1.00, For 69c.	MEN'S Worth
GIRLS' DRESSES, Worth \$1.50, For 98c.	MEN'S Worth
MEN'S SUITS, Worth \$24.00, For \$19.85	MEN'S Worth
MEN'S SUITS, Worth \$22.00, For \$18.45	MEN'S WC

IT PAYS TO SHOP

# WILCOX

CHARLOTTE STREET, CO  
Where You Can Save from 15 per cent. on All Yo



REST THE MOVIES THE PLAYERS

What's What in the Picture World Stage--Favorites and What They

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Afternoon at 2.30 Evening 7.30 and 9



SAY-CLERK-WELL TAKE THESE ROOMS FOR THE SEASON- YOU DARLING-DOING THIS TO PLEASE ME-

WILCOX'S JULY CLEARING SALE Ends Saturday, July 28th

This is one of the Greatest Sales we ever held, breaking all records of the past July Clearing Sales we have held before. You can get Clothing for Men, Women and Children at prices much lower than wholesale.

Why we can do this is because we overstocked ourselves in the first place at old prices and have not advanced those prices lots have done, but intend letting our customers have the benefit, as we are satisfied with an ordinary profit. We believe in "Live and Let Live."

HERE ARE A FEW:

- LADIES' BLACK RUBBER RAINCOATS, Only \$4.98. LADIES' SUITS, Silk Lined, Worth \$14.00, Sale price, \$7.98. LADIES' SUITS, Worth \$22.00, For \$16.00. LADIES' COATS, Worth \$7.50, For \$4.98. LADIES' COATS, Worth \$10.50, For \$6.98. LADIES' SILK SUITS, Only \$15.98. LADIES' PALM BEACH SUITS, Only \$6.48. LADIES' SILK DRESSES, Worth \$18.00, For \$12.98. LADIES' ALL-WOOL SERGE SKIRTS, Only \$3.48. LADIES' SERGE DRESSES, Worth \$8.50, For \$5.98. LADIES' VOILE SHIRTWAISTS, Worth \$1.50, For 98c. LADIES' SILK SHIRTWAISTS, From \$1.15 up. GIRLS' MIDDIES, Worth \$1.00, For 69c. GIRLS' DRESSES, Worth \$1.50, For 98c. MEN'S SUITS, Worth \$24.00, For \$19.85. MEN'S SUITS, Worth \$22.00, For \$18.45. MEN'S SUITS, Worth \$18.00, For \$14.85. MEN'S SUITS, Worth \$14.00, For \$10.35. MEN'S SUITS, In Broken Sizes, Worth \$10.00 to \$14.00, For \$7.98. BOYS' SUITS, From \$3.98 to \$12.00 All at Special Cut Prices. BOYS' DUCK PANTS, Only 39c. BOYS' BLACK RUBBER RAINCOATS, Only \$3.29. BOYS' SPORT SHIRTS, Only 39c. and 49c. BOYS' GOOD STOCKINGS, Only 22c. MEN'S SILK HOSE, 3 Pairs for \$1.00. MEN'S CASHMERE HOSE, 3 Pairs for \$1.00. MEN'S COTTON HOSE, 6 Pairs for 25c. MEN'S HEAVY WOOL SOX, Only 22c. MEN'S CAPS, Worth from 75c. to \$1.00, Only 29c. MEN'S HARD HATS, Worth from \$1.50 to \$2.50, For 89c. MEN'S STRAW HATS, Worth from \$1.00 to \$2.50, For 79c. MEN'S GOOD WORKING PANTS, Only \$1.29.

IT PAYS TO SHOP AT WILCOX'S CHARLOTTE STREET, COR. UNION Where You Can Save from 15 per cent. to 50 per cent. on All You Buy

U.S. CANNOT SUPPLY ITS ARTILLERY

France Will Furnish Americans with Big Guns and Great Britain the Army Rifles—Heavy Money Waste.

Washington, July 23.—The war department announces that it will be impossible for the United States to furnish artillery for the American armies abroad and that France will be called upon to supply them.

In effect this means the money spent by the ordnance bureau of the war department in experimenting and perfecting American guns will be wasted, because the French gun will be taken over bodily.

Brig. Gen. Crozier, chief of ordnance, is absolved from the responsibility for this condition. The department places it on the failure of congress to respond to the recommendations which he has been making for fifteen years.

The war bureau already has announced that the Springfield rifle which the government perfected and considered the best gun of its character, also will be thrown out of use immediately and the British rifle will be used, because this country has no facilities with which to turn them out fast enough.

The shipping of American artillery and the American rifle leaves the Colt automatic revolver virtually the only accepted weapon of the United States troops will use abroad.

country; and having put our policies of reconstruction before the nation, go to the country upon them.

The government is asking for a year's extension. The longest extension which has ever been given in the old country is eight months.

Well, in that case, we shall have to wait. Let the ravens of our dead be desecrated. There are twenty thousand or thirty thousand Canadian soldiers at present lying in British and French hospitals. Let their hearts be wrung, as the bodies have already been wrung—so that we may settle which side is most to blame for the Ross rifle, and whether it would not be well to have a change in the personnel of the government at the present time.

My views as expressed in these few words are perhaps better put in an article in the London Daily News and Leader of April 18 last; which I will read to the House.—The Daily News and Leader is not too indulgently friendly to the present government at Westminster, and April 18 was the day after the extension was carried in the British House.

The bill further prolonging the life of the present Parliament passed its second reading yesterday. There was no serious opposition to the proposal, and there should be none. An election at the present time would be an outrage, which the country would very justly resent. There is no issue before the constituencies, and there is only one task for Parliament. It is to get on with the war. An election, so far from promoting this object, would very gravely interfere with it.

Don't Betray The Dead. As I said, I have not much hope of

THE ONLY MEDICINE THAT HELPED HER

"Fruit-a-Lives" Again Proves Its Extraordinary Powers

Rochon, Que., March 2nd, 1918. "I have received the most wonderful benefit from taking 'Fruit-a-Lives' and I am entirely well. The Rheumatism has disappeared, and the terrible pains in my body are all gone. I hope that others, who suffer from such distressing diseases, will try 'Fruit-a-Lives'."

my appeal bearing fruit, after the very firm and determined stand taken by my right hon. friend the leader of the Opposition, and we shall have to face an election. We shall have to go on with it. Well, the responsibility will be fixed by the people of this country, and I do not think that, after the issues are fully debated and the circumstances fully understood, there will be much doubt as to where to place the blame as to how to judge the motives which have brought about the election.

For my part, I would say, if the die is cast the sooner this debate comes to an end the better. Let us clear our minds of cant, and let us clear our conduct of sham. Let us get to the election. If there is to be an issue, let us get to it. If this matter should go a vote, I would vote for the extension of Parliament. I should be afraid to do otherwise. I should be afraid to take any step, and I have not taken any step during nearly three years, which would cast any doubt anywhere that any but one public object I cared for at the moment, and that is the winning of the war.

I should be afraid to take any step which would lead me to fear that the thirty thousand Canadian corpses in France and Belgium might possibly rise out of their graves in the shape of ghosts and point their gaunt fingers at me as having done the deed of the year of the war given up the great task, or tried to persuade Canada to give up the great task, of being a united country and doing her full share for victory, peace, freedom, justice and humanity.

"TIZ" GLADDENS SORE, TIRED FEET No puffed-up, burning, tender, aching feet—no corns or callouses.

"Tiz" makes sore burning, tired feet fairly dance with delight. Away go the aches and pains, the corns, callouses, blisters, bunions and chilblains, smarting feet. Ah! how comfortable, how happy you feel. Your feet just tingle for joy, shoes never hurt or seem tight.

Get a 25-cent box of "Tiz" now from any druggist or department store. End foot torture forever—wear smaller shoes, keep your feet fresh, sweet and happy. Just think! a whole year's foot comfort for only 25 cents.

"Tiz" draws out the acids and poisons that puff up your feet. No matter how hard you work, how long you dance, how far you walk, or how long you remain on your feet, "Tiz" brings restful foot comfort. "Tiz" is magical, grand, wonderful for tired, aching, swollen, smarting feet. Ah! how comfortable, how happy you feel. Your feet just tingle for joy, shoes never hurt or seem tight.

Get a 25-cent box of "Tiz" now from any druggist or department store. End foot torture forever—wear smaller shoes, keep your feet fresh, sweet and happy. Just think! a whole year's foot comfort for only 25 cents.

Furniture Sale AT RESIDENCE BY AUCTION I am instructed by Mr. A. G. Plummer to sell at his residence, De Monte street, on Thursday afternoon, July 26th, at 2.30 o'clock, contents of house, consisting in part: 1 Mason & Birch Upright Piano, Fancy Chairs and Tables, Mission Buffet, Dining Table and Chairs, Chiffoniers, Dressing Cases, Iron Beds, Springs and Mattresses, Carpet Squares, etc. F. L. POTTS, Auctioneer.

Valuable Freehold City Property with Buildings, Green Head Road. I am instructed by Alderman J. V. Russell, Commissioner of Public Lands, to sell by Public Auction at Chubb's Corner on Saturday morning, July 28th, at 12 o'clock noon, the properties on the Green Head Road known as Duncan and Reeds, having a combined area of about 17 1/2 acres, together with buildings. For further particulars, plan, etc., apply to F. L. POTTS, Auctioneer, or ALDERMAN J. V. RUSSELL, Commissioner Harbor, Ferry and Public Lands, City Hall.

KERENSKY IS IN COMMAND IN RUSSIA

Given Unlimited Power and Goes to Front in Attempt to Patch Up Army Break.

Petrograd, July 23.—The council of soldiers and workmen's delegates and peasants of all Russia voted today, after an all-night session, to grant the government of Premier Kerensky "unlimited powers" under the title "government of National Safety" for the re-establishment of public order, both at the front and at home.

Kerensky Goes to Front. London, July 23.—(Delayed)—Premier Kerensky has again started for the front at the instance of the central committee of soldiers' and workmen's delegates, according to a Reuters despatch from Petrograd.

Despatches from Galicia state that the breach in the Russian line is eight miles wide and ten miles deep. The Bourse Gazette says that at a meeting of delegates from regiments at the front it was resolved that "it had become imperative to turn all the authority over to M. Kerensky."

CASTORIA For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson

NUXATED IRON

Increases strength of delicate, nervous, rundown people 100 per cent. in ten days in many instances. \$1.00 per bottle. If it fails as per full explanation in large article soon to appear in this paper. Ask your doctor or druggist about it. Watson's Drug Store always carry it in stock.



EVINRUDE DETACHABLE ROWBOAT AND CANOE MOTOR

Saves that long row or paddle to the marsh and gets you there fresh and smiling—with keen eyes and elastic muscles.

Portable, easy to attach, simple to operate, dependable always. Speed, 7 to 8 miles an hour.

Evinrude Magneto—Built-In Flywheel Type, Automatic Reverse, more speed and power.

For Sale by The A. R. Williams Co., Ltd., Distributors for the Maritime Provinces. Over 50,000 sold—used by 25 Gov'ts.

BROKEN DOWN IN HEALTH

Woman Tells How \$5 Worth of Pinkham's Compound Made Her Well.

Lima, Ohio.—"I was all broken down in health from a displacement. One of my lady friends came to see me and she advised me to commence taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash. I began taking your remedies and took \$5.00 worth and in two months was a well woman after three doctors said I never would stand up straight again. I was a midwife for seven years and I recommended the Vegetable Compound to every woman I take before birth and afterwards, and they all got along so nicely that it surely is a godsend to suffering women. If women wish to write to me I will be delighted to answer them."—Mrs. JENNIE MOYER, 942 E. North St., Lima, Ohio.

Women who suffer from displacements, weakness, irregularities, nervousness, backache, or bearing-down pains, need the tonic properties of the roots and herbs contained in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

SURPRISE SOAP A PURE HARD SOAP

NO MATTER how coarse or fine a Fabric may be, SURPRISE cleans it perfectly. Not by burning or bleaching out the dirt, but by gently loosening it without damage to the finest thread.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

One cent per word each insertion. Discount of 33 1/3 per cent. on advertisements running one week or longer if paid in advance. Minimum charge twenty-five cents.

WANTED. T. S. SIMMS & Co. Ltd. FAIRVILLE, N. B.

BOYS and GIRLS WANTED

WANTED—Capable and efficient stenographer willing to accept position out of town. Liberal salary. Apply in person, Imperial Ministry of Munitions, Semi-Royal Building.

WANTED—Second or Third Class Female Teacher for District No. 3, Parish of St. Martins. Apply stating salary to Jno. Miller, secretary, Bay View P. O.

WANTED—Second Class Female Teacher for Primary Department in School District No. 13, Bathurst, Gloucester Co., N. B. Apply stating salary to Jno. Miller, secretary, Box 137.

STOVE PLATE MOULDERS WANTED—Highest wages paid. Apply at once to Shaw & Mason, Limited, Sydney, N. S.

WANTED—First or Second Class Teacher, District No. 12, Cambridge, Queens county. Apply stating salary Geo. Robinson, Secretary, Cambridge, N. B.

WANTED—Representative for Fresh Meats and Provisions for New Brunswick, experienced man preferred. Apply giving age, experience, where employed at present, and salary expected to P. O. Box 1460, Montreal.

WANTED—A man to run a gasolite boiler carrying wood from Labee to Calais, Maine, for the balance of season. Apply to F. B. Newton, 70 State street, Boston.

WANTED—A Second Class Teacher for District No. 5, Parish Lepreau, in the county of Restigouche. Apply stating salary to David J. Myers, Myers Brook, Restigouche county, N. B.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—For private family in provincial town. Send references and state salary expected to A. B. Standard Office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents \$5 a day selling mandets, which mend crockery, hot water bags, rubber boots, reservoirs, boilers, metal tubs and tinware without cement or solder. Sample ten cents. Collette Mig. Company Collingwood, Ontario.

REWARD

A GREEN SPONSON Canoe went adrift at Rothesay Monday night. A reward will be given the finder notifying S. A. Jones at Rothesay or St. John.

LOST.

LOST—In St. John, an Alfrede Mitchell Liberal reward. 'Phone Westfield 28.

THE safe way to send money by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

REGULATIONS

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon actual cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 60 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent if he cannot secure a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 60 acres and erect a house worth \$200.00.

Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior, N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE BY AUCTION

There will be sold at Public Auction at Chubb's Corner, in the City of Saint John, on Saturday, the 4th day of August, A. D. 1917, at twelve o'clock noon, certain woodlands on the New Canadian River, in Queens County, namely:

Lot No. 22, situate in the Parish of Brunswick, on the south side of the New Canadian River, granted to Thomas Hatheway by the Crown 14th September, A. D. 1851, containing 95 acres more or less.

Also, another Lot on the northern side of the New Canadian River, known as Lot No. 14 south and 15 south, situate in the Parish of Brunswick, granted to Thomas Hatheway 20th October, A. D. 1851, containing 100 acres more or less.

Also, that certain other Lot, situate in the said Parish of Brunswick, on the northern side of the New Canadian River, distinguished as Lot No. 2, granted to Thomas Hatheway by the Crown on the 30th of August, A. D. 1851, containing 110 acres more or less.

Also, a certain other Lot in the Parish of Johnston on the northern side of the said New Canadian River, distinguished as Lot No. 1 and granted to Thomas Hatheway by the Crown on the 25th of April, A. D. 1851, containing 15 acres more or less.

All the above lands being more particularly described in a Deed of Conveyance from William H. Hatheway to Thomas Robinson, dated the 6th of April, 1878, registered in the Queens County Records on the 16th of May, A. D. 1878 and afterwards conveyed by said Thomas Robinson to the Rev. John A. Clark.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned Trustee.

Dated the 20th day of June, A. D. 1917.

THE EASTERN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee of the estate, Rev. John A. Clark.

ST. JOHN MAN ENGAGED.

Halifax, July 23.—His Grace Archbishop Worrell announces the engagement of his youngest daughter, Miss Charlotte Worrell, to Mr. N. R. DesBrisay, district passenger agent of the C.P.R., St. John, N. B., son of Mr. and Mrs. A. N. DesBrisay of Bathurst, N.B., the marriage to take place in September. Miss Worrell has just returned from a visit to Montreal.

Free Vaccination.

Nineteen school children were vaccinated yesterday morning in the Board of Health rooms on Princess street, by Dr. Melville.



THE WEATHER.

Forecast: Maritime - Moderate winds, mostly fair and warm, but a few scattered showers or thunderstorms.

CONSCRIPTION ABSOLUTELY NEEDED, SAYS DR. PARKIN

Rhodes Scholarship Commissioner in City Yesterday - Scores Bourassa's Arguments as Weakest He Could Conceive - Change in the System of Awarding Rhodes Scholarships.

"The decision Canadians will have to make with respect to the war policy of the country is to my mind the most important they have ever been called upon to make. More men are needed. The cause of democracy and civilization is calling for aid, and if we are to save the wreck of civilization, the reinforcements must be furnished. I believe that the situation at the present time demands conscription, and knowing conditions as they exist I am heartily in support of the measure."

MOTOR TRUCK ALMOST PROVED A DEATH TRAP FOR GEORGE GUTHRIE

Big Car Turned Turtle in Marsh Creek and Driver and Companion Narrowly Escaped Drowning.

George Guthrie and a fellow employee named LeBlanc had a narrow escape from death about three o'clock yesterday afternoon when a motor truck which they were driving, plunged over a bridge and turned turtle in the Marsh creek, at Colbrook.

BANISH INSECTS from FLOWER BED and GREENHOUSE. CLEAR THE WEEDS FROM DRIVEWAY AND WALK. W. H. THORNE & CO., LTD. MARKET SQUARE KING STREET

Around the City

Had Back Jammed. While working at the Atlantic Sugar Refinery, yesterday, William Dennis had his back jammed and was conveyed to the General Public Hospital for treatment.

MRS. LIPSETT MAY HAVE TO FACE COURT CHARGE

Developments in the Case of the Infant Left in Care of Kennedy Street Woman.

If there is any provision in the code which makes it a criminal offence to give false information to officials, Mrs. F. E. Lipsett of 62 Kennedy street may have to face a trial in the courts. The whole trouble arose over the baby which was left at her house two weeks ago Saturday by Mrs. Harry Law of Queenstown. Mrs. Lipsett told County Secretary King Kelley that Mrs. Law was the mother of the child, when, as a matter of fact, she knew the real mother was Mrs. J. E. Paterson of Marysville, York Co., who is her own mother.

POTATOES SCARCE AND PRICE IS STILL HIGH

Arrival of New Tubers Likely to Make Important Change in Situation - Other Vegetables.

"Potatoes are as hard to find nowadays as gold nuggets," is the comment made to The Standard by a grocer yesterday when asked his opinion of the potato market. Continuing he said that potatoes were so scarce that a large number of grocers could not obtain them to stock up with. He said that potatoes were selling for \$1 and \$1.50 a barrel, and in small quantities at 80 cents a bushel. He was of opinion that potatoes would be scarce until the new tubers had made their appearance on the market.

Mourning Millinery. Special Showing Today of Silk Mourning Hats, Crepe Mourning Hats, Mourning Veils and Black Flowers. (Store Open Friday Night Until 10; Close Saturday 1 o'clock) Marr Millinery Co., Limited

The Pride of a Housekeeper. Royal Grand Range. Emerson & Fisher Ltd.

PREMIER OF QUEBEC IN CITY YESTERDAY

Sir Lomer Gouin Motored Here from St. Andrews - Will Not Talk Politics.

Sir Lomer Gouin, premier and attorney-general of Quebec, and an outstanding figure in the political life of Canada, is in the city, a guest at the Royal. Sir Lomer, accompanied by Lady Gouin, motored from St. Andrews to the city last evening. Sir Lomer received a reporter cordially at the hotel. He expressed the opinion that an election would clarify the atmosphere at Ottawa, but preferred not to discuss the political situation at any length. He said his name had been mentioned as a member of a new union cabinet, but he thought it unwise to discuss that. Sir Lomer has been premier and attorney-general of Quebec since 1905. In 1915 was July 13th when 80 was registered.

THIRTEEN YEAR OLD LAD SAYS HE RAN OUT TO SEE RAID

Was in London When Last Raid Took Place - Says People Are Not Frightened.

Among the thousands to view the last air raid on London was Allister Scammell, the thirteen year old son of the secretary of the Military Hospital Commission. The boy, in company with his father, was in the city yesterday. Master Scammell went to England about three years ago and since his arrival there was in attendance at a preparatory school near the metropolis. When asked by The Standard representative if he was frightened when he learned that a squadron of German airplanes was over the city, the lad said that he ran out to see them. He was very much taken with the anti-aircraft defence. He said that the Germans remained about an hour and then proceeded to the coast, with British machines in hot pursuit. Master Scammell arrived in Halifax on Saturday and was in the city en route to Ottawa.

MANCHESTER ROBERTSON ALLISON. KING STREET GERMAIN ST. MARKET SQ.

BOYS' SUMMER SUITS. IN MANY NEW AND NOVEL STYLES. Large Range of Damask Huck Towelling. Guest and Wider Widths.

THE JUVENILE COURT.

Three boys appeared in the juvenile court yesterday morning charged with not giving a satisfactory account of themselves on Waterloo street, and with breaking into the Thistle curling rink. After evidence had been taken the prisoners were remanded. Four youngsters were charged with stealing berries. The magistrate fined the parents \$20 and ordered the lads to be taken to the cells until the money was paid.

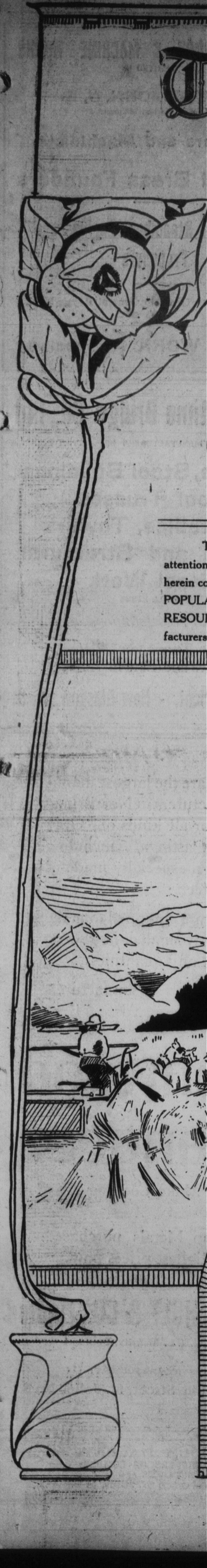
WORK FOR RETURNED MEN.

Charles Robinson, of the returned soldiers' commission, had a conference yesterday with H. C. Groat, general superintendent of the C. P. R. Atlantic Division, regarding employment for returned soldiers. The C. P. R. is providing employment for all their men who are returning from overseas duty, and Mr. Groat informed Mr. Robinson that any returned soldiers in the city would be given positions that might be available for them here. He wished to work in conjunction with local officials, and it is stated that returned soldiers will be given the first chance at checking and other work that may be open for them.

THE PRINCE WILLIAM HOTEL.

First-class. Moderate charges.

BREAKING ALL PAST RECORDS. JULY CLEARING SALE. AT F. A. DYKEMAN & CO'S. Large Range of Damask Huck Towelling. Guest and Wider Widths.





**BANISH INSECTS from FLOWER BED and GREENHOUSE**

\*\*\*\*\*

**CLEAR THE WEEDS FROM DRIVEWAY AND WALK**

Protects roses, carnations, asters and other delicate flowers from insect pests only "Readeana" can do, being always effective, yet harmless to plants and Pinks and Quarts.

Its weeds on driveways, walks, tennis courts and in gutters. "Herbiolde" is original and Standard Wood Extremator of this kind. It saves work and never used. Comes in Quarts, Half-Gallons and Gallons.

Market Square Store  
**NE & CO., LTD.**  
 KING STREET

"Herbiolde" kills weeds on drives and walks

**orning Millinery**

Today of Silk Mourning Hats, Crepe Mourning Mourning Veils and Black Flowers

Friday Night Until 10; Close Saturday 1 o'clock)

**illinery Co., Limited**

**The Pride of a Housekeeper**

Is first in her kitchen. If she starts right at that point, everything in the housekeeping line swings more easy.

The best start is to get the most perfect range money can buy—and that is the

**Royal Grand Range**

Then your kitchen is more than half equipped THE ROYAL GRAND is an easy range to operate, economical on fuel, durable because well constructed.

A Range That Will Give The Results Required.

**on & Fisher Ltd.**

**ROBERTSON ALLISON**

Close at 5 o'clock. Fridays, 10 p. m. Saturdays at 1 o'clock.

**BOYS' SUITS**

NEW AND NOVEL STYLES

and such good value they are certain to

Boys are shown in a great variety of models to call your attention to are the Two and the cloths, tailored with additional strength for rough usage.

12 years.....\$4.25 to \$12.50 Suit  
 14 years.....\$6.75 to \$15.00 Suit  
 17 years.....\$6.00 to \$15.00 Suit  
 18 years.....\$7.25 to \$18.50 Suit

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

**sk Huck Towelling** Guest and Wider Widths

40c, 46c, 48c, 57c, and 58c, per yard  
 58c, 60c, and 72c, per yard  
 60c, 70c, 72c, and 80c, yard  
 73c, yard  
 70c, 90c, and \$1.08 per yard  
 90c, and \$1.00 per yard

four-de-Lis, Rose, Shamrock, Thistle, Chrysanthemum, Maple Leaf, Ivy, etc., and others.

SHOWING IN LINEN ROOM.

**Robertson Allison, Limited**

**BREAKING ALL PAST RECORDS. JULY CLEARING SALE AT F. A. DYKEMAN & CO.'S**

Look for the Red Price Tickets throughout the store. The values we are giving in this sale are the most important in our history, because of the present high cost of all standard dependable lines of women's apparel.

To carry out our merchandising policy we have sacrificed profits, and in some cases cost, to insure the success of the greatest July Clearing Sale that has ever been our good fortune to tell of, and to have our stock, when this sale is finished, in normal condition.

We wish to emphasize the fact that our Sale Prices are genuine reductions from Standard Prices on Standard lines of merchandise, all of which makes this the most important sale event of the season.

F. A. DYKEMAN & CO.

**ATTENTION CITY SUBSCRIBERS.**

Owing to the absence of some of The Standard carrier boys on their vacations, new boys are for the time carrying their deliveries and this has recently been the cause of some subscribers not receiving The Standard.

If those who have reason to complain will promptly notify the Circulation Dept., Main 1910, any time between nine and six o'clock on the first day the paper does not arrive, the matter will be remedied.

# The St. John Standard

## PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY

# REVIEW

SECOND SECTION *of* PRICE FIVE CENTS

## CANADIAN PROSPERITY

### IN FOUR SECTIONS

These editions of The St. John Standard present in detail Canada's development, resources and industrial strength. In these papers particular attention is given to New Brunswick. Our financial responsibilities, our business integrity and our loyalty of purpose are all touched upon. The articles herein contained cover FINANCE; AGRICULTURE—In production and marketing; COMMERCE—In exports and imports, foreign and domestic; POPULATION—Past growth and future outlook; MANUFACTURING—Capital invested, number of employees, value of products; NATURAL RESOURCES—In mining, lumbering and fishing; TRANSPORTATION—By land and water; FOREIGN MARKETS—Open to Canadian manufacturers.

The news articles in these papers are changed in each edition and present a varied line of topics. The first section appeared on July 20th, the third will be issued on July 27th, and the fourth and final one on July 31st. Taken as a whole, they comprise a most comprehensive review of what Canada in general and New Brunswick in particular have done, are doing, and what is possible for them to do in the future. In the best interests of our province these newspapers should be given the widest possible distribution. You can assist by mailing this copy to some point in the United States or Europe to an interested business acquaintance.

Appearing  
**July 20, July 24,  
 July 27, July 31.**



## THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

CAPITAL  
\$6,500,000.



RESERVE FUND  
\$12,000,000.

TOTAL ASSETS \$117,000,000.

### A SAVINGS ACCOUNT

is a good asset. It gives one a feeling of independence; it develops the habit of thrift. In these days especially it is a real form of patriotism, for the people's savings are necessary for the successful prosecution of the war. Lloyd George has said the Nation with the last hundred millions will win the war.

The Bank of Nova Scotia has a Savings Department at every branch and the staff are always pleased to give information regarding it.

The BANK of NOVA SCOTIA

ESTABLISHED 1823

SAINT JOHN DIRECTORS.

JAMES MANCHESTER W. W. WHITE, M. D.

BRANCHES IN SAINT JOHN

MAIN OFFICE:

Prince William Street, R. H. Anderson, Manager.

ALSO

23 Charlotte St., Haymarket Square, Mill and Paradise Row, North End (Main St.), West St. John, (109 Union Street, West.)

## Winter Port Development Industrial Expansion Business Promotion

These are the three primary objects that the St. John Board of Trade has stood for, believing that in the furtherance of these all others would follow.

Has the Board succeeded in its efforts? Let the record testify.

In 1900 — four years after the Board had won out in its demand for the recognition of St. John as the Winter Port of Canada — the total trade of St. John was fourteen and a half millions. Just before the war it had grown to thirty millions. This year it has attained to the supreme height of TWO HUNDRED AND FIVE MILLIONS, exceeding every port in Canada except Montreal. And the Winter Port is still going strong.

IN INDUSTRIES, St. John has made progress, its strategic situation making it a favorable industrial distributing point. Its present industries include cotton mills, sugar refinery, foundries, lumber mills, nail factories, brush factories, lime kilns, biscuit factories, candy factories, boot and shoe plants and many others. More industries are wanted.

GENERAL BUSINESS has likewise prospered in St. John, the bank clearings showing an increase from \$37,000,000 in 1900 to \$90,500,000 in 1916.

IN BUILDING, while the war has tended to lessen activity, the returns show values of building permits in 1916 to have been \$464,350 against \$346,275 in 1915.

There's much work still ahead of the Board of Trade and the citizens of St. John. To achieve results there must be a "long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together." This "pull" can be best exercised through an active and influential Board of Trade. Are YOU a member?

Applications for membership may be addressed to

R. E. ARMSTRONG, Secretary

162 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

D. C. CLARK,

Wharf, Bridge and Building  
Contractor

PILE DRIVING, ETC. ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

## An Analysis of the Make-Up of New Brunswick's Population

### Showing The Nationalities and Religions Prevailing

The prevailing race in New Brunswick is British and next to this, but at a long distance, is the French. Immigration from Europe has affected the province very little as will be seen from the figures in the table that follows. On the other hand whilst the British numbers have decreased about three and a half per cent in the ten years from 1901 to 1911, those of the people of French descent have increased by close on 25 per cent. The next highest in number are the Dutch who also show a considerable increase in the ten years under review. The German and Austro-Hungarian immigrants, it is interesting to note, while making up no important proportion of the population, have also considerably decreased in number in the period. The Scandinavian immigrants show an increase, but is it fair to say that immigration has in these ten years been negligible as a whole in its ratio to the total population. The table follows:

TABLE II RACE OR ORIGIN OF POPULATION OF NEW BRUNSWICK

	1901	1911
British.....	237,524	229,896
English.....	104,683	106,017
Irish.....	83,384	74,570
Scotch.....	48,310	47,949
Welsh.....	1,146	1,348
Others.....	1	12
French.....	79,979	98,611
German.....	3,816	3,144
Austro-Hungarian.....	27	73
Belgian.....	26	76
Bulgarian and Roumanian.....	2	101
Chinese.....	59	93
Dutch.....	3,663	4,329
Greek.....	7	40
Hindu.....	.....	2
Indian.....	1,465	1,541
Italian.....	60	384
Jewish.....	395	1,021
Negro.....	1,368	1,079
Polish.....	1	67
Russian.....	68	36
Scandinavian.....	1,292	1,479
Swiss.....	37	63
Unspecified.....	1,332	9,863

#### RELIGIONS OF THE POPULATION.

Adventists.....	1,124	1,057
Anglican.....	42,005	42,864
Baptists.....	80,874	82,106
Congregationalists.....	1,040	776
Eastern Church.....	12	17
Greek.....	13	57
Jews.....	376	998
Lutherans.....	196	423
Methodists.....	35,973	34,558
Mormons.....	4	11
Presbyterians.....	39,207	39,496
Protestants.....	125	104
Roman Catholics.....	144,889	125,698
Salvation Army.....	688	606
All Others.....	3,464	2,951
Unspecified.....	655	641

The greatest number of the population are thus seen to be Roman Catholics which is accounted for by the French and Irish races. Next in importance of number come the Baptists, Anglicans, Presbyterians and Methodists in the order named. It is interesting to note that the Roman Catholics alone show the only important increase in numbers in the decade under review. Following the increase of the French population they have a little over 15 per cent increase. The Baptists also show an increase of little over one per cent. The Anglicans, Methodists and Presbyterians all show a slight decrease. The other religions are unimportant from the point of view of numbers.

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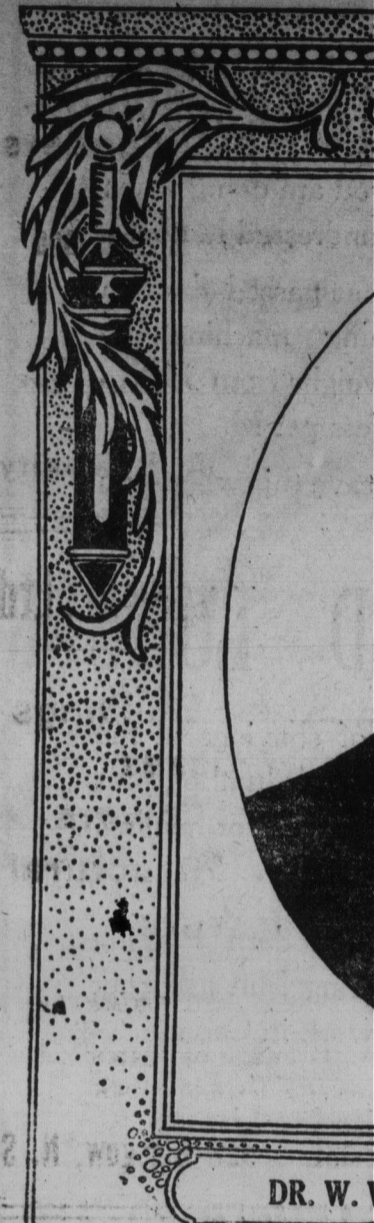
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Head Office: ST. JOHN, N. B.

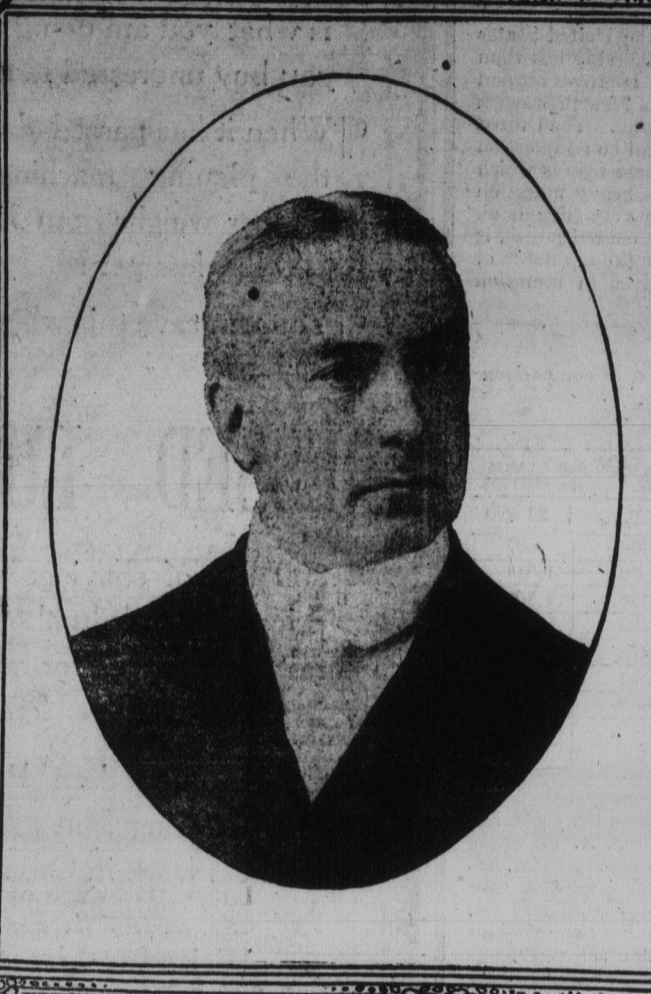
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Some

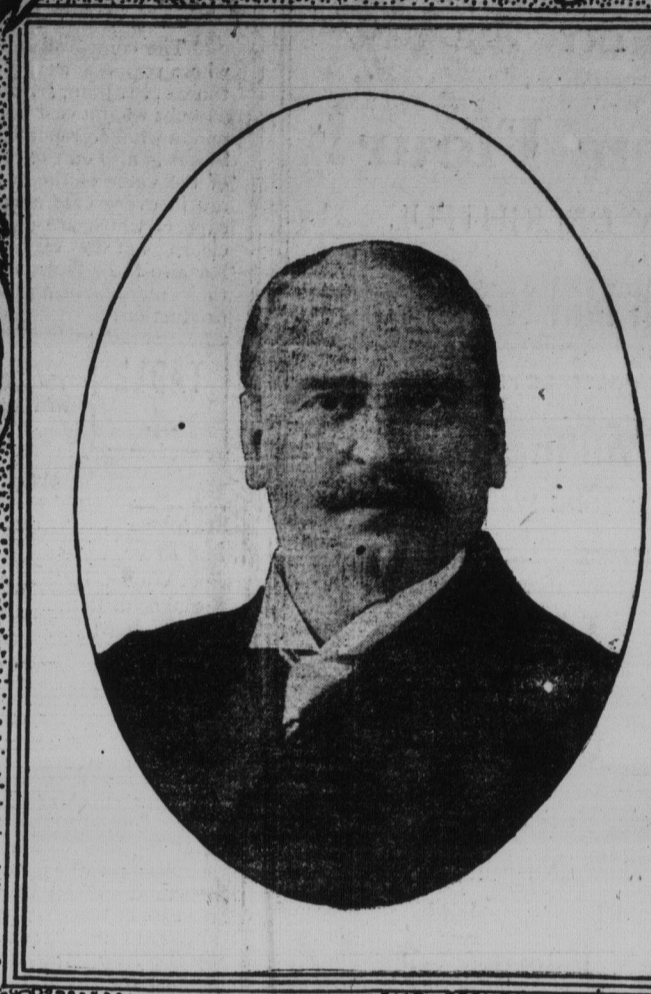




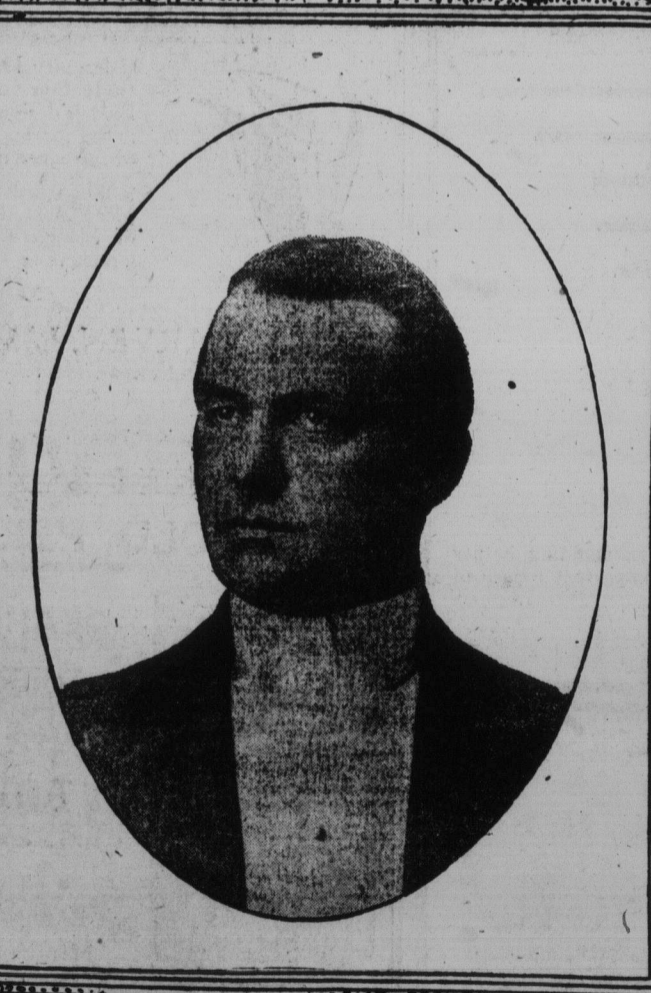
# Some of the Men Who Are Making St. John



**DR. W. W. WHITE**



**M. G. TEED, K. C.**



**RUPERT W. WIGMORE**  
(Commissioner.)



**W. B. TENNANT**

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SHIPPERS OF LUMBER  
FROM ALL NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA PORTS  
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# St. John Ranks High in Bank Clearings

In Comparison With Cities of More Than Twice The Population. Per Capita Clearings Make Wonderful Showing.

The comparative table that follows below showing cities in the United States whose populations are greater while their bank clearings are considerably less than those of St. John, N. B., afford instructive and interesting reading. It proves beyond a doubt what a vast body of trading is done through the chief port of New Brunswick and in what a preponderantly successful position that city is standing. The United States is also on the crest of a great wave of prosperity so there can be no question of the value of the comparison. Nothing speaks so clearly as these figures which are in every case absolutely authentic. If it is argued that the heavy munition exports which are passing through St. John explain largely the very high bank clearings of that city as compared with cities of greater size in the United States, it has also to be remembered that these very cities are themselves at the top notch of their manufacturing activity while some of them are themselves in munition production:

**TABLE 4** This Table shows the Bank Clearings of St. John in comparison with nine commercial centres in the United States.

CITY	POPULATION 1916.	BANK CLEARINGS 1916	PER CAPITA CLEARINGS.
St. John	55,000	\$90,946,795	\$1,829
Fall River	126,904	84,956,306	667
Fort Wayne, Ind.	74,342	78,451,639	1,041
Springfield, Ill.	59,618	77,797,036	1,303
New Bedford	114,694	75,691,285	652
Erie	73,798	71,565,378	969
Mobile, Ala.	56,536	59,376,044	1,052
Lowell	112,124	51,962,662	454
Holyoke, Mass.	64,069	49,747,942	776
Binghamton	53,082	43,717,400	823

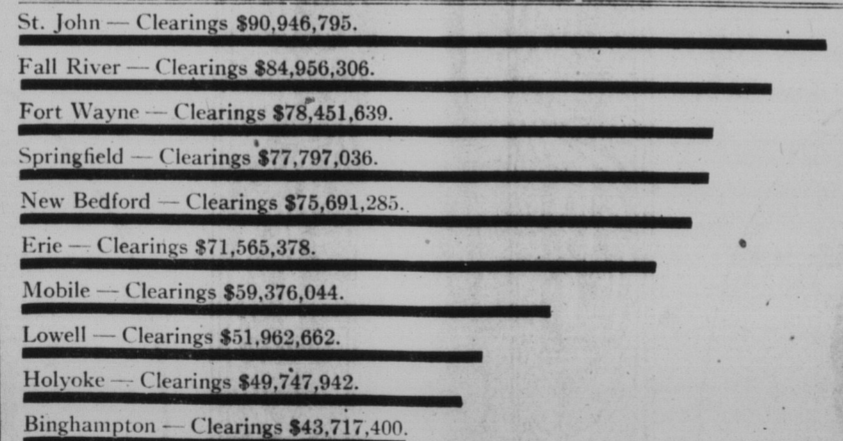
An analysis of the figures in this comparative Table reveals the fact that no city of the United States whose population comes anywhere near that of St. John, has anything like the amount of its bank clearings. Thus Binghamton, N. Y., whose population is the nearest of those selected to St. John, being about 5,000 greater, has less than half its value of bank clearings. At the opposite extreme we may take the case of Lowell, Mass., with a population much more than double that of St. John, shows in round figures fifty-two millions of bank clearings against ninety-one millions by the New Brunswick city. Also of Fall River whose population shows 126,804 against the 48,000 of St. John, yet whose bank clearings are in round figures only eighty-five millions against the ninety-one millions of the Canadian city.

The case of Waterbury, Conn., with a population seventy-five per cent greater than St. John shows bank clearings in excess of St. John by fourteen per cent only. Trenton with a population much in excess of twice that of St. John shows bank clearings only around twenty-eight per cent greater.

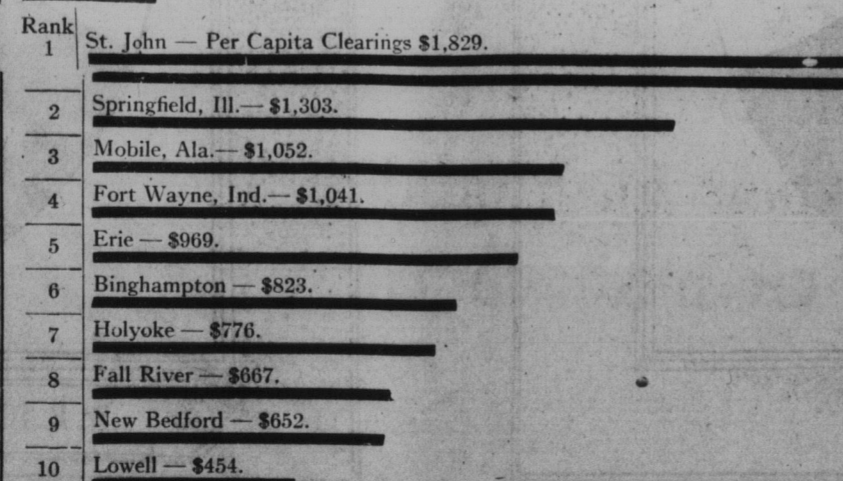
The case of Wilkes Barre is unique. It is the centre of a very considerable steel industry and is consequently heavily in munitions industry. Its bank clearings exceed those of St. John by about eighteen per cent while its population is greater than St. John by fifty per cent. Here we have an instance of a munition manufacturing city in direct comparison with St. John and coming out of that comparison with no discredit to the latter city.

The above Table is shown in the form of a Chart. The black lines indicate the relative value of bank clearings. The extraordinary position of St. John is better appreciated.

**CHART E** This Chart compares St. John with a number of live progressive American cities in Bank Clearings which is the best barometer for general business. In point of population St. John is the smallest city in the group — in Clearings it is the largest. Included among these cities are many well known manufacturing centres.



**CHART F** This Chart shows at a glance the comparative standing in per capita Bank Clearings of St. John with nine important American cities.



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is what you are doing when you buy undressed lumber. When it has passed through the planing machine the lumber weighs from 350 to 800 lbs. less per M. You can save this when you buy

## DRESSED LUMBER

800 lbs. of shavings at the price of good lumber, plus railway charges for hauling, is poor buying. Our large modern Planing and Dressing Mill turns out the best work in Canada.

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Bathurst, N. B.

## "A New Line" Marven's Cream Butter Crackers

January 1917, saw the introduction of this line, a Biscuit designed to fill the demand for an English Biscuit of the same quality. When ordering from your grocer, include a few pounds of Marven's Cream Butter Crackers—*They Satisfy.*  
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Biscuit Manufacturers, MONCTON, N. B.  
R. H. GILLMOR,  
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ST. JOHN, N. B.

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AT WHOLESALE PRICES

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Posts, Brackets,  
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**PURITY FLOUR**

Milled especially for particular cooks—those who want "MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD"

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Experts in the handling of BULK and SHELL OYSTERS

Whether you want to sell, buy, or, talk Fish, correspond with us. It will always interest and often pay you.

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## Clearings

### Throwing Away Money!

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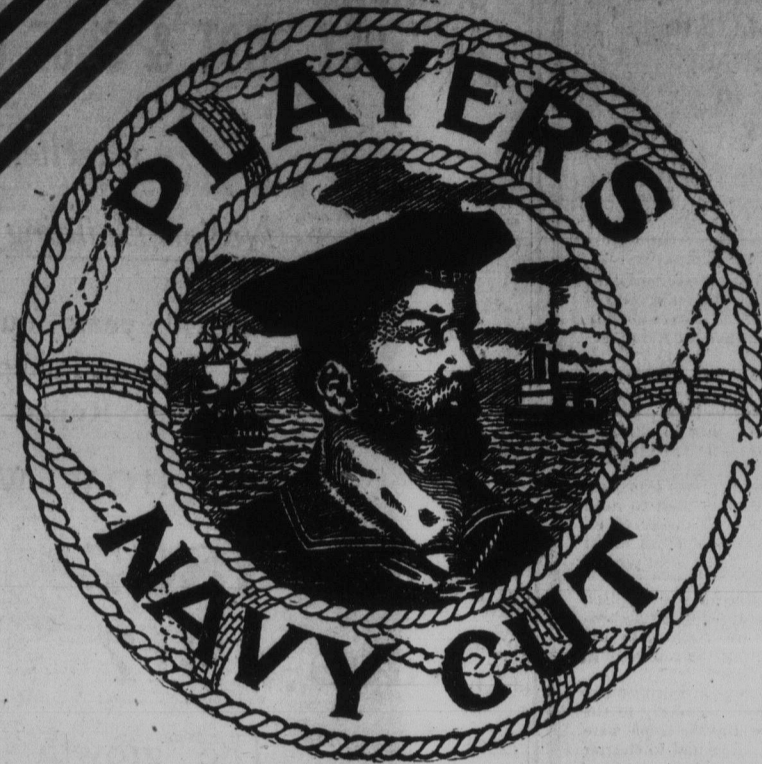


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These cigarettes have an immense sale all over the world due entirely to their high quality and excellence of manufacture





## Government Regulations for Control of Food Prices

**Some of the Reasons for the High Food Prices and the Government Regulations Thereof in Canada and Other Countries --- Every Possible Effort Being Made to Control Output and Prices--Combined Raising of Food Prices Now Criminal Offence in Canada and Subject to \$,5000 Penalty and Imprisonment --- Comparative Increases in Food Prices of Canada and Other Countries**

From the first days of the outbreak of war in 1914, most countries in Europe took measures to conserve the supplies of food and materials and to keep down prices. When the main sources of supply were liable to be cut off at any moment and the regular movements of trade were already being stopped with the temporary cessation of sailing ships and the use of railways for the movements of troops, dealers would not be able to keep up stocks.

There was, in many cases, a movement on the part of householders to lay in stocks before existing supplies in store should become exhausted and before prices should rise steeply. On the other hand, dealers would take advantage of the temporary or possible scarcity to raise prices of stocks on hand, expecting to be able to get future supplies or attempting to realize as much as possible in cash before a real scarcity, when the supplies were certain to be seized by the Government at fixed prices.

Also, some dealers would attempt to buy up stocks to anticipate the rise in prices expected. This abnormal buying on the part of dealers and householders would immediately tend to raise prices. To prevent a continuance of these conditions, various governments took power to fix prices and take over stocks. In many parts of Europe the law permits mayors of cities to fix prices of bread and other staple foods in a state of siege and at similar crises. These local powers were increased under Government regulation in August, 1914, in many instances.

Laws were generally made prohibiting the export of food and material suitable for war supplies, and maximum prices for important foods were immediately set in many cities and regulated according to supplies until trading conditions had settled down to a war basis; this was denoted by the resumption of shipping and the completion of mobilization of armies, permitting the railroads to resume freight carriage, for neutral countries mobilized their forces at least partially.

When it became evident that German warships would not be raiding commerce in European or North Atlantic waters, overseas shipping was resumed, but many British ships were requisitioned by the Government; other governments and their agencies therefore had to charter ships and buy supplies of food and raw materials, as these would no longer be available by the usual commercial agencies. Later the various governments co-operated in buying and chartering shipping to secure economy and efficiency. Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Italy (while neutral), made arrangements with the British and French Governments as to the search of ships, detention of cargoes, and quantities to be passed to prevent the transportation of war supplies to Germany and Austria through these countries.

These measures involved a direct responsibility on the part of these governments for the maintenance of the food supplies and for the trade and industry of their countries. Under such conditions regulations tend to become far-reaching and to involve the detailed regulation of industry and of the lives of the people. In countries outside of Europe, where conditions were less affected by the war, fewer measures have been taken.

World conditions as to crops and supplies had a most important bearing on prices. The grain crops of 1914 were short in most countries, and in Austria there was practically a failure, so that large quantities had to be imported instead of exported. Also the Russian crop could not be marketed in Western Europe. This condition made it necessary for many countries to make early efforts to secure a grain supply. The record crops of 1915 on the other hand made this problem much lighter in 1915 and 1916 than would have been the case if a great surplus from that crop had not been certain, other foods were also plentiful from the 1915 crops.

In 1916, however, shortages again developed, not only in grain, but the potato crop was particularly short. Live stock had been considerably reduced in numbers by the demands of war and by the high prices of feed; a shortage of feed and the drought of the summer increased the prices of live stock. The demand for Government purposes and increasing losses due to submarine warfare combined to increase freight rates. Toward the end of 1916, therefore, different governments took still further measures for conserving the food supply, for increasing the efficiency of distribution and keeping down prices. Experience had shown that the chief remedy lay in conserving or increasing the supply and facilitating distribution, although in the abnormal circumstances speculators and combines had sometimes found unusual opportunities for raising prices and increasing profits.

The advance of prices in various countries has been dependent on the degree to which local conditions were affected by the war. European countries drawing normally considerable supplies of food and raw materials from abroad were keenly affected by freight rates and by the increased cost in countries of origin. Germany and Austria, shut out from overseas supplies, experienced greater difficulties as their stocks and those in adjacent countries became exhausted, their own production being also decreased to secure reliable information as to prices in these countries and, further, maximum prices have been set for many articles of which supplies often were not available or could be secured only by means of official tickets under a system of rationing. The Labour Department of the Board of Trade of the United Kingdom has calculated the increases in prices from month to month over prices in July, 1914, as shown in Prussian and Austrian official journals for Berlin and Vienna respectively. For recent months, however, these figures have not been available.

The accompanying table shows the comparative levels of food prices in several countries on certain dates as compared with prices in July, 1914. It should be noted that, particularly in Northern climates, prices in July are usually somewhat lower than at any other time of the year, but the increases during the war have usually been so great as to make such differences of small importance. The greatest increases appear in Germany and Austria, but Norway had great advances in coke and coal. In Russia no statistics are available, but reports indicate that prices advanced steeply owing in a large extent to the prevalence of paper money, which was also a great factor in the rise in Germany and Austria-Hungary, and to some extent in other countries. The inflation of money through the expansion of credit, and great Government expenditures is also stated by economists to be an important factor in raising prices.

Governments purchases of wheat, meat, sugar and other supplies in various parts of the world became important factors in affecting prices. The taking over of crops in some cases and the entire production of materials exerted a steady influence on markets. For instance, the British Government contracted for the meat production in Argentina and the Indian wheat crop was taken over for the British Government. The 1915 wheat crop in Australia was taken over by the Government and a large part of it sold to the Imperial authorities. The wool production in Australia and New Zealand was similarly taken over and the same policy was followed with regard to some other materials. In determining the prices for these products, the prices received by the producer before the war were taken as a basis, allowances being made for increased cost of production.

The more important measures, so far known, taken by the various countries for the control of prices and regulation of trade have been briefly summarized in an interesting review in the Labor Gazette. This review, from which also the accompanying table is taken, shows that in practically every country in the world, every possible effort has been made by the Government to control food prices. Action has also been taken by the United States Government since the review in the Labor Gazette was published, so that practically all countries are doing everything possible to regulate food prices.

The Labor Gazette published a brief review of the regulations for controlling the supply and price of food in about twenty-two countries. The Canadian regulations are summarized as follows: "The export demand for wheat, flour, meat, oats, eggs, butter, etc., on the outbreak of war led to advances in prices. There was considerable buying by householders to lay in stocks before prices advanced and the abnormal demand was a factor in raising prices. The Dominion Government directed the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce and the chief statistician of the Department of Labour to act as a committee on prices and report as to any needed action. The Department of Labour secured statistics of retail food prices in each city weekly instead of monthly as before and reports as to market conditions were secured from various quarters.

In "The War Measures Act" the Dominion Government was given full power to control prices and trading by order-in-council. Exports of goods of value to the enemy were prohibited except to certain countries. From time to time exports were temporarily prohibited in the case of certain commodities, supplies of which were required for war purposes such as hay, wool, etc. In addition there was already in existence the criminal code prohibiting conspiracy to raise prices unduly or restrain trade, and the Combines Investigation Act, 1910, provided for a special investigation on petition of six persons, if approved by a judge. In a short time the disturbance on the markets subsided and the demands for supplies for export remained as the chief factor influencing prices, with some shortage in certain foods due to an unfavorable crop season.

"The 1915 crop, however, was unusually large and was a great factor in preventing steep advances until the summer of 1916, when crop shortage, not only in Canada but in other parts of the world, appeared to be imminent. The potato crop was particularly short in Ontario and Quebec, and prices advanced steeply and rapidly. Butter, eggs and cheese were also rising as feed was high and was constantly advancing. Various municipal councils discussed the high prices and charges as to abnormal storage of foods in cold storage warehouses, and as to manipulation of potato prices and shipments made. Delegations from various City Councils met a committee of the Dominion Government in the House of Commons at Ottawa on October 20, 1916, and asked for remedial measures. On November 10 an Order-in-Council was passed, under the authority of the War Measures Act, having the force of an Act of Parliament, making it a criminal offence for any person or corporation to conspire or combine to restrain or limit trade or production of any necessary of life, or withhold from sale at reasonable prices any such articles beyond the ordinary needs of his householders." (Continued on next page.)

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**BAKERY --- MILFORD**  
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**IN CAPE BRETON.**

Alphus Bell, acting in the interests of Standard Oil Company, has been in Halifax after some weeks spent on the island of Boularderie, where he has

leased 5,000 acres, comprising some sixty-five farms. He announces that drilling for oil will be commenced at once, the contracts for the drilling having been given to Matych and Wilkins of Pittsburg, Pa. Mr. Bell expects that

it will be necessary to drill to a depth of 2,000 feet to prove the area which he has taken up. He seems sanguine of success, the locality selected being in the center of coal areas and in direct line of the eastern oil belt.

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 ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH YEAR

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Fourteen County Scholarships  
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**ENGINEERING, ELECTRIC**  
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 ESTABLISHED 1888 INCORPORATED 1909

An Industry Founded and Carried on by Bathurst Men, Developed and Extended by Bathurst Business, Expanded With Bathurst's Expansion, and Now Prepared to Continue on a Larger Scale Than Ever.

**IMPORTED GOODS**  
 Clear Cedar Clapboards, Clear Interior Finish in Douglas Fir at a price about equal to inferior' home grown finish.  
 Clear Douglas Fir Doors in all sizes,  
 Quartered Oak Front Doors,  
 Imported Screen Doors \$1.25 each,  
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Large Quantities of Cement, Lime, Hardwall Plaster, Plaster of Paris, Bricks, Sheet Lead for Flashing, Galvanized Iron, Roofs of "Eastlake," Steel Shingles for Dwellings, Corrugated Iron for Barns, Sheds and Warehouses, Rubber Roofings, — the leading make of the world — "Paroid" the name to look for where quality counts. Building Papers of all kinds; the Neponset Black Waterproof being the peer of them all, both in price and quality.

**Windows** can be supplied complete in any shape or size, and Frames, Sashes, Glass or Putty can be supplied separately.

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**Builder's Hardware** Nowhere else are you sure to find everything necessary.

**Paints, Oils and Varnishes** — THE VERY BEST MAKES ON THE MARKET.

**HARDWOOD FLOORING AND SHEATHING** milled on the most modern machinery. We can't be trimmed on quantity and quality.

Mouldings from the clearest stock made in any pattern called for.

Drain Tiling For Farmers — can supply 6 inch in any quantity.

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The George Eddy Company, Ltd. also operates a 40 bbl. Flour Mill which receives its power from the same power plant as their planing mill.

Oats and other grains are also ground in this plant, and on account of its advantageous situation regarding shipping facilities, this mill is in a position to grind the grain for the farmers of the whole country

**Government Regulations for Control of Food Prices**  
 (Continued.)

hold or business. Farmers and gardeners were exempted in respect to holding the products of their land, as, also, were associations of employees and workmen in combining for their reasonable protection as such.

"The Minister of Labour was authorized to require information as to stocks, supplies, time held, prices and such information as might be required as to contracts and agreements from any person operating a cold storage plant, factory, mine, etc., where any necessary of life was held, produced etc. It was also provided that the council of any municipality might make an investigation on its own account into the stocks, prices, etc., of necessities of life within its bounds, if it was believed excessive prices were being charged, and might report the result to the Minister of Labour if the circumstances justified it; also any person withholding information might be reported to the Minister. The Minister could thereupon investigate and take evidence under oath. If, in the opinion of the Minister, any offence under the regulations had been disclosed, the information was to be forwarded to the Attorney-General of the Province in which it had been committed for such action as might be instituted by way of indictment or where a contravention of the order is disclosed the municipality or any individual may with the consent of such Attorney-General institute such action under the Criminal Code, a penalty of \$5,000 or two years imprisonment, or both, was named.

"The Minister of Labour then undertook an enquiry as to stocks, prices and methods of trading in supplies, coal, butter, potatoes and other necessities of life, the prices of which were rapidly advancing. Several municipalities also conducted local investigations under the regulations."

The Labor Gazette concludes the interesting and concise review of the efforts being made in Canada for the regulation of food prices as follows:

"Considerable publicity was given to many features of the trade in some commodities and the conditions affecting prices. In some cases leave for prosecution was secured from the Attorney-General concerned. No further legal proceedings were instituted, however, as the firms concerned among dealers to advance milk and bread prices elicited an announcement from the Minister of Labour that such agreements or understandings were illegal, which constituted a warning to dealers throughout the country.

"The Government of Manitoba also authorized the Public Utilities Commissioner to investigate the rise in prices in that province, and after extended public hearing he reported no evidence of illegal measures for raising prices. The agricultural Committee of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec also investigated conditions and considered remedies in the way of increased agricultural production, inspection of cold storage warehouses and prohibition of the export of livestock and foods. Early in 1917, owing to the scarcity and high price of paper, the Dominion Government placed the control of export and of prices of paper under the Minister of Customs, who arranged with producers for a lower price than that recently reached, at two and one-half cents per pound for newsprint. Owing to congestion in shipping coal, etc., in winter the Railway Commission reduced the number of passenger trains on certain lines."

Since this review was issued the Canadian Government has appointed a food controller with practically unlimited powers, to whom the enforcement of all existing regulations will be left.

**APPROXIMATE INCREASES IN THE COST OF STAPLE FOODS AND GROCERIES IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES BY PERCENTAGES OVER JULY 1914.**

	1915 July	1916 July	1917 April
PERCENTAGES OF INCREASES OVER JULY 1914.			
Canada	5	14	45
United Kingdom	32½	61	94
United States	30	9	31 (March)
Australia	12	19	25 (January)
New Zealand	20	32	26 (February)
Italy	19	40	44 (January)
Switzerland	30	50	65 (February)
Holland	28	46	86 (February)
Denmark	19	109	102 (February)
Norway	30	51	100 (January)
Austria	79	178	172 (January)
Germany	70	118	

The figures for Norway and Sweden include coal, wood and petroleum. These figures which are from the Labour Gazette show that for the first two years of the war the increases in prices in Canada and the United States were comparatively small, but the 1917 figures show a forty-five per cent increase in the cost of foodstuffs over 1914. This is much smaller than all foreign countries but is considerably larger than Australia and New Zealand.

**Ten Band Mills to Serve You**

**Mills and Railway Connections**

Location	Railway connection
Fredericton, N.B.	C. P. R.
Plaster Rock, N.B.	C. P. R.
Nelson, N.B.	I. C. E.
Edmundston, N.B.	C. P. R. or Temiscouata Ry.
Baker Brook, N.B.	Temiscouata Ry. and N.T.R.
Glendyne, Que.	N. T. R.
Eastcourt, Que.	N. T. R.
Cabano, Que.	Temiscouata Ry.
Whitworth, Que. (No. 1, No. 2)	Temiscouata Ry.

**Fraser Limited, Fredericton, N. B.**  
 ROUGH AND DRESSED SPRUCE, WHITE CEDAR, SHINGLES, SPRUCE LATH, PIANO SOUNDING BOARD STOCK.

**St. John Post Office Revenue**  
**\$209,470.30 in 1916**

The Following Table Shows the Post Office Revenue for St. John, as Accompanying Chart Further Illustrates, also the Revenue for all Canada for the Same Years

Year	Canadian P. O. Revenue	St. John P. O. Revenue
1890	\$3,221,615 00	\$44,214 95
1895	3,815,456 00	50,356 08
1900	4,366,611 00	57,291 55
1905	6,786,089 00	87,945 59
1910	11,068,753 00	111,074 34
1913	15,671,628 00	141,068 11
1914	16,865,451 00	144,333 68
1915	16,834,683 00	148,316 51
1916	16,834,683 00	148,316 51
1916	22,739,699 00	209,470 30

**ST. JOHN P. O. REVENUE**

1890	\$44,214.95
1895	\$50,356.08
1900	\$57,291.55
1905	\$87,945.59
1910	\$111,074.34
1915	\$148,316.51
1916	\$209,470.30

**London Leads.**  
 (By W. J. Ferrar.)  
 O'er the ridge at break of day  
 London leads!  
 England springs, and London leads;  
 Cramped no more on office stools,  
 Lads but late in London schools  
 Lead the onset as at play!  
 London leads!

**Far, oh! far from Charing Cross**  
 London led!  
 Where are treasured London's dead?  
 Part of them shall fill her soul  
 Evermore, and keep her whole  
 Since in glory as in loss  
 London led!  
 "Country Life."

**Harry Breen, the vaudevillean, tells**  
 of dining with one Kerrigan, who was  
 a man of decided likes and dislikes.  
 Said Breen: "Kerrigan, do you like let-  
 tuce?" "No, sorr, Oi don't," said Ker-  
 rigan, "and what's more, Oi'm glad Oi trust!"

**don't, for av Oi did, Oi'd ate it—and Oi**  
 hate the stuff!"  
 Upon the recent death in a western  
 town of a politician, who at one time  
 served his country in a very high leg-  
 islative place, a number of newspaper  
 men were collaborating on an obitu-  
 ary notice. "What shall we say of the  
 former senator?" asked one of the  
 men. "Oh, just put down that he was  
 always faithful to his trust." "And,"  
 queried a cynical member of the group,  
 "shall we mention the name of the  
 group?"



# The Textile Industry of New Brunswick

## Many Large Mills in Full Operation in the Province

It is a fact not generally known throughout the Dominion that some of the largest textile mills in Canada are located in New Brunswick and the Maritime Provinces. In the early history of these provinces the making of cloth was common knowledge among the very earliest settlers. Records of Champlain's sojourn at points on the Bay of Fundy show that he introduced sheep into the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and his people spun and wove the wool into cloth. Later flax was introduced by the German and French settlers and as was the case in the other provinces of the Dominion, the early colonists provided for themselves all necessary articles of clothing. Textile manufacturing was a common household industry and in this state has survived to a very marked extent through all the age of invention and perfection of textile machinery. During the latter half of the 18th Century, small custom carding plants sprung up in all parts of the provinces. These mills were generally situated on some water power and associated with the chopping and milling industry, thereby forming the central development of each community.

The history of the industry is much the same as in other parts of Canada and of the world. As the carding, spinning and weaving machinery was perfected by such inventors as Hargreaves, Crompton, Cartwright and others, some of the small custom mills developed with the installation of power machinery. The majority of the customs mills were gradually forced out of business by competition from the larger mills in the provinces and as transportation facilities increased and improved, from the large mills located in Upper Canada.

Today the main branches of the textile industry, viz., cotton, wool and knitting are well represented in the Maritime Provinces. The cotton industry was first established at St. John in 1860, when the William Parks & Son mills were erected. Water transportation of the raw cotton from the Southern States permitted ready access to the raw material and during the early eighties mills were established at Moncton, Halifax, Windsor, Milltown, Marysville and Yarmouth. These mills were first established as private corporations, Marysville the only one privately owned, the others all joint stock companies, but have since been amalgamated with the mills located in the upper provinces. The Hewson mills at Amherst and the Oxford and Stanfield mills at Oxford and Truro, respectively, outgrow most of the small custom mills. Their trade became more than a Maritime one and by the early eighties, Hewson and Oxford tweeds and Stanfield underclothing had become famous throughout the length and breadth of the land. Changes have since then taken place. Some of the mills have outgrown the communities in which they were established, as the cotton mills at Moncton, N. B., and Windsor, N. S., which have been closed during recent years chiefly on account of changed market conditions and lack of help. But the industry has flourished generally. Expansions during recent years have been comparatively great, especially among the knitting mills.

There are at the present time five large cotton mills in the Maritime Provinces, operating 135,000 spindles and 4,000 looms, on a variety of lines, including duck, felts, twines, gray cottons, sheetings, flannellettes, tickings, shirtings, denim, blankets, gingham, dress goods and yarns. The Yarmouth mill is now operated by the Cosmos Cotton Company, a branch of the International Cotton Mills Corporation. It constitutes one of the principal industries of the eastern part of the province and is one of the largest producers of duck and cotton felt in Canada. The Canadian Cottons, Ltd., have two large mills located at Marysville, N. B., formerly the Gibson Cotton mill and at Milltown, N. B. Both these mills have been enlarged during the past few years. The Dominion Textile Company have a branch at Halifax, formerly the Halifax Cotton mill and later one of the Dominion Cotton Company's plants. The Cornwall & York Co., operating two mills at St. John are one of the oldest cotton mills in the country and are now closely allied with the Canadian Cottons, Ltd. The mills are generally located where help and power are easily available, and hold an important position in the industrial development of the Maritime Provinces.

The knitting industry has received principal attention during recent years. There are now three large mills located in the Maritime Provinces, namely: Stanfield, Ltd., at Truro, N. S.; Atlantic Underwear, Ltd., at Moncton, N. B., and Nova Scotia Underwear Co., at Windsor, N. S. A small mill has recently been established at Tryon, P. E. I., by the Reed-Rayner Knitting Mills, Ltd. Stanfield mill at Truro is one of the largest producers of men's all-wool underclothing in Canada, and is also a big factor in the sweater and sweater-coat trade of the Dominion. Women's and children's ribbed underwear is also manufactured. The Atlantic and Nova Scotia mills manufacture men's ribbed underwear and men's wool hosiery. The Atlantic Underwear, Ltd., was established in 1913 as the Humphrey's Unshrinkable Underwear Co. The Nova Scotia Underwear Co. were formerly located at Eureka, N. S. This mill was destroyed by fire a year or so ago, and a much larger mill was equipped at Windsor. Both companies have enjoyed exceptional prosperity since their inception.

The principal woolen mills in the Maritime Provinces are the Amherst Woolen Mills, Amherst, N. S., formerly the Hewson Woolen Co., the Oxford Manufacturing Co., Oxford, N. S.; J. A. Humphrey & Sons, Ltd., Moncton, N. B.; Golden Grove Mills, Golden Grove, N. B.; Robert D. Doane, Barrington, N. S.; Arthur M. McPherson, Rocklin, N. S.; James Creelman & Sons, Upper Stewiacke, N. S.; James Hamilton & Son, Stillman, N. S.; Antigonish Woolen Mills, Antigonish, N. S.; and the St. Croix Woolen Manufacturing Co., St. Croix, N. S. The first three named have a country-wide business in tweeds, flannels, homespuns, coatings, blankets, fancy rugs, etc., the Oxford Manufacturing Co. have built up an enviable reputation on men's wear lines and are firmly established with the tailoring trade of Canada. The smaller cater mostly to the local trade.

**MONTREAL'S NEW FINANCING.** real reaching \$1,385,000. According to the resolution passed by the city council the Bank of Montreal was authorized to purchase Montreal's issues in England at prices not exceeding the following: \$260,000 4 p.c. (1944-50) at 80 p.c. plus 1/2 p.c. commission; \$1,000,000 4 1/2 p.c. (1951-52) at 87 1/2 p.c. plus 1/2 p.c. commission. The whole operation will be open for a period of three months from February 1, 1951.

**FOREIGN CAPITAL IN RUSSIA.** The Russian newspaper Novos Vremya, fears that Russia will find herself deprived of her great natural resources after the war and adds that gold, silver and platinum mines are in the hands of the English, French and American companies owing to the fact that the financiers of the Allies would not lend money for carrying on the war unless concessions were granted them.

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Correspondent of NATIONAL BOARD OF MARINE UNDERWRITERS, New York.

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SHIP AND INSURANCE BROKER  
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ESTABLISHED 1835

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A trip by either motor car or horse-drawn vehicle through almost any section at this time of year, will show you the terrible road handicap that adds to the Canadian farmer's burden.

Every rock and rut in the old-style road is a menace—an obstacle to progress. Every uneven surface in it represents waste of taxpayers' road money. Every bit of "rough-going" in it is a source of so much needless wear-and-tear upon motor cars and trucks and vehicles in general.

Consider in contrast the many advantages of **Permanent Highways of Concrete**

They are the modern, permanent pavements—and their very evident superiority is bringing them into universal use. No projecting rocks in this kind of pavement to damage motor cars—no muddy ruts to delay traffic—and no dust.

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Consider in contrast the many advantages of

### Permanent Highways of Concrete

They are the modern, permanent pavements—and their very evident superiority is bringing them into universal use. No projecting rocks in this kind of pavement to damage motor cars—no muddy ruts to delay traffic—and no dust.

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# SAINT JOHN BUSINESS

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Main Offices:  
**MONTREAL**  
CANADA

## Shows an Upward Climb For Many Years

(By Secretary St. John Board of Trade)

What about business at St. John?

Speaking along what might be termed broad trade lines, general business and manufacturing have never displayed greater activity than during the past two and a half years. Money has been plentiful; trade in both city and country districts has been above the average; collections have been fairly well met, and industrial plants have been as busy as it was possible for them to be.

The factory inspector bears out this statement. In his report for 1916 he states that the year was noted for its activity and progress along industrial lines. All manufacturing plants, he says, have been operated to their full capacity. In many cases, in order to keep up with their increasing business, it has been found necessary to work overtime. Others were obliged to continue for the twenty-four hours with two shifts. The inspector further remarks that the outlook for the future of industry is bright and encouraging.

But though this can all be truthfully said, it is equally true that never before in the history of commerce have business men and manufacturers been confronted with so many problems and difficulties as during the period under review.

Rapidly fluctuating prices of almost every commodity; scarcity, and in many instances a total absence, of staple articles and of necessary materials used in industries; transportation embargoes and delays; losses and requisitions of ships; the submarine menace; heavy war insurance; jumping coal prices; the taking over of lumber shipments by the imperial government; the losses of skilled assistants who had volunteered for army service,—all these, combined with labor difficulties, and many others besides, have made the path of the business man and the manufacturer anything but a bed of roses.

Nevertheless, with all these handicaps, business has been good and the prospect is most encouraging for the future.

The brightest feature, of the situation so far as St. John is concerned, lies in the fact that the port of St. John has made good and that its permanency as the chief winter port of Canada is assured for all time. Great and unusual demands have been made upon it as a result of the war, and with few exceptions it has been found equal to them all. When the St. Lawrence harbors were sealed with ice, and when the attitude of the United States toward Great Britain and her Allies was not as satisfactory as it is today, Canada would have found it extremely difficult to assist the motherland to the extent that it has if it had not had the open winter port of St. John at its disposal. The existence of this open port on Canadian soil, within a few days run of Great Britain, made it possible for Canada to ship imperial supplies without interruption during the whole year through. This was a great national advantage which must be placed to the credit of St. John and which must elevate it as a national port in the eyes of all Canadian importers and exporters, as well as of British tradesmen overseas.

Figures of what St. John has done in the way of shipment of supplies for the imperial and allied forces cannot be quoted just now, but when the time comes when they can be made public, it will be seen that St. John played a part that its people may well be proud of.

A knowledge of what St. John has achieved with its present limited facilities suggests tremendous possibilities when these facilities have been enlarged to their full capacity. With this in mind, both the citizens of St. John and the members of the Dominion Government should be encouraged to press forward the work of harbor development. It should also serve to emphasize the necessity for increased rail connections between Montreal and this port, so as to better handle the additional traffic that will be attracted toward this port as the years roll around.

In this connection, it is worth noting that during the winter season just ended the exports handled by the C. P. R. at West St. John aggregated 1,111,957 tons, an increase of 200,582 tons over the previous winter's total. The imports rose to 84,629 tons, an increase of 19,312 tons over the previous year. This is the best showing that Canada's greatest transcontinental railway has ever made at this port.

It might be further added that St. John, being one of the most important termini of the Canadian Government Railways, contains great possibilities in that respect. It has been unfortunate that the Government Railway should have been without a grain elevator at St. John during the period of the war, but this want is soon to be supplied, a 500,000 bushel elevator being in course of construction at the present time.

Lest it might be said that the rapid progress St. John has been making during the past two years or more was solely due to the war, it will be easily recalled that during normal times the port made steady progress. During the dark days of business depression which followed the collapse of the western land boom in 1912-13, this city remained one of the busiest and most prosperous cities in Canada, so much so that it became the Mecca for commercial travelers from all parts of the Dominion.

A few figures in support of the above statement are appended:

### STATISTICS FOR PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

(Compiled by Board of Trade.)

Year	Exports	Imports	Regulation Tonnage Shipping	Custom Receipts	Bank Clearings
1906	\$18,532,039	\$6,327,760	1,361,755	\$1,228,401	60,023,809
1907*	13,342,838	5,603,685	1,065,876	1,335,383	66,150,414
1908	20,304,281	7,372,389	1,390,115	1,382,666	66,435,636
1909	20,668,517	6,352,769	1,521,669	1,174,148	72,606,269
1910	24,988,519	7,394,175	1,530,497	1,345,051	77,843,546
1911	21,659,514	7,749,848	1,658,136	1,351,616	77,328,182
1912	21,895,963	8,590,197	1,010,472	1,465,381	88,969,218
1913	25,594,721	9,873,026	1,696,857	1,752,692	82,447,747
1914	21,359,760	9,433,220	1,584,573	1,668,664	78,259,921
1915	43,872,932	9,112,916	1,669,341	1,670,957	77,018,854
1916	120,042,590	11,165,463	1,851,475	2,718,000	90,586,132
1917	190,586,561	14,956,948	1,741,403	3,256,689	.....

\*1907 exports and imports were for nine months only.

## St. John Creamery

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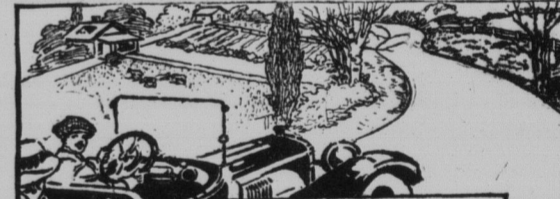
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## The Road of the Future should be The Road of To-day

"A farmer who cannot, sometimes in nine open months, waste half a day taking his family to a picnic in his own wonderful automobile, it himself largely wasted. We do not want life so ordered that nobody can throw anything away."

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

There's a lot of sound sense in this argument.

There's a kind of economy that works nothing but harm.

There is that supposed economy that says: "We cannot afford a new road—let's patch up the old one." Result, more patching next year—and more the next—until you've spent as much on repairing as it costs to build new.

### Permanent Highways of Concrete

Meanwhile, the farmer suffers. He cannot get that occasional "half-day for a picnic in his motor-car."

And he spends more than he should have to spend on the necessary hauling of his farm produce—the bad road makes him spend in a truly wasteful manner on repairs to his wagons and in loss of time.

It's true economy to start building at once the roads that we must have sooner or later—the durable, durable, weather-proof concrete roads that alone can make our country truly prosperous and pleasant to live in.

Our road literature sent free to all who enquire for it.

**Canada Cement Company, Limited**

89 Herald Building, Montreal

"CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE"



# Twenty Thousand Telephones in New Brunswick

## The N. B. Telephone Comp'y Operates 18,500 of These ---Wonderful Growth of The Business

The growth of the telephone from its experimental stages to its present gigantic proportions is one of the business romances of the age. It has only been within the life-time of the average person that the uses and development of telephone service have become fully appreciated by the public, and as a result there is invested in this business today in America a total of considerably more than \$2,000,000,000. In one system alone, namely, that controlled by the Bell interests under the name of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, there are today more than 10,000,000 telephones in use. In Canada today there are well over a half million telephones in service. Coming down to our own Province of New Brunswick there are in use today approximately 20,000 telephones, of which nearly 18,500 are owned and operated by The New Brunswick Telephone Company.

This Company was incorporated in 1889 and since that period has gone forward under progressive management until today it is operating forty-six exchanges, gives telephone service in every parish in every county in the Province, and its toll lines connect with lines running into Nova Scotia, the Province of Quebec and the State of Maine. Few of our readers realize that the telephone business today is one of our largest employers of labor. On the pay-roll of The New Brunswick Telephone Company at the present time there are approximately 500 names. The yearly pay roll for these totals \$200,000.

In order to give service the Company uses 105,000 telephone poles throughout its system, carrying 30,000 miles of wire. During twelve months The New Brunswick Telephone Company handles slightly more than 500,000 long distance messages. The number of its local calls in the different exchanges on a yearly basis is too large for figures, but to give some idea of what it would be it is sufficient to state that in all the exchanges of The New Brunswick Telephone Company there are each day slightly more than 150,000 calls between subscribers.

As the commercial centre of the Province the City of St. John has witnessed a greater extension in the telephone business than any other part of the Province. There were in service in this city on the last day of March, 1917, 7,036 telephones. Taking the territory served by the St. John Exchange as a basis for calculating, and estimating that there are 60,000 persons living here and averaging five persons to the home, we get a total of 12,000 homes in the city. It will be seen from this that considerably more than half of them are at present enjoying the benefits of telephone service. To those of our readers who occasionally get a wrong number it may be of interest to know that the operators in the St. John Exchanges, Main and West, handle very nearly 90,000 calls per day. It is safe to predict that there are very few businesses dealing in units of this character and in quantity in which there is such an infinitesimal number of errors in evidence. Two hundred and twenty-five persons in the City of St. John make their living by working for the New Brunswick Telephone Company and the pay roll for this exchange amounts to nearly \$10,000 per month.

Some idea of the extension of this business may be gained by giving some data as to its growth during the different years. Taking in periods of five years from the start of the Company, we learn that there were throughout the Province in 1889, 614 telephones in use; five years afterwards, in 1893, there was a total of 1,371; still five years later, in 1898, there was a total of 1,902; in 1903 there was a total of 2,608; in 1908 there was a total of 7,586; in 1913 there was a total of 12,779; in 1917, as above stated, there is a total of 18,293.

The plant necessary to carry on this business and handle the volume of local and toll traffic which is offering is worth approximately \$2,000,000. One of the big problems the management of a Company such as this has to face is that of taking care of growth and extensions, particularly at a period of high prices and extraordinary costs such as we are now passing through. The war condition which has stimulated most industries throughout Canada has been felt by the Telephone Company in the increased demand, particularly for toll service. In order to meet this demand the New Brunswick Company has within the past year put up over 350 miles of copper telephone circuits.

Practically all parts of this Province at the present time are able to converse with phones in the rest of the Province and to a great extent are able to reach the principal points in Nova Scotia and the State of Maine. Some attention has recently been given to the development of long haul traffic and the invention of appliances whereby the telephone voice has been carried across the continent has opened up an entirely new field which will have an important bearing on the telephone situation in this Province.

It is the hope and ambition of those most interested in the extension of The New Brunswick Telephone Company to be able to give service between here and any part of America. Again in this particular the war has forced recognition of the necessity for this class of service for reasons which will be obvious to every reader. Telephone communication between Ottawa and the Maritime Province, and, now with the United States coming into the situation, between the naval authorities in Canada and those in the sister republic to the South are of vital and pressing importance. To carry out a comprehensive plan of this character will require courage in the investment of money, breadth of vision in planning the development, and a strong financial policy which will provide the money for an investment of this character.

# "The Soulless Corporation"

The old days of the "Soulless Corporation" are past — the "new idea" is here.

Corporations, particularly those in the public utility business, such as the Telephone, realize their obligations to the public.

To them, perhaps more than to any other class of business, has been brought home the ideals of GOOD CITIZENSHIP in its fullest, broadest sense.

Much of the old prejudice against the Corporation was due to the "old idea" which prevailed in the early "public-be-damned" days, when the big business idea was new, when this business was new and policies and principles governing it were gradually taking shape. Happily, experience has taught the error of these methods, and with experience has come the broader viewpoint.

By reason of the extent of territory covered and the volume of business handled, the New Brunswick Telephone Company is of necessity a large property holder, with a big stake in the future welfare of the province. Whatever policy it adopts for the common good must in a greater or lesser degree be reflected in the benefits it derives from its intimate business relations and associations with every community.

## The New Brunswick Telephone Co.

(Limited)

Executive Offices: St. John, N. B.

# "ROYAL ACADIA"

is the name to remember; for it stands for the very highest grade of *Granulated Sugar*.

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ACADIA  
SUGAR

THE ACADIA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED  
HALIFAX

# How W

Annual Exports of

Extra

NEW BRUNSWICK

Many firms and individuals are of opinion that the States war revenue tariff will affect probably have reached \$800,000,000 in 1917. The new tariff of Uncle Sam, with its existing tariffs, and a ten per cent duty

The Canadian exports to the United States are drugs, chemicals, roots, dyes, fish, furs, and a host of agricultural products. The

Articles

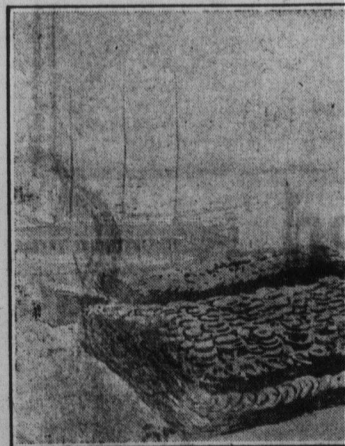
Cattle under one year	.....
Cattle over one year	.....
Horses over one year	.....
Poultry	.....
Sheep under one year	.....
Sheep over one year	.....
Swine	.....
Other animals living	.....
Drugs, Chemicals, etc.	.....
Barley	.....
Oats	.....
Rye	.....
Wheat	.....
Total grain	.....
Wheat flour	.....
Total Breadstuffs	.....
Clams	.....
Herring, fresh and frozen	.....
Herring pickled	.....
Herring smoked	.....
Fresh lobsters	.....
Lobsters canned	.....
Mackerel fresh	.....
Mackerel pickled	.....
Fresh oysters	.....
Salmon fresh	.....
Total fish	.....
Eggs	.....
Total provisions	.....
Potatoes	.....
Turnips	.....
Total foodstuffs	.....
Furs and skins	.....
Hides and skins	.....
Leather	.....
Total furs, hides and leather	.....
Hay	.....
Nickel	.....
Total metals and minerals	.....
Gypsum crude	.....
Wool	.....
Total manufactured wood	.....

New Brunswick will be mainly affected by the wool. Canada will be responsible for the wool which the United States government exports. The material because of the war and other reasons in the United States or a heavy hay and potatoes.

An interesting point about the tariff is that admitting United States wheat to Canada at the advantage of a tariff clause within the tariff to that country duty free, so long as the United States legislators discussed the matter deriving more revenue, but the wheat

New Brunswick is a considerable exporter of turnips, berries, live fowl, herring, etc.

# MARITIME



Ma



# New Brunswick

## Soulless Corporation"

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### New Brunswick Telephone Co.

(Limited)  
Offices: St. John, N. B.

## ACADIA"

to remember; for it  
the very highest  
granulated Sugar.

give you "ROYAL ACADIA"?  
should give him a warning.

buy a 20, 50 or 100 lb.  
If so please see



WITH THIS  
TRADE MARK

SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED  
HALIFAX

# How Will the New United States Tariff Affect Us?

Annual Exports of \$800,000,000 Up Against  
Extra 10 Per Cent Tax

## NEW BRUNSWICK A HEAVY EXPORTER

Many firms and individuals are engaged in figuring just now to what extent the new United States war revenue tariff will affect the trade of Canada, which under normal conditions would probably have reached \$800,000,000 in exports to the republic alone during the year beginning July 1. The new tariff of Uncle Sam, with a number of exceptions, provides for a flat increase on all existing tariffs, and a ten per cent duty on all manufactured goods now admitted free.

The Canadian exports to the United States yearly include live stocks, carts, carriages, wagons, drugs, chemicals, roots, dyes, fish, furs, lumber, plaster rock (gypsum), nickel, wool, hides, leather and a host of agricultural products. The following is a partial statement of exports:

Articles	1912	1914	1916
Cattle under one year	153 head.	20,782	56,455
Cattle over one year	9,654	185,761	170,775
Horses over one year	1,410	3,245	2,857
Poultry	\$65,660	\$129,571	\$284,145
Sheep under one year	5,889 head.	13,303 head.	74,178 head.
Sheep over one year	10,940	4,441	18,739
Swine	195	27,668	9,435
Other animals living	1,117,385	8,518,102	12,686,911
Drugs, Chemicals, etc.	\$689,010	\$633,075	\$4,590,901
Barley	919,967 bush.	1,584,851 bush.	366,573 bush.
Oats	203,560 bush.	18,928,821 bush.	1,364,479 bush.
Rye	11,670 bush.	16,978 bush.	426,437 bush.
Wheat	997,662 bush.	7,522,027 bush.	8,365,331 bush.
Total grain	2,468,954	28,304,687	10,994,517 bush.
Wheat flour	58,403 bbls.	19,486	251,220
Total Breadstuffs	\$2,673,057	\$16,393,581	\$13,802,657
Clams	102,475 bbls.	103,789 bbls.	17,426 bbls.
Herring, fresh and frozen	33,437,708 lbs.	10,283,574 lbs.	31,229,300 lbs.
Herring pickled	35,809 bbls.	57,960 bbls.	74,403 bbls.
Herring smoked	1,047,053 lbs.	2,339,120 lbs.	2,339,368 lbs.
Fresh lobsters	2,776,897 lbs.	4,943,930 lbs.	6,278,376 lbs.
Lobsters canned	1,031,143 lbs.	4,023,944 lbs.	4,583,600 lbs.
Mackerel fresh	6,232 bbls.	22,728 bbls.	25,612 bbls.
Mackerel pickled	512 bbls.	297 bbls.	308 bbls.
Fresh oysters	\$139,313	\$219,994	\$274,594
Salmon fresh	\$5,098,652	\$6,644,355	\$8,488,495
Eggs	17,403 doz.	62,273 doz.	270,973 doz.
Total provisions	\$292,895	\$1,886,348	\$1,767,836
Potatoes	27,286 bush.	1,001,287 bush.	53,922 bush.
Turnips	1,455,562 bush.	1,684,961	1,931,385
Total foodstuffs	\$9,709,927	\$28,015,319	\$26,801,681
Furs and skins	\$2,063,580	\$2,176,429	\$3,773,416
Hides and skins	\$4,999,491	\$9,062,045	\$6,536,008
Leather	\$25,997	\$113,513	\$202,326
Total furs, hides and leather	\$7,172,383	\$12,673,349	\$14,584,747
Nickel	\$5,186,016	\$1,368,621	\$308,764
Total metals and minerals	\$31,071,467	\$38,980,735	\$57,524,332
Gypsum crude	\$420,529	\$480,779	\$347,795
Wool	\$96,822	\$522,610	\$1,495,472
Total manufactured wood	\$25,439,367	\$29,274,349	\$34,573,005

New Brunswick will be mainly affected in lumber, fish, gypsum, agricultural produce, furs and wool. Canada will be responsible for about \$80,000,000 of the \$240,000,000 additional revenue which the United States government expects to raise by the new tariff, provided trade does not slump materially because of the war and other abnormal conditions. For instance a heavy potato crop in the United States or a heavy hay crop would create a much lighter demand for Canadian hay and potatoes.

An interesting point about the tariff has to do with the question of wheat importations. By admitting United States wheat to Canada free the Dominion government automatically took advantage of a tariff clause within the United States, which permits the export of Canadian wheat to that country duty free, so long as United States wheat is admitted on the same basis. A few United States legislators discussed the possibility of changing this arrangement with a view to deriving more revenue, but the wheat agreement remains unchanged.

New Brunswick is a considerable exporter of boards, shingles, laths, plaster rock, hay, potatoes, turnips, berries, live fowl, herring, smelts, mackerel and salmon.

### FROM LAKES TO THE OCEAN

So great was the demand for boats for ocean tonnage last year it was found necessary to purchase several lake steamers for the ocean trade. Seventy-one vessels, with gross capacity of 683,770 tons, were purchased and taken out of the Great Lakes trade last year. The list included 12 ore carriers of 16,000 ton class. A large number of new steamers for the lake trade are now under construction and some of them will be ready for the grain carrying rush in the fall.

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Lead Pipe, White Lead, Shot and Putty

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### New Brunswick Offers to Unsurpassed A

Have you ever stood on the shore when the descending sun was flinging fire, the only sounds that broke the stillness of the trout, the buzz of insects, or the faint

In your quest for nature's beauties, Grand Lake, or Washademoak, or on the banks and streams and watery by-paths through

Have you ever steamed by the river with its eyes upon that great wonder of nature because of the seven clearly-defined islands has piled high one upon the other?

Has your motor ever carried you between Woodstock and Fredericton in the perfection of her charms, and with its of loveliness that words are inadequate "Waters" at the mouth of the Naash

Has it ever been your good fortune with its visions of hidden power, or the Magaguadavic River as it leaps through the town of St. George?

Have you ever paused on the hills to glimpse the beauties of the Kennecott aquatic contests?

Have you ever looked across from the opposite bank, or on the meadow through marsh and meadow in the morning

Have you ever climbed to the top of the wonderful panorama that spreads with its numerous islands and covers the Sea, the St. Croix River with its hills, and away far out to sea the islands possessions in this corner of her domain

Has it ever been your fortunate scene where the river St. John joins the sea and where the shifting waters have a distance appear almost like stepping

Have you ever plunged down the river into the beautiful valley below, your feet fail you on some turn of the narrow

Have you ever visited the beauties of the Bay of Chaleur, including such famous wonderful Miramichi region?

Have you ever made the acquaintance of the blue and the river banks were robed in

If you have done any or all of the above, you that New Brunswick, clad in its attractiveness,—a land in which nature has a land that has no equal as a summer

The above examples I have chosen to overflowing with beauty and romance there are so many challenging and weary

A public speaker recently suggested an asset that we were not banking on. We are not getting out of our

Wherever it has been exploited, it has produced the best of results. Witness the booming of St. Andrews. That charming present success had it not been exploited by the men who are at the head of the C. P. R. magnates until its fame and to the other.

Comparatively few people outside of the superlative attractions of the St. John in North America. The late James one of his earlier bursts of song, in these

"They talk of the Danube of the Alps and of the yellow Tiber The city of old Rome Of the Don, by which In a despot tram

Let the Mississippi To the sea with its And the great St. O'er a mountain While others sing Or the mighty A We'll raise our song In praise of the

I repeat the statement that the railway acquainted with the St. John River, it is provided with better hotel and

The thought occurs to me that the Railway has been to some extent service which now prevails on the and since it would seem to be possible to the C. P. R.'s touring attraction persuaded to give consideration to would establish a summer hotel at luxurious steamer on the route between way with their hotel, it would not but it would be an added charm Andrews.

The railway would profit by the increased number of tourists physical profit that would be in the development of the river at the

While on this point, it would be should take over the work of tourists number of years the tourist associations grants and private subscriptions, been trying to promote enterprises few busy individuals the results

If the government would establish tourist promotion, but the exploitation Province in a thorough manner, Other provinces have found New Brunswick!



## The Beauty Spot of Canada

### New Brunswick Offers to Tourists and Others, Scenery Unsurpassed Anywhere in America

Have you ever stood on the shore of one of our New Brunswick lakes when the descending sun was flinging forest shadows far over the quiet waters, and when the only sounds that broke the stillness were those caused by the splash of "breaking" trout, the buzz of insects, or the far-off cry of a loon.

In your quest for nature's beauty spots, has your canoe ever lured you into Grand Lake, or Washademoak, or over the Oxbow, or into any of the other bays and streams and watery by-paths that connect with the great river St. John?

Have you ever steamed by the tall cliffs of Grand Manan and feasted your eyes upon that great wonder of nature—the "Seven Days' Work"—so called because of the seven clearly-defined strata of rock that the great Master-builder has piled high one upon the other?

Has your motor ever carried you along the banks of the river St. John, say between Woodstock and Fredericton, where nature seems to have excelled herself in the perfection of her charms, and where the senses are fairly intoxicated by scenes of loveliness that words are inadequate to describe, such as "The Meeting of the Waters" at the mouth of the Nashwak, the Pokiook Falls and many others beside?

Has it ever been your good fortune to witness the great cataract at Grand Falls with its visions of hidden power, or the famous "Reversing Falls" at St. John, or the Magaguadavic River as it leaps through the rocky gorge at the busy little granite town of St. George?

Have you ever paused on the highway between Torryburn and Gondola Point to glimpse the beauties of the Kennebecasis River, the scene of so many old-time aquatic contests?

Have you ever looked across from the hills near Hampton to the sunlit ranges on the opposite bank, or on the meandering waters of the river winding gracefully through marsh and meadow in the nearer foreground?

Have you ever climbed to the crest of Chamcook Mountain and gazed upon the wonderful panorama that spreads itself out on every hand—St. Andrews Bay with its numerous islands and coves, the charming little town of St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, the St. Croix River with its divided water at Oak Point forming the arms of a cross, the Chamcook lakes stretching eastward until they are lost among the hills, and away far out to sea the island of Grand Manan, the last of Great Britain's possessions in this corner of her domain?

Has it ever been your fortunate lot to get a sudden glimpse of the challenging scene where the river St. John joins forces with Belleisle Bay and Kingston Creek, and where the shifting waters have built up a succession of grassy islands which at a distance appear almost like stepping-stones across the great stream?

Has it ever been your fortune to get a sudden glimpse of the challenging scene where the river St. John joins forces with Belleisle Bay and Kingston Creek, and where the shifting waters have built up a succession of grassy islands which at a distance appear almost like stepping-stones across the great stream?

Have you ever visited the beautiful little village of St. Martins-by-the-Sea, or explored the charms of the eastern coast of the Province from Shediac to the Bay of Chaleur, including such famed beauty spots as Dalhousie, Bathurst, and the wonderful Miramichi region?

Have you ever made the acquaintance of the Moncton "Bore?" Last but not least, have you ever sailed up the St. John River when skies were blue and the river banks were robed in their glorious summer colors?

If you have done any or all of these things, then there is no need of me telling you that New Brunswick, clad in summer costume, is a land of rare loveliness and attractiveness—a land in which nature has been unusually lavish of her gifts—a land that has no equal as a summer play-ground on the continent.

The above examples I have chosen are but a few gems from a casket that is overflowing with beauty and romance. Go where you will throughout this Province there are so many challenging and changing pictures that the visitor never grows weary.

A public speaker recently suggested that the scenery of New Brunswick was an asset that we were not banking on as much as we might. This is absolutely true. We are not getting out of our scenery all that we might.

Wherever it has been exploited in anything like a business fashion it has produced the best of results. Witness the success that has attended the C. P. R.'s booning of St. Andrews. That charming summer resort would never have attained its present success had it not been for the persistent manner in which it has been exploited by the men who are at the head of the C. P. R. Begun by the late Sir William Van Horne, it has been followed up by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and other C. P. R. magnates until its fame and name are known from one end of the continent to the other.

Comparatively few people outside of the Province have any conception of the superlative attractions of the St. John River. Yet it is unequalled for scenic beauty in North America. The late James Hannay, author of the History of Acadia, in one of his earlier bursts of song, paid the following glowing tribute to its varied charms:

"They talk of the rivers of other lands,—  
Of the Danube or noble Rhine,  
Where fought of yore the undaunted bands  
From Alps and Appenine—  
Of the yellow Tiber, where sat enthroned  
The city of old so grand—  
Of the Don, by whose waters serfs have groaned  
In a despot trampled land.

Let the Mississippi's waters sweep  
To the sea with resistless tide,  
And the great St. Lawrence in anger leap  
O'er a mountain's rugged side;  
While others sing of the pleasant Seine,  
Or the mighty Amazon,  
We'll raise our songs in as proud a strain  
In praise of the broad St. John."

I repeat the statement that there are few outside of the Province who are acquainted with the St. John River, and this number must remain forever few unless it is provided with better hotel and steamer service than it has had in recent years.

The thought occurs to me that since the competition of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been to some extent responsible for the miserable character of the service which now prevails on this most beautiful of all Canadian inland waters, and since it would seem to be possible to work in the river as a most valuable accessory to the C. P. R.'s touring attractions in this Province, the company might be persuaded to give consideration to a scheme for its exploitation. If the C. P. R. would establish a summer hotel at Westfield and at the same time place a fast and luxurious steamer on the route between St. John and Fredericton, connecting either way with their hotel, it would not only quicken tourist visitation to the Province, but it would be an added charm for the patrons of the Company's hotel at St. Andrews.

The railway would profit by the additional travel, the Province would profit by the increased number of tourists, and the tourists themselves would derive a physical profit that would be impossible of calculation. It would also stimulate the development of the river at other points that are now comparatively ignored.

While on this point, it would seem to be most desirable that the government should take over the work of tourist advertising in the Province at large. For a number of years the tourist associations of St. John and Fredericton, aided by public grants and private subscriptions, and assisted by the local boards of trade, have been trying to promote enterprise, but as the responsibility usually rests upon a few busy individuals the results have not been wholly satisfactory.

If the government would establish a publicity bureau, and take over not only tourist promotion, but the exploiting of the many other natural resources of the Province in a thorough manner, the attendant results would be most beneficial.

Other provinces have found a publicity bureau a valuable adjunct, why not New Brunswick!

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ST. JOHN, N. B.



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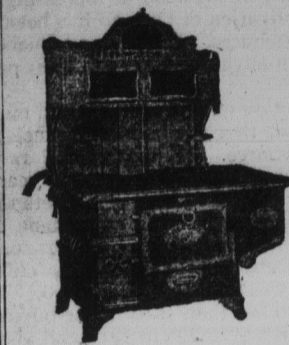
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### THE RECORD OLYMPIC THE GUARANTEED STEEL RANGE

Represents the most complete and only properly proportioned range on the Canadian market. It is guaranteed to be perfect in construction and operation, and is very handsome in appearance.

BURNS HARD OR SOFT COAL, OR WOOD.



The Record Olympic has been designed to meet the requirements of the most particular people. It embodies all the conveniences necessary to secure ease of operation with perfect control of fire, and economy of fuel, giving the most satisfactory cooking and baking results and making homework surer, safer, quicker and more economical.

The oven is large, square and deep, the steel plates forming the bottom being perfectly flat and remaining so permanently because of heavy cast-iron supports.

The reservoir holding nine imperial gallons is of pure copper, tinned on the inside. It will positively boil water and assures a plentiful supply of hot water just when it is needed. The top of the reservoir, being flush with the top of the range, gives a large working service, and by a special damper the heat is quickly changed to the reservoir, bringing the water to the boiling point in a very few minutes.

The front surface of the stove forms a high-lift broiler section, a great convenience for broiling or toasting without smudge, serving as a handy feed door, and when open a check to the fire. The closest door when let down forms a handy shelf on which dishes may be set, and the new draw-out grate prevents clogging or breaking.

All these ranges are supplied with the Record Oven Thermometer, the bodies are lined with heavy asbestos, and heavy nickel-plated towel rod runs the full length of the range.

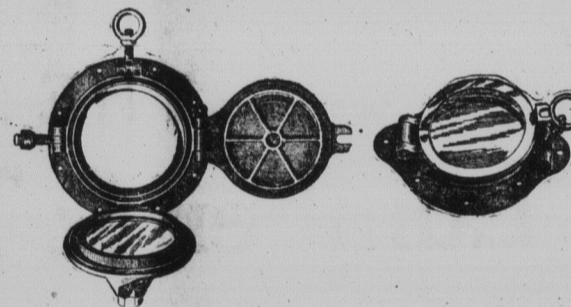
Made in the following sizes:  
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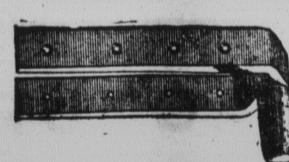
### After Bells



### Jingle Bells



### Rudder Braces



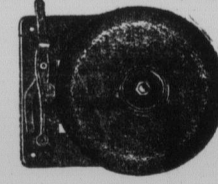
### Ships' Pumps



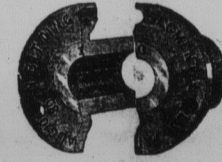
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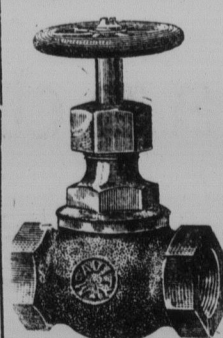
### Trip Gongs



### BUSHINGS (PATENT SELF-LUBRICATING)



### Steam Valves BRASS OR IRON BODY



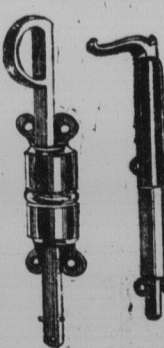
### Steam Whistles (BRASS)



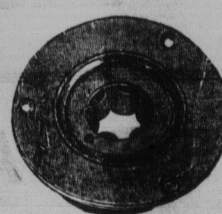
### MARINE COCKS



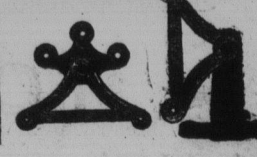
### GONG PULLS



### Composition Roller



### GONG CRANKS



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## Maritime Dairying Industries

**Statistics Show Decline in Dairy Products and Serious Reduction in Dairy Farming--Less Dairy Cattle on Maritime Farms in 1915 than in 1901--Decline at a Period When Most Profitable--Maritime Farmers Ignoring Opportunities For Capturing Export Trade**

One of the most neglected departments of agriculture in the Maritime Provinces has been the dairying industry. These provinces are particularly adapted to dairy production on a large scale, but instead of increasing, the production has actually been decreasing. The production of Ontario has been all the while growing, as has also that of the western provinces. Ontario and Quebec have captured the markets in cheese and butter, which might have been at least partially supplied by the Maritime Provinces.

That the dairy production of all Canada is still much below what it ought to be is demonstrated by the fact that the imports of such lines, especially butter, from New Zealand are still very large. Millions of dollars go into the pockets of New Zealand farmers for butter which they ship every year to Canada. The Maritime Provinces are several weeks closer to the big markets than New Zealand.

The cheese and butter production in all Canada has increased about fifty per cent since 1900, but the Maritime Provinces did not contribute to these increases.

New Brunswick had a cheese production from creameries and factories in 1910 valued at \$129,677, which was smaller than in 1900. The 1916 output showed very small increases and was also less than 1910. The butter production from creameries in New Brunswick was worth \$212,205 in 1910 and about \$215,000 in 1916. These totals were both smaller than in 1907 but were larger than in 1900.

Nova Scotia's cheese production from factories was worth \$29,977 in 1910 and about \$40,000 in 1916, both these years showing smaller productions than in 1900, when the total value was \$58,000. Nova Scotia's creamery butter production showed slight increases, going from a value of \$68,686 in 1900 to \$88,481 in 1910 and approximately \$100,000 in 1916. The increases in the values in both these provinces in 1916 was due rather to increased prices than to increased production.

Prince Edward Island showed small increases in the production. The cheese output from factories in 1910 in this province was a little over 3,293,000 pounds, which was an increase over 1907 but a decrease as compared with 1900. In values the cheese production from factories in Prince Edward Island reached \$156,478 in 1910 and about \$200,000 in 1916, these being increases over values of previous years.

The home-made butter and cheese production of the Maritime Provinces and the comparative increases or decreases in the three provinces are shown in the following tables:

### HOME-MADE BUTTER.

Province	1810 lbs.	1890 lbs.	1900 lbs.	1910 lbs.
Prince Edward Island	\$1,688,690	\$1,969,213	\$1,398,112	\$2,309,691
Nova Scotia	7,465,285	9,011,118	9,060,742	10,978,911
New Brunswick	6,527,176	7,798,268	7,842,533	9,053,394

### HOME-MADE CHEESE PRODUCTION.

Province	1880 lbs.	1890 lbs.	1900 lbs.	1910 lbs.
Prince Edward Island	196,273	123,708	.....	9,422
Nova Scotia	501,655	589,363	.....	199,250
New Brunswick	172,144	39,716	.....	3,567

The startling revelations of these figures are the great reductions in the cheese output. In New Brunswick the cheese production fell from over 172,000 pounds in 1880 to less than 4,000 pounds in 1910. In Nova Scotia the cheese production dropped from 589,000 in 1890 to less than 200,000 pounds in 1910. In Prince Edward Island the cheese output fell from 123,000 pounds in 1890 to less than 10,000 pounds in 1910. There were slight increases in the butter production, but not enough to make up for the decreases in the cheese production. The value of the entire dairy output has not been such as to show progress in dairying in these provinces.

The lack of increases in the output is not surprising when the figures are shown for the live stock now owned in the Maritime Provinces. Milch cows are on the decrease in the three provinces and this decrease has been taking place at the most active period of Canada's agricultural development.

In 1915 there were about 7,000 less milch cows in Canada than there were in the previous year. In Prince Edward Island there were nearly 300 less; in Nova Scotia about 500 more and in New Brunswick about 1,000 less. In the western provinces there were more, about 1500 of the 7000 reduction for all Canada being in the Maritime Province. Since 1911 there have been decided reductions in the milch cows kept in the Maritime Provinces, as is shown in the following table:

Province	No. in 1911. Milch cows	No. in 1915. Milch Cows
Prince Edward Island	52,109	47,043
Nova Scotia	129,302	128,814
New Brunswick	108,532	101,665
	289,943	277,522

There were thus 12,421 less milch cows in the three Maritime Provinces in 1915 than there were in 1911, and this in spite of the fact that the prices of all dairy products have greatly increased and dairy farming is today one of the most profitable departments of agricultural industry.

The butter and cheese imports into Canada in 1915 were valued at \$1,900,000 in 1915 as compared with \$450,000 in 1911. Every year since 1911 the imports into Canada of butter have exceeded a value of \$1,000,000, these imports being chiefly from New Zealand and Australia.

Canada's butter exports in 1915 were valued at over \$639,000 and the cheese exports at over \$19,000,000. These cheese exports were almost entirely the production of dairy farmers in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The Upper Canadian provinces have been cultivating and expanding a foreign market for cheese, until today the exports from Canada of cheese are around \$20,000,000 annually. Under proper conditions a very large amount of this kind of export business should be done from the Maritime Provinces, because of the advantages of these provinces in proximity to the big European markets. It does not speak credit to the Maritime Provinces that while their cheese production is on the decline, millions of dollars worth of cheese are annually passing through the ports of Halifax and St. John for the foreign markets, which have been produced in Upper Canada.

The cheese and butter markets available to Canadian producers are very large. The three transcontinental railways gives Canadian shippers the choice of Pacific and Atlantic ocean markets. The inauguration of a connecting service between the two oceans via the Panama Canal by the Canadian Government still further enhances the transportation advantages of all producers.

While the Maritime Provinces are remaining stagnant in dairy production, the western provinces are increasing their output and unless the agriculturists of these provinces embrace the present opportunities for the export trade in dairy products, such opportunities will be taken up by the farmers of the western provinces. No more urgent need is apparent in the agricultural advancement of Canada than the need for a much larger production of dairy products in the Maritime Provinces. There is no long rail haul for dairy products produced in the Maritime Provinces, such a haul being shorter than is required for the products of Upper Canada and for the prairie provinces.

## APPLE-GROWING

By A. G. Turney, Provincial Horticulturist, Recently with the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

New Brunswick's premier apple lands are to be found in the Lower St. John Valley between St. John and Fredericton, and are only from twenty to eighty miles by river transportation from St. John, the national winter port. The valley is one of great scenic beauty and fertility and is a great natural apple belt. To the man who desires to grow apples commercially, I do not know in all Canada of a country where the prospects and markets are better or the environment more ideal.

Were it not a regrettable fact, I should have believed it impossible that British Columbia of late years should have attracted so much capital and so many people from the Old Country fruit lands. Yet, in the face of the great geographical, social and natural advantages possessed by Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario, she has accomplished it. In the east we have a less rugged, more beautiful country; we are within a week's journey from the best market in the world, and the old home of our immigrants. We do not have to resort to artificial methods such as irrigation and frost fighting appliances, and our apples are better flavored.

There is only one explanation. British Columbia is awake and the east is asleep. The eyes of the times are, however, not without hope—the east stirs uneasily in its sleep—presently it will rub its eyes—and then let us hope that it will open one and with just one eye open and its great natural advantages, British Columbia, wide awake as it is, will have to look on. To my mind British Columbia with its lands already at fancy prices, with its higher cost of production and enormous transportation expense, can never seriously compete with the Maritime Provinces on the European market, if we exert ourselves at all. Now is the time for the Province of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, each keeping to the production of varieties for which they are best adapted, between them to take a large and commanding place in the supplying of the European apple market from September to May of every year.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to be able to say that companies to develop our fruit lands are already being organized and will soon be in active operation, and I am confidently expectant that the development of fruit growing in the St. John Valley will be the most remarkable feature in the next ten years of Canadian horticulture.—From the Canadian Horticulturist, July, 1911.

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NEWCASTLE, N. B.

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# Industries

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# PULP WOOD PRODUCTION.

Value of Pulp Wood Production Has More than Doubled Since the Outbreak of the War.

New Brunswick Third Largest Producing Province in Pulp Wood Canada.

The lumber production in New Brunswick showed a substantial increase for the years 1915 and 1916 over the previous year. The 1915 lumber production in the province was valued at approximately \$9,900,000 as compared with \$6,375,000 in the previous year, an increase of over \$3,000,000. The value of the New Brunswick lumber cut in 1915 was twice as much as the value of the Nova Scotia cut, as is shown in the following figures:

Value of New Brunswick 1915 cut.....	\$9,902,202
Value of Nova Scotia cut.....	4,366,165

The shingle production in 1915 and 1916 in New Brunswick also showed a substantial gain over the previous year. The 1915 shingle production was valued at \$917,208 as compared with \$706,986 in the previous year, an increase of over \$300,000. These indicate in some measure the revival of the lumber industry in the province and a recovery from the chaos caused during the first few months of the war.

It is expected that the revival of wooden shipbuilding within the province will be of benefit to the lumber industry, and the export trade in lumber is showing signs of recovery from the conditions which existed for the last six months of 1914 and the first six months of 1915.

However, one of the chief assets of the future in the forestry resources of New Brunswick is to be the pulp and pulpwood industry. This industry has received an impetus which is not likely to be checked for many years. In fact it is freely predicted that Canada will be the biggest pulp and pulpwood producing country of the world. Such a condition is bound to add millions of dollars annually to the production of this province.

The quantity of wood used in New Brunswick in the manufacture of pulp in 1913 was 53,121 cords, valued at \$342,243. By 1915 this increased to 115,842 cords, valued at \$732,521. This was an increase in the two years of practically one hundred per cent.

Compared with other provinces, New Brunswick showed the following figures in the value of wood used for pulp production in 1915.

New Brunswick.....	\$732,521
Nova Scotia.....	99,050
British Columbia.....	550,809
Quebec.....	4,277,033
Ontario.....	3,806,804

It will be noticed from these statistics that New Brunswick has the third largest production in Canada, and notwithstanding the great increase in British Columbia, that province still takes second place to New Brunswick. In fact the production in New Brunswick for the year under review had a greater value than the combined output of Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

It is expected that the 1917 wood used in New Brunswick for the production of pulp will easily exceed a value of \$1,000,000, as the production is being largely increased in all parts of the province.

The pulp production in New Brunswick in 1915 totalled 62,093 cords as compared with 26,829 cords in the previous year, an increase of over one hundred per cent in the year. The pulp production in Canada for the year under review and New Brunswick's share showed as follows:

New Brunswick.....	62,093 cords
Nova Scotia.....	20,870 cords
British Columbia.....	65,823 cords
Quebec.....	561,793 cords
Ontario.....	364,226 cords

The following table shows the quantities and values of the wood used in the manufacture of pulp from the years 1912 to 1915, both inclusive, in the province of New Brunswick

Year	Quantity Wood Used Cords	Value
1912.....	52,041	\$287,060
1913.....	53,121	342,243
1914.....	48,339	296,769
1915.....	115,842	732,521

The big increase in 1915 is better indicated in the following chart which shows the proportionate increase in values as well as in cord production.

1912 — 52,051 cords, \$287,060.

1913 — 53,121 cords, \$342,243.

1914 — 48,339 cords, \$296,769.

1915 — 115,842 cords, \$732,521.

These are enormous increases but by no means indicate that the province has reached anywhere near its limit in pulpwood production. The 1917 pulpwood production will, it is believed, reach a total output of something over 200,000 cords with a probable value of \$1,250,000. Never in the history of Canada has the outlook for the pulp and pulpwood industry been more promising.

Many of the pulp and pulpwood companies in Ontario and Quebec have doubled and trebled their output since the outbreak of the war and there has also been a large amount of new capital invested in the pulpwood industry in the province of British Columbia. This is a department of the natural resources in New Brunswick which might well be exploited on a much larger scale than at present.

Large as has been the increase in the pulp production of New Brunswick in the past two years, it has been small when compared with the increases in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. The proximity of this province to the big markets of New York and Boston as well as to the markets of Europe should result in still larger increases in the pulp and pulpwood production within the province. There are comparatively few pulpwood industries in the province, the number of firms reporting in 1915 being only four, which have, however, increased to about eight up to the present time.

With very little additional exploitation the forests of New Brunswick may easily be made to produce pulpwood to the value of \$5,000,000 and upwards annually. There is an unlimited market for Canadian pulpwood in the United States and in Europe and the market will be greatly increased after the war. Already hundreds of newspapers in Europe and in the United States are forced to reduce the size of their papers because of the scarcity of pulpwood and pulp. This should prove one of New Brunswick's busiest and most prosperous branches of industry in coming years.

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# Modern Sugar Refining

Improved Process by Which Sparkling Lantic Sugar is Made of The Pure Juice of The Tropic Cane.

WITH the increasing interest in pure foods everybody wants to know how things to eat are made. Food factories which the average person formerly shunned now entertain streams of interested visitors to see how the products are made and packed.

Sugar refineries are visited less often than canneries, biscuit bakeries and preserving kitchens because the processes of refining require large and complicated plants so that the number of refineries is relatively small. Economy requires that a sugar refinery shall be located on the seaboard or on the banks of a navigable stream so that the raw sugar may be shipped all the way by water. Sugar refineries are less accessible to the general public than food factories or other sorts which are distributed throughout the country.

The Atlantic Refineries at St. John, New Brunswick, are typical of the best modern type of refining plant. Ships of heavy draught bring the raw sugar directly to the refinery docks where it is put rapidly through the various processes which convert it into the sparkling white crystals we find in the family sugar bowl.

Before reaching the refinery the sugar has already undergone part of the process of manufacturing. Sugar cane is very bulky to transport so the processes of crushing and extraction are performed on the plantation. Sugar cane is a large tropical plant like an exaggerated corn-stalk in appearance. Its average height is twelve to fifteen feet but under very favorable conditions it grows as tall as twenty.

It flourishes only in warm moist climates but with suitable soil and temperature it is a very luxuriant and trustworthy product. Cane is planted and harvested entirely by native labor. In large plantations tram cars run directly to the field whence the cars carry the cane to the centrals for the extraction of the juice.

The cane is first thrown upon broad belts which carry it to the top of huge cutting machines composed of two or three giant rollers revolving together. The freshly cut cane is dropped into these merciless jaws and caught by a multitude of tiny teeth covering the surface of the rollers. The juice is so thoroughly expelled that the cane is caught below as a dry pulp, so dry that it can be used as fuel to generate the steam which drives the machinery. Further below in the receiving tanks we find the sugar juice freed from the cane by the enormous pressure of the rollers. It is a murky liquid full of tiny particles of fibrous cane very unlike the sparkling white sugar of commerce.

The juice is led by pipes to huge vats with bottoms full of tiny holes through which streams of bubbles are constantly pouring. These little bubbles of sulphur gas perform the first process of purification. As they come to the surface they collect the yellow scum which is carefully skimmed off by watchful attendants. These are the cellulose particles of cane from the original crushing. When all have risen to the top and been removed the liquid is piped to evaporators where it is thickened by steam heat which boils the water out.

The crystallization takes place in large vacuum pans where the liquid can be boiled at a lower temperature so that the sugar will not burn as it crystallizes. Every housekeeper who knows how quickly white sugar will brown in moderate heat will appreciate the necessity of this precaution. As the liquid approaches crystallization it is dumped into centrifugal machines which whirl the sticky mass about at great speed, allowing the remaining fluid to be driven away from the center. The result of this process is crude molasses. As further rapid rotation eliminates still more moisture the remainder crystallizes into dark-brown crystals.

This is raw sugar. It contains all the sweetness of the sugar cane in its essence but it also contains considerable foreign matter which can be removed only by the modern process of refining.

Refined sugar is pure, clean and white. It is one of the most attractive of all foods to the eye. These qualities of refined sugar brought it into quick demand over a hundred years ago. Today the insistence for pure and attractive food products keeps the demand alive and growing. Let us examine this refining process which supplies the people with what they want.

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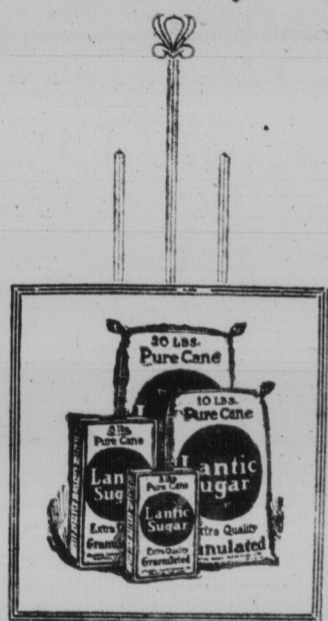
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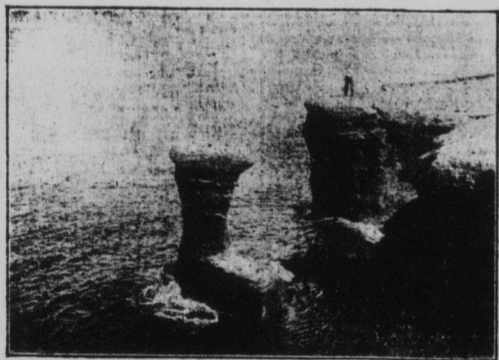
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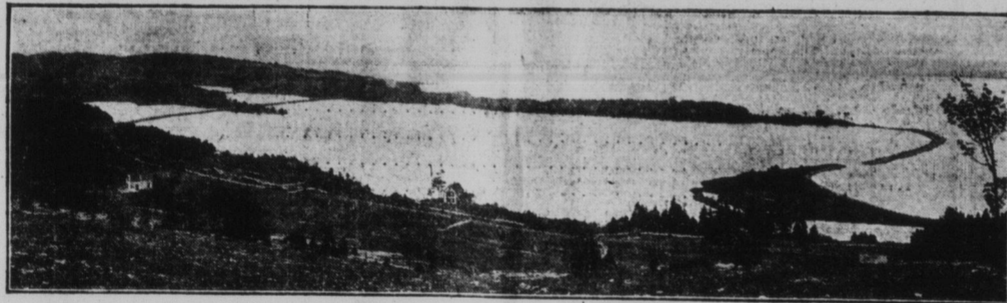
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## BRAS D'OR LAKES



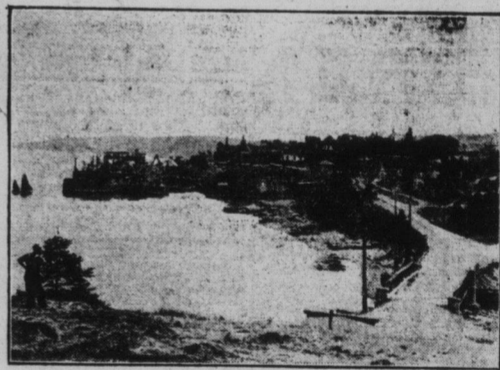
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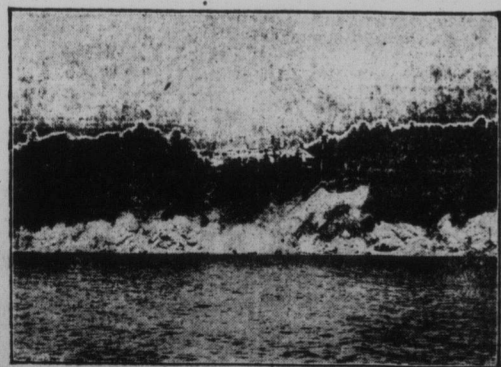
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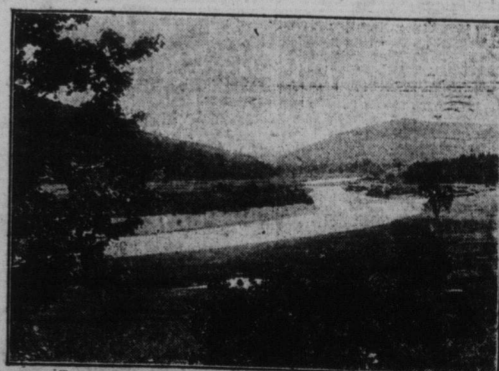
MULGRAVE.



DR. BELL'S RESIDENCE, BADDECK.



SCHOONERS.—GLACE BAY HARBOUR.



THE FORKS OF THE MARGAREE.

## CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

From the Atlantic to the Prairies.

THE SYDNEYS HALIFAX CHARLOTTETOWN ST. JOHN MONTREAL QUEBEC COCHRANE WINNIPEG

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PUBLICATION

Three Hundred Years  
Established Along  
Has Been

Newcastle, the rapidly growing town situated at the head of deep water an important divisional point of the 3,500 people, a very substantial thriving suburbs of Nelson, Douville and all the coast from Canso to Gaspereau.

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# The History of Newcastle

Three Hundred Years Ago Trading Posts were Established Along That Coast and there Has Been Something Doing Ever Since

Newcastle, the rapidly growing shiretown of Northumberland county, superbly situated at the head of deep water navigation on the noble Miramichi river and at an important divisional point of the Canadian Government railways, has now about 3,500 people, a very substantial increase on the figures of the last census. In the thriving suburbs of Nelson, Douglastown, Lower Derby and Millerton, there are nearly as many more.

The history of the town and district goes back nearly three hundred years. Though the French inhabitants are now very few, and these have moved in very recently, the first settlers were of that nationality and for years no European language but that of La Belle France was heard on these waters. In 1632, Isaac de Razilly, governor of Acadia, assigned the islands of Cape Breton and St. Jean (Prince Edward) and all the coast from Canso to Gaspe to Nicholas Denys.

Soon afterwards Denys opened up trade with the Indians of the Miramichi, establishing posts on different parts of the river. Denys was, in 1645, dispossessed by D'Aulnay, who had just taken Fort La Tour, at St. John, but Denys regained his dominions on the death of D'Aulnay in 1650. Settlement increased, until by the end of the seventeenth century Miramichi river and bay were dotted with little hamlets.

By the year 1725, a strong fort, with a church, stores and over two hundred houses, was established on Beaubair's Island between the northwest and southwest branches of the Miramichi. Another battery of sixteen guns guarded the lower end of Newcastle, the cove where it stood being still called French Fort Cove.

The French settlers, who were always on good terms with the Indians, remained in possession till 1758. In that year the British conquest, sweeping up the coast from Louisbourg, swept away the settlements on the Strait of Northumberland. In 1759, it is said, a British vessel bearing the body of General Wolfe, was driven by stress of weather over thirty miles up the Miramichi. A party sent to land at Henderson's Cove, opposite Chatham, to get a supply of water was set upon by the Micmacs and massacred. In revenge the British destroyed all the settlements along the river, whether of Indians or of French. The name of "Burnt Church" perpetuates the memory of this unfortunate occurrence. The settlers who escaped, all fled from the district, and, according to Cooney's history of northern New Brunswick, in the year 1764 there was not a single white person left in the whole of what is now Northumberland county, and not a house standing. The abandoned buildings of the French had been destroyed by the Indians.

In the summer of 1764 a new immigration took place. A Mr. William Davidson of Scotland settled in what is now the town of Newcastle, having obtained from the British government a grant of 100,000 acres in the Newcastle district and up both sides of the southwest branch, the grant being known as the Elm Tree Tract. He was accompanied by settlers from northern Scotland, more of whom came out each year. Settlers also came up from the peninsula of Nova Scotia, and a large trade sprang up in fish and furs.

In 1786 the erection of two saw mills laid the foundation of the great lumber industry of the Miramichi. Thenceforth lumber was regularly shipped to Britain, and population grew rapidly. In that year the town of Newcastle was laid off and several public buildings erected. In the same year Northumberland county sent two members to the newly constituted legislature of New Brunswick, and some

measure of municipal government was established. The first Circuit Court was held here in 1797.

From the small schooner "Monneguash," built in St. John by Jonathan Leavitt before 1770, and the large schooner "Miramichi," built by William Davidson here in 1773; dates the shipbuilding industry of New Brunswick. The long war with France (1793-1814) partially— at times wholly— cut off Baltic timber from British ports. This, with the unfriendly attitude of the United States of America, made Britain dependent upon Canada for much of her lumber and greatly increased both the export of lumber and the building of ships here. Soon the exports from this river were nearly \$1,000,000 with the imports slightly greater.

At the time of the great Miramichi fire, 1825, Newcastle had about two hundred and sixty buildings and some thousand people. The fire left but twelve houses standing, and many people lost their lives. But so swiftly did the energetic people overcome their calamity that by 1832 there were some one hundred and seventy houses in the town, twelve mercantile establishments, two schools, two churches, County Court and record office, etc., etc., with eight hundred people. Gradual growth followed, until in 1877 the Intercolonial railway passed through the town.

In 1899, when the population had grown to nearly 2,500, the town was incorporated. Self-government brought many improvements, among them an up-to-date water and light plant and a partial system of sewerage, at a cost of nearly \$100,000. The fire protection is of the best.

The total assessable property of the town is given at very nearly a million, of which the real value is probably between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000. Several properties, among them the Radio Syndicate's wireless plant, worth about a quarter of a million, are largely exempt from taxation, as are all church buildings, etc.

Newcastle is the distributing centre for the county, both by water and rail. Before the war, several vessels could be seen every day loading lumber at the mills in the town and in the enterprising suburbs of Nelson (joined with the town by the Morrissy Bridge) and Douglastown, and of late years a thriving trade in the shipment of lumber by rail to western Canada has sprung up. A large amount of fish and furniture is also shipped, while from Millerton goes tanning extract, and pulp from Lower Derby and Millbank. Newcastle is also the centre of an important agricultural district, and with its enterprising Board of Trade, agricultural Society, Town Council, Women's Institute, Town Improvement League and other societies the business of the town is steadily increasing, the value of property steadily rising, new and up-to-date dwellings replacing old structures, granite sidewalks taking the place of plank walks, and many changes for the better being continually made.

Newcastle is an important railway centre. While the main I. R. C. runs through the town, branches run from here to Fredericton and from here to Loggieville. Two fast express trains daily between Newcastle and Fredericton, with close connections for each with Loggieville and Chatham, and three express trains each way daily on the main line give this town an ideal train service. Railway facilities here have recently been much extended, and greater development is promised by the railway authorities. There is first class steamship connections with all points down the river and up the northwest branch as far as Redbank, the latter fourteen miles distant. Adjoining Hickson's mill is the deep water terminus of the I. R. C., now largely undeveloped, but capable of being made into a first class shipping centre. Along our wharves the water is from twenty-two to forty feet deep, and by dredging at the mouth of the river, where the channel is about twenty-five feet, the largest vessels could come up the river. As it is, quite large ships come up and load and pass out safely.

Every available house in town is occupied, and a large number of new dwellings are in process of building.

As the town contains about five square miles, there is lots of land available for house sites. Streets have been already run through some of these lands. There is water and sewerage on part of them and further extensions are projected.

Newcastle's days of struggle for existence are over and she has entered upon a period of development that shows every sign of being permanent.

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 DON'T leave a room where fat is boiling.  
 DON'T use an open grate without a screen.  
 DON'T use kerosene to kindle fires.  
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 DON'T leave oily rags— animal, or vegetable— about.  
 DON'T use a receptacle filled with sawdust for a cuspidor.  
 DON'T neglect to ascertain immediately the cause of unusual smoke or smell of smoke.  
 DON'T forget the location of the nearest fire alarm box.  
 DON'T delay sending in an alarm when you discover a fire.  
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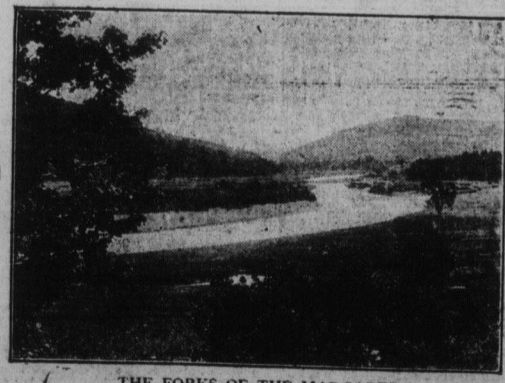
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## CAPE BRETON



MULGRAVE.



THE FORKS OF THE MARGAREE.

## WAYS

CHRANE WINNIPEG



# Modern Sugar Refining

Improved Process by Which Sparkling Lantic Sugar is Made of The Pure Juice of The Tropic Cane.

WITH the increasing interest in pure foods everybody wants to know how things to eat are made. Food factories which the average person formerly shunned now entertain streams of interested visitors to see how the products are made and packed.

Sugar refineries are visited less often than canneries, biscuit bakeries and preserving kitchens because the processes of refining require large and complicated plants so that the number of refineries is relatively small. Economy requires that a sugar refinery shall be located on the seaboard or on the banks of a navigable stream so that the raw sugar may be shipped all the way by water. Sugar refineries are less accessible to the general public than food factories or other sorts which are distributed throughout the country.

The Atlantic Refineries at St. John, New Brunswick, are typical of the best modern type of refining plant. Ships of heavy draught bring the raw sugar directly to the refinery docks where it is put rapidly through the various processes which convert it into the sparkling white crystals we find in the family sugar bowl.

Before reaching the refinery the sugar has already undergone part of the process of manufacturing. Sugar cane is very bulky to transport so the processes of crushing and extraction are performed on the plantation. Sugar cane is a large tropical plant like an exaggerated corn-stalk in appearance. Its average height is twelve to fifteen feet but under very favorable conditions it grows as tall as twenty.

It flourishes only in warm moist climates but with suitable soil and temperature it is a very luxuriant and trustworthy product. Cane is planted and harvested entirely by native labor. In large plantations tram cars run directly to the field whence the cars carry the cane to the centrals for the extraction of the juice.

The cane is first thrown upon broad belts which carry it to the top of huge cutting machines composed of two or three giant rollers revolving together. The freshly cut cane is dropped into these merciless jaws and caught by a multitude of tiny teeth covering the surface of the rollers. The juice is so thoroughly expelled that the cane is caught below as a dry pulp, so dry that it can be used as fuel to generate the steam which drives the machinery. Further below in the receiving tanks we find the sugar juice freed from the cane by the enormous pressure of the rollers. It is a murky liquid full of tiny particles of fibrous cane very unlike the sparkling white sugar of commerce.

The juice is led by pipes to huge vats with bottoms full of tiny holes through which streams of bubbles are constantly pouring. These little bubbles of sulphur gas perform the first process of purification. As they come to the surface they collect the yellow scum which is carefully skimmed off by watchful attendants. These are the cellulose particles of cane from the original crushing. When all have risen to the top and been removed the liquid is piped to evaporators where it is thickened by steam heat which boils the water out.

The crystallization takes place in large vacuum pans where the liquid can be boiled at a lower temperature so that the sugar will not burn as it crystallizes. Every housekeeper who knows how quickly white sugar will brown in moderate heat will appreciate the necessity of this precaution. As the liquid approaches crystallization it is dumped into centrifugal machines which whirl the sticky mass about at great speed, allowing the remaining fluid to be driven away from the center. The result of this process is crude molasses. As further rapid rotation eliminates still more moisture the remainder crystallizes into dark-brown crystals.

This is raw sugar. It contains all the sweetness of the sugar cane in its essence but it also contains considerable foreign matter which can be removed only by the modern process of refining.

Refined sugar is pure, clean and white. It is one of the most attractive of all foods to the eye. These qualities of refined sugar brought it into quick demand over a hundred years ago. Today the insistence for pure and attractive food products keeps the demand alive and growing. Let us examine this refining process which supplies the people with what they want.

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The improved filtering medium used today is boneblack, a cleanly material thoroughly sterilized before it is used. Sugar was formerly filtered with ox blood, clay and alumina but the modern equipment of bag filters and presses have lifted the standards of refinery practice to thoroughly appetizing levels. The refining processes at the Atlantic plant would please the most fastidious housewife.

When the many careful processes of filtration and clarifying have been completed the raw sugar emerges in the form of pure syrup, a clear brilliant water white liquid. Again it is led to vacuum pans where boiled until crystallized into the familiar forms of ordinary sugar. When the process of crystallization is completed it is diverted to the granulating machines which turn out the standard coarse, medium and fines of commerce, or the rolling and crushing machines which produce the several grades of powdered and confectioners' sugar.

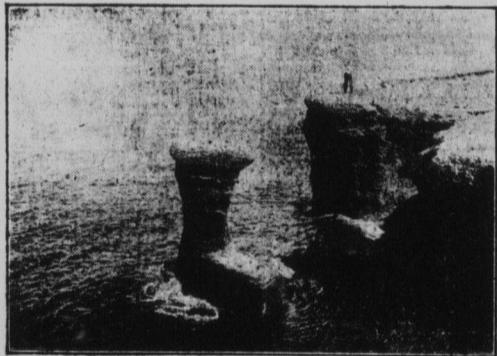
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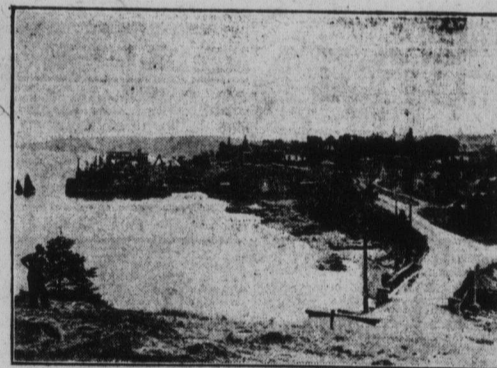
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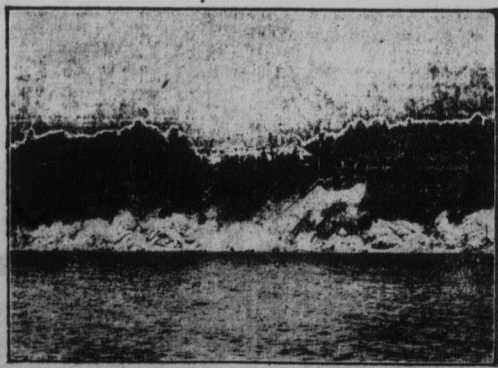
BRAS D'OR LAKE.—CAPE BRETON.

The Cape Breton of to-day is a land of summer loveliness, a vast island wherein are other isles innumerable. Its shores are washed by the billows of the Atlantic, and by the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The shining waters of the Bras d'Or Lake divide it in twain, and provide a spacious waterway, through the interior, while there are numerous rivers, streams, and fresh water lakes. To this variety Cape Breton owes much of its charm; nothing is tame and on every hand the scene is calculated to fill the mind with emotions of the keenest pleasure. The shores of the island are rugged and mountainous. The coast scenery to the Northeast is sublime in its grandeur, while to the South the Atlantic surges around numerous islands and pours its waters into many bays. Cape Breton is a country of heights and depths, with mountains, hills, valleys, rivers and lakes. Nature has made it the ideal land for the summer pleasure seeker.

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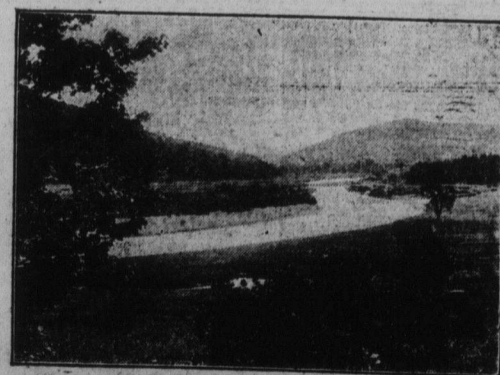
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SCHOONERS.—GLACE BAY HARBOUR.



THE FORKS OF THE MARGAREE.

## CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

From the Atlantic to the Prairies.

THE SYDNEYS HALIFAX CHARLOTTETOWN ST. JOHN MONTREAL QUEBEC COCHRANE WINNIPEG  
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PUBLICATION

Three Hundred Years  
Established Along  
Has Been

Newcastle, the rapidly growing town situated at the head of deep water, an important divisional point of the 3,500 people, a very substantial thriving suburbs of Nelson, Dougl nearly as many more.

The history of the town and Though the French inhabitants a recently, the first settlers were of the but that of La Belle France was h governor of Acadia, assigned the isl and all the coast from Canso to Ga

Soon afterwards Denys opene establishing posts on different part by D'Aulnay, who had just taken l dominions on the death of D'Aul end of the seventeenth century M hamlets.

By the year 1725, a strong fo houses, was established on Beauba branches of the Miramichi. Ano end of Newcastle, the cove where i

The French settlers, who were in possession till 1758. In that y from Louisburg, swept away the s 1759, it is said, a British vessel be stress of weather over thirty mile Henderson's Cove, opposite Chath Micmacs and massacred. In rev along the river, whether of Indian perpetuates the memory of this un all fled from the district, and acco wick, in the year 1764 there was no now Northumberland county, and of the French had been destroyed b

In the summer of 1764 a new ir of Scotland settled in what is now British government a grant of 100 sides of the southwest branch, the was accompanied by settlers from year. Settlers also came up from sprang up in fish and furs.

In 1786 the erection of two s industry of the Miramichi. Then and population grew rapidly. In several public buildings erected. two members to the newly consti

## LEADING

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ST. JOHN, N.



# The History of Newcastle

**Three Hundred Years Ago Trading Posts were Established Along That Coast and there Has Been Something Doing Ever Since**

Newcastle, the rapidly growing shiretown of Northumberland county, superbly situated at the head of deep water navigation on the noble Miramichi river and at an important divisional point of the Canadian Government railways, has now about 3,500 people, a very substantial increase on the figures of the last census. In the thriving suburbs of Nelson, Douglastown, Lower Derby and Millerton, there are nearly as many more.

The history of the town and district goes back nearly three hundred years. Though the French inhabitants are now very few, and these have moved in very recently, the first settlers were of that nationality and for years no European language but that of La Belle France was heard on these waters. In 1632, Isaac de Razilly, governor of Acadia, assigned the islands of Cape Breton and St. Jean (Prince Edward) and all the coast from Canso to Gaspe to Nicholas Denys.

Soon afterwards Denys opened up trade with the Indians of the Miramichi, establishing posts on different parts of the river. Denys was, in 1645, dispossessed by D'Aulnay, who had just taken Fort La Tour, at St. John, but Denys regained his dominions on the death of D'Aulnay in 1650. Settlement increased, until by the end of the seventeenth century Miramichi river and bay were dotted with little hamlets.

By the year 1725, a strong fort, with a church, stores and over two hundred houses, was established on Beaubair's Island between the northwest and southwest branches of the Miramichi. Another battery of sixteen guns guarded the lower end of Newcastle, the cove where it stood being still called French Fort Cove.

The French settlers, who were always on good terms with the Indians, remained in possession till 1758. In that year the British conquest, sweeping up the coast from Louisbourg, swept away the settlements on the Strait of Northumberland. In 1759, it is said, a British vessel bearing the body of General Wolfe, was driven by stress of weather over thirty miles up the Miramichi. A party sent to land at Henderson's Cove, opposite Chatham, to get a supply of water was set upon by the Micmacs and massacred. In revenge the British destroyed all the settlements along the river, whether of Indians or of French. The name of "Burnt Church" perpetuates the memory of this unfortunate occurrence. The settlers who escaped, all fled from the district, and, according to Cooney's history of northern New Brunswick, in the year 1764 there was not a single white person left in the whole of what is now Northumberland county, and not a house standing. The abandoned buildings of the French had been destroyed by the Indians.

In the summer of 1764 a new immigration took place. A Mr. William Davidson of Scotland settled in what is now the town of Newcastle, having obtained from the British government a grant of 100,000 acres in the Newcastle district and up both sides of the southwest branch, the grant being known as the Elm Tree Tract. He was accompanied by settlers from northern Scotland, more of whom came out each year. Settlers also came up from the peninsula of Nova Scotia, and a large trade sprang up in fish and furs.

In 1786 the erection of two saw mills laid the foundation of the great lumber industry of the Miramichi. Thenceforth lumber was regularly shipped to Britain, and population grew rapidly. In that year the town of Newcastle was laid off and several public buildings erected. In the same year Northumberland county sent two members to the newly constituted legislature of New Brunswick, and some

measure of municipal government was established. The first Circuit Court was held here in 1797.

From the small schooner "Monneguash," built in St. John by Jonathan Leavitt before 1770, and the large schooner "Miramichi," built by William Davidson here in 1773; dates the shipbuilding industry of New Brunswick. The long war with France (1793-1814) partially—at times wholly—cut off Baltic timber from British ports. This, with the unfriendly attitude of the United States of America, made Britain dependent upon Canada for much of her lumber and greatly increased both the export of lumber and the building of ships here. Soon the exports from this river were nearly \$1,000,000 with the imports slightly greater.

At the time of the great Miramichi fire, 1825, Newcastle had about two hundred and sixty buildings and some thousand people. The fire left but twelve houses standing, and many people lost their lives. But so swiftly did the energetic people overcome their calamity that by 1832 there were some one hundred and seventy houses in the town, twelve mercantile establishments, two schools, two churches, County Court and record office, etc., etc., with eight hundred people. Gradual growth followed, until in 1877 the Intercolonial railway passed through the town.

In 1899, when the population had grown to nearly 2,500, the town was incorporated. Self-government brought many improvements, among them an up-to-date water and light plant and a partial system of sewerage, at a cost of nearly \$100,000. The fire protection is of the best.

The total assessable property of the town is given at very nearly a million, of which the real value is probably between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000. Several properties, among them the Radio Syndicate's wireless plant, worth about a quarter of a million, are largely exempt from taxation, as are all church buildings, etc.

Newcastle is the distributing centre for the county, both by water and rail. Before the war, several vessels could be seen every day loading lumber at the mills in the town and in the enterprising suburbs of Nelson (joined with the town by the Morrissy Bridge) and Douglastown, and of late years a thriving trade in the shipment of lumber by rail to western Canada has sprung up. A large amount of fish and furniture is also shipped, while from Millerton goes tanning extract, and pulp from Lower Derby and Millbank. Newcastle is also the centre of an important agricultural district, and with its enterprising Board of Trade, agricultural Society, Town Council, Women's Institute, Town Improvement League and other societies the business of the town is steadily increasing, the value of property steadily rising, new and up-to-date dwellings replacing old structures, granite sidewalks taking the place of plank walks, and many changes for the better being continually made.

Newcastle is an important railway centre. While the main I. R. C. runs through the town, branches run from here to Fredericton and from here to Loggieville. Two fast express trains daily between Newcastle and Fredericton, with close connections for each with Loggieville and Chatham, and three express trains each way daily on the main line give this town an ideal train service. Railway facilities here have recently been much extended, and greater development is promised by the railway authorities. There is first class steamship connections with all points down the river and up the northwest branch as far as Redbank, the latter fourteen miles distant. Adjoining Hickson's mill is the deep water terminus of the I. R. C., now largely undeveloped, but capable of being made into a first class shipping centre. Along our wharves the water is from twenty-two to forty feet deep, and by dredging at the mouth of the river, where the channel is about twenty-five feet, the largest vessels could come up the river. As it is, quite large ships come up and load and pass out safely.

Every available house in town is occupied, and a large number of new dwellings are in process of building.

As the town contains about five square miles, there is lots of land available for house sites. Streets have been already run through some of these lands. There is water and sewerage on part of them and further extensions are projected.

Newcastle's days of struggle for existence are over and she has entered upon a period of development that shows every sign of being permanent.

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CHARLIE appears in his

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**ASSETS - \$6,897,890**  
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**CHAS. A. MacDONALD & SON**  
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**GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS**  
 Fire, Automobile, Plate Glass, Employer's Liability,  
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**DON'T'S**  
 FROM THE "FIREMAN'S STANDARD."  
 DON'T place gas or other light where a blown curtain can reach it.  
 DON'T go to bed and leave a kerosene lamp burning.  
 DON'T use a light when looking for escaping gas in the cellar.  
 DON'T leave matches about, except in metal or earthen boxes.  
 DON'T use snap matches.  
 DON'T keep matches where rats or mice can get at them.  
 DON'T place ashes in wooden receptacles.  
 DON'T neglect to watch gas and oil stoves when in use.  
 DON'T leave a room where fat is boiling.  
 DON'T use an open grate without a screen.  
 DON'T use kerosene to kindle fires.  
 DON'T allow flues to become defective.  
 DON'T leave oily rags—animal, or vegetable—about.  
 DON'T use a receptacle filled with sawdust for a cuspidor.  
 DON'T neglect to ascertain immediately the cause of unusual smoke or smell of smoke.  
 DON'T forget the location of the nearest fire alarm box.  
 DON'T delay sending in an alarm when you discover a fire.  
 DON'T hesitate to send in an alarm or telephone to a fire station if you cannot find the cause of unusual smoke.  
 DON'T invite fires by neglecting to guard against and to be prepared for them.  
 DON'T be without means for extinguishing small fires at any time.

**T. B. & H. B. ROBINSON**  
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**INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS**  
 FIRE, ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS  
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**PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY!**  
 8% of all fires are extinguished by chemicals. We handle approved  
**Hand Chemicals and Chemical Engines on Wheels**  
 Write us for catalogue, prices and particulars as regards to  
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**Frank R. Fairweather & Co.**  
 12 Canterbury Street, - - - ST. JOHN, N. B.



**Lantic Sugar**



Today is boneblack, a cleanly material led to vacuum pans where boiled until of ordinary sugar. When the process of practice to thoroughly appetizing levels. The plant would please the most fastidious

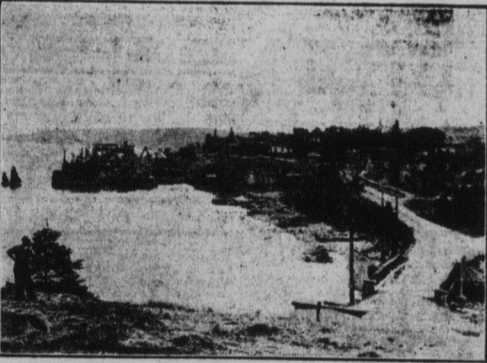
Processes of filtration and clarifying have been the form of pure syrup, a clear brilliant led to vacuum pans where boiled until of ordinary sugar. When the process of practice to thoroughly appetizing levels. The plant would please the most fastidious

of sugar is packing the product ready measures out the sugar with the regular and with perfect accuracy. Tons of it with the Lantic red ball. Fairy fingers of the effect of magic a thousand packages of an ounce and swiftly sealed without

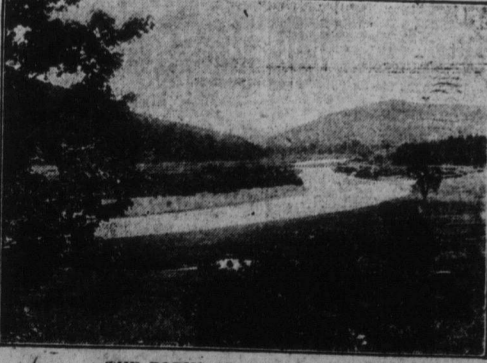
ing with the work of the swiftest clerk single package could be wrapped and tied and sealed, making a strong convenient store or in the home pantry. Packing cleanly and economical than packing by sugar will shortly be sold in the package

is one of the latest of a long series of sugar. The first white sugar cost the about twenty cents a pound. Refineries pounds of white sugar from one hundred ts in refining now enable them to get sugar from one hundred pounds of raw, st, purest and most delicious of all the

## CAPE BRETON



MULGRAVE



THE FORKS OF THE MARGAREE

ALWAYS

DOCHRANE WINNIPEG



## FIRST QUALITY Gray Iron Castings

Lumbering Machinery  
and Equipment,

Iron Forgings,  
Brass Castings,

Furnaces, Stoves,  
Household Utensils,

Turnip Pulpers,  
Farmers' Boilers,

Iron Pig Troughs  
and Oat Boxes, etc.

.. THE ..

## Smith Foundry Co., Ltd.

Fredericton, New Brunswick

### THE SLACKER.

(Buffalo Commercial.)  
The only possible chance for the slacker to avoid being rounded up is to leave home, friends, business and the places where he is known and become like Cain of old, "a fugitive and a vagabond upon the face of the earth."

### TITLES NOT NEEDED.

Canada is a vigorous young domain, its resources hardly touched. What it needs is builders and farmers and manufacturers, men who can forward industry and commerce. What it needs least of all is a titled race to reap the rewards of the efforts of others, and it is a hopeful sign that Canada appreciates that fact.

## St. John's Harbor Revenue

THE FOLLOWING CHART SHOWS THE INCREASES IN THE HARBOR REVENUES FOR THE PORT OF ST. JOHN.

1904, \$36,220.17.  
1905, \$39,220.17.  
1910, \$112,065.43.  
1914, \$84,275.48.  
1915, \$107,722.90.  
1916, \$128,608.00.

### ST. JOHN HARBOR TONNAGE.

1914, ..... 1,552,441  
1915, ..... 1,615,634  
1916, ..... 1,002,927

Since 1904 the revenues of St. John harbor have increased nearly four hundred per cent. The effect of the first year of the war shown in the decreased revenue of 1914, but there were very large increases in 1915 and 1916. There was a decrease in the total tonnage of vessels clearing the port in 1916 from the previous year, the decrease being about 613,000 tons, but in spite of this decrease in tonnage, there was a revenue increase for the year of about \$20,000.

## The Hartt Boot & Shoe Co., Ltd

No reference to Fredericton would be complete without a word in regard to the Hartt Boot & Shoe Co., Ltd. Indeed the mention of Fredericton as an industrial centre is synonymous with the name of this leading industry of the capital which occupies today a most conspicuous place among the busy manufacturing plants of the Dominion of Canada.

The large airy, commodious and up-to-date factory of the Hartt Boot & Shoe Co., Ltd., occupies a commanding place in the city from the standpoint of location. The visitor arriving on the C. P. R. cannot fail to be impressed with the importance of this plant, situated directly across from the station. Here a large number of operatives are employed turning out as their product the splendid "Hartt" shoes which are recognized as the leading ones in men's best and high grade foot wear on the Canadian market today.

The factory of the company is an imposing brick structure, 200 x 80 feet, in addition to an ell containing the power house and coal shed, as well as a fire proof cement house, etc., about 90 x 50 feet. The main building is of three stories exclusive of a large basement. The factory is easily one of the most up-to-date in Canada or the United States.

There are men with progressive and big ideas behind the Hartt Boot & Shoe Co., Ltd. The active management of the concern is under the able direction of Messrs. John D. Palmer, the president, and John A. Reid, the vice-president, both of whom are men of keen business instincts and outstanding figures in the shoe business in the Dominion.

John D. Palmer, the president of the company, was born in Kent county, Mr. Palmer is one of the younger generation of the successful business men of New Brunswick who by energy, industry and ability has won for himself an enviable position in the industrial life of the province. For several years he was associated with the firm of Geo. E. Barbour & Co., Ltd., in St. John. He was the active president of the Fredericton Board of Trade during 1914 and 1915 and was also a member of the Publicity Committee of the City of Fredericton for several years. He is a good citizen in the fullest significance of the term and has great optimism over the future of Fredericton and the province of New Brunswick generally.

John A. Reid, the vice-president of the company, has been engaged in the shoe business practically all his life. With Mr. Palmer he is the dynamic force behind this industry, and it is doubtful if a team of more energetic and progressive business men could be found in the province. Mr. Reid is looked upon and conceded to be one of the best all round shoe men in Canada. His first experience in the shoe business was with the old firm of Ames Holden, but he has been associated with the Hartt Boot & Shoe Co., Ltd., practically since its inception, starting as accountant and occupying today the position of vice-president as well as being one of the largest stock-holders in the concern. Mr. Reid manifests a deep interest in civic affairs, and as the finance minister of the City of Fredericton he has rendered admirable service conducting the important finance department along systematic and economical lines.

Re Gold Medal Shoe.—This firm evolved the idea some few years ago that there was a market in Canada for a shoe much higher in price than anything which at that time was being produced by any Canadian manufacturer, and indeed their idea was that this Gold Medal Grade Shoe should be equal to at least, if not better than the best shoe made by any shoe manufacturer in any part of the world.

The Gold Medal Grade line that is being produced by this firm today is considerably higher in price than any line of men's fine shoes that are made in Canada, and the quality of the goods is in keeping with the price.

This firm has shown a progressive spirit for some years past in always keeping ahead of all competitors, not only as to price but as to quality,—the quality at all times being equal to the price.

Another venture they have made within the last year or so is the establishment of a very finely appointed men's shoe store in the City of Montreal. The results that they have had in this venture have been very satisfactory, and no doubt this firm will continue this policy in the future, thereby causing a large expansion of their business.

It is little wonder that with such stable industries as the Hartt Boot & Shoe Co., Ltd., that Fredericton as an industrial centre is daily becoming increasingly attractive.

## Palmer - McLellan Shoepack Co., Ltd.

FREDERICTON, N. B.

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-GRADE

Shoepacks, Sporting  
and Trench Boots.

We also manufacture  
Horse Hido Moccasins & Fancy House Slippers  
This is Our New Farm Boot.

"The Boot With The Moccasin Comfort"

WRITE US FOR PRICES.

## FREDERICTON CONCRETE CO.

350 York Street, Fredericton, N. B.

MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE MADE

Sewer Pipe

Drain Tile

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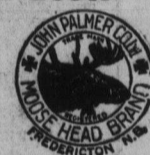
Stock Brick

Building Block

WRITE FOR LITERATURE AND PRICES.

## PALMER'S MOOSE HEAD BRAND

Oil-Tanned Waterproof Shoepacks,  
Summer Packs, Sporting and  
Trench Boots



We have every reason to be justly proud of our Moose Head Brand oil-tanned waterproof footwear.

Wherever they are used—in the woods of Canada or in the trenches of France and Belgium—they are heartily welcomed as the most satisfactory footwear obtainable.

They are all manufactured from genuine, oil-tanned waterproof leather tanned in our own tannery.

INSIST ON MOOSE HEAD BRAND.

Free Catalogue on Request.

John Palmer Co., Ltd.

FREDERICTON, N. B.

Canada's Largest and Oldest Manufacturers of Waterproof Footwear.



### THE PEACE OF THE PEOPLES.

(London Daily News.)

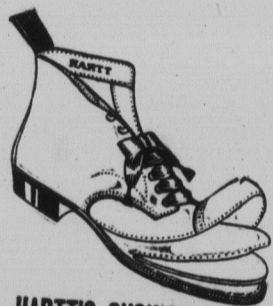
It is the system that must go. The Romanoffs have gone, William Hohenzollern stands on his tony pinnacle, a solitary insult to freedom. He will go, too. The world can have no peace with him or the system on which

he rests. The peace that will come must be the peace, not of princes and holy alliances, but the enduring peace of the peoples.

FORGE OF HABIT.

(Editor and Publisher.)  
We know a city editor who is trying to raise beet in his garden.

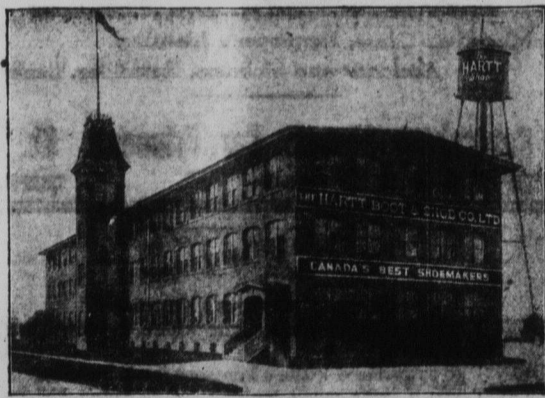
## Hartt Footwear for Men



HARTT'S CUSHION SOLE



FOR MEN WITH TENDER FEET



**SUBSTANTIAL**, Permanent business is built upon sterling worth. In the making and selling of footwear the strong features to this end are **Lasting Service, Comfort and Genteel Appearance.**

And these are the dominant notes of **The Hartt Shoe.**

The Hartt Boot & Shoe Co., Limited  
"Canada's Best Shoemakers"  
FREDERICTON, N. B.

### HARTT'S Natur-Arch



This picture shows the Extra Long Orthopedic Heel, which gives the scapoid bone the support it should have. The shank of this shoe is specially constructed, and gives the greatest amount of foot comfort.



HARTT'S FAMOUS NATUR-ARCH



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The leading paperma  
more and more of our BA  
tion.

A spur line from the C  
runs on to our Mill Wharf  
We ship Pulp and Lu  
Samples and prices of



Part view of

BATI  
BATH



Palmer - McLellan Shoepack Co., Ltd.

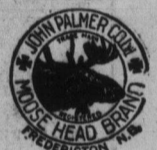
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and Trench Boots.**  
We also manufacture  
Horse Hide Moccasins & Fancy House Slippers  
This is Our New Farm Boot.  
"The Boot With The Moccasin Comfort"  
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Spwer Pipe  
Drain Tile  
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Pressed Brick  
Stock Brick  
Building Block  
WRITE FOR LITERATURE AND PRICES.

**PALMER'S MOOSE HEAD BRAND**

Oil-Tanned Waterproof Shoepacks,  
Summer Packs, Sporting and  
Trench Boots



We have every reason to be justly proud  
of our Moose Head Brand oil-tanned  
waterproof footwear.  
Wherever they are used—in the woods  
of Canada or in the trenches of France  
and Belgium—they are heartily endorsed  
as the most satisfactory footwear  
obtainable.  
They are all manufactured from genuine,  
oil-tanned waterproof leather tanned in  
our own tannery.  
**INSIST ON MOOSE HEAD BRAND.**  
Free Catalogue on Request.  
**John Palmer Co., Ltd.**  
FREDERICTON, N. B.  
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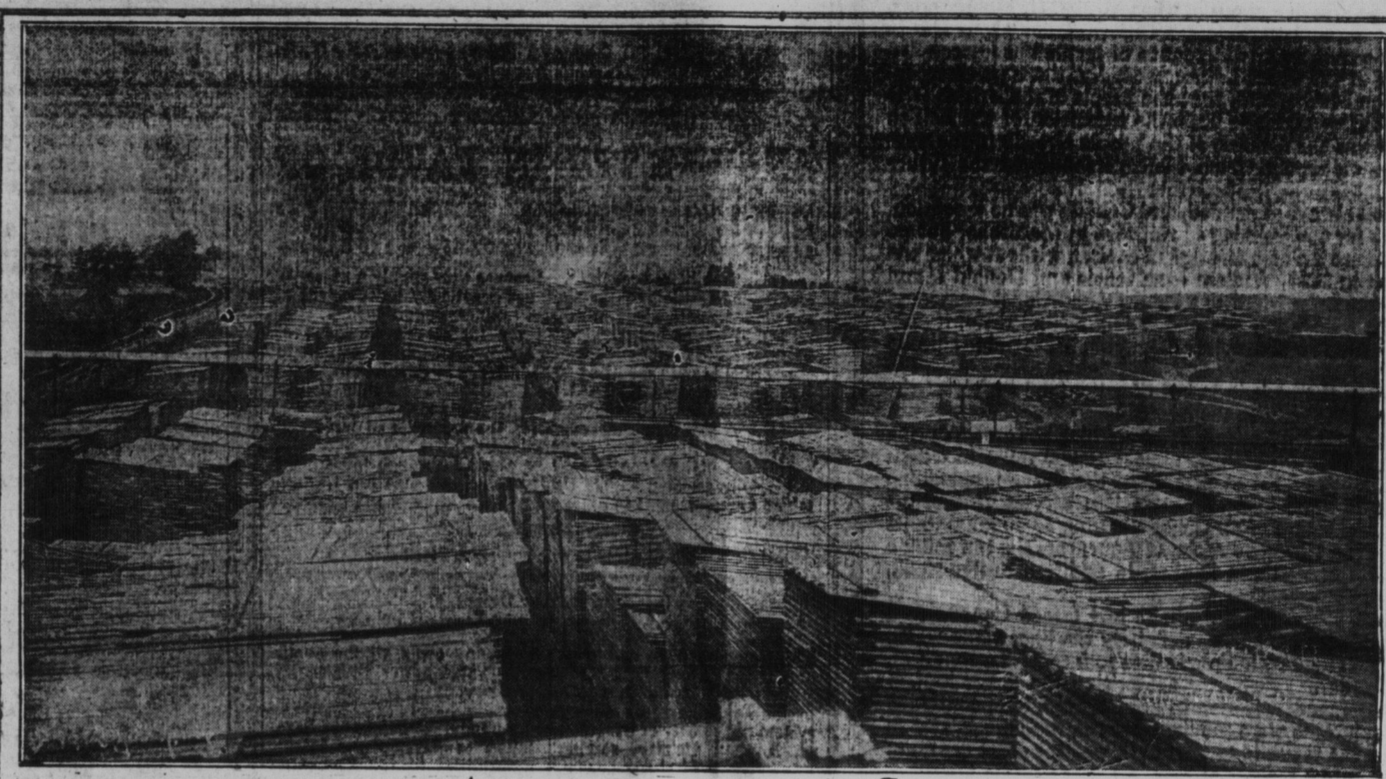
THE PEACE OF THE PEOPLES. (London Daily News.)  
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**FORCE OF HABIT.**  
(Editor and Publisher.)  
We know a city editor who is trying  
to raise beets in his garden.

LUMBER and  
SHINGLES



SULPHITE and  
KRAFT PULP

# Immense Piles of Lumber For Prompt Shipment

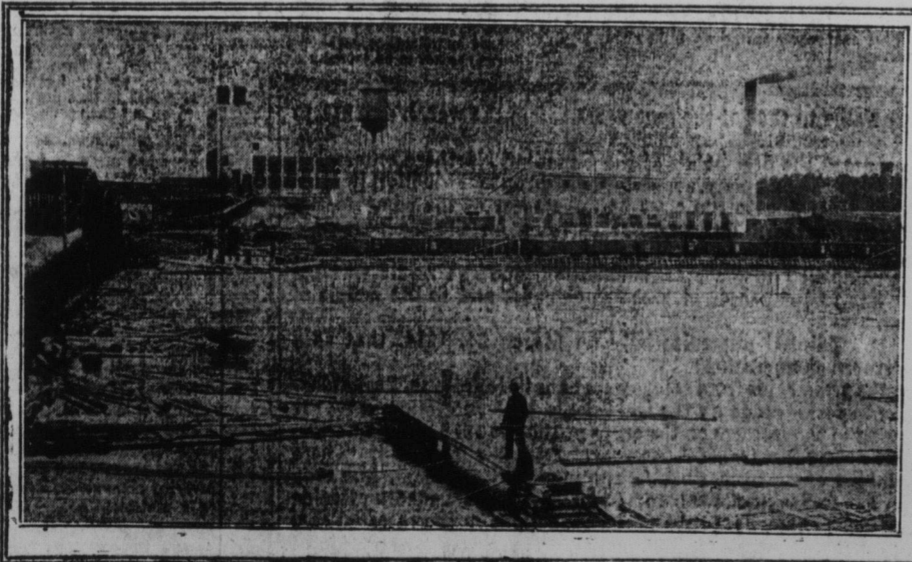


The above shows part only of our immense stock of lumber at Mill No. 1, Bathurst. Similar stocks at Mill No. 2, Bathurst, and at Bonaventure, Que.

## Wood Pulp

Our Pulp Mill has a daily capacity of fifty tons each Sulphite and Kraft Pulp.  
The leading papermakers of the United States and Great Britain are demanding  
more and more of our BATHURST PULP, which is enjoying a steadily growing reputa-  
tion.

A spur line from the Canadian Government Railway between Montreal and Halifax  
runs on to our Mill Wharf where large ocean-going steamers can be loaded and unloaded.  
We ship Pulp and Lumber direct into car and steamer.  
Samples and prices of Sulphite and Kraft Pulp gladly sent on request.



Part view of Pulp Mill—Showing Digesters and Boiler House.

## Cedar Shingles

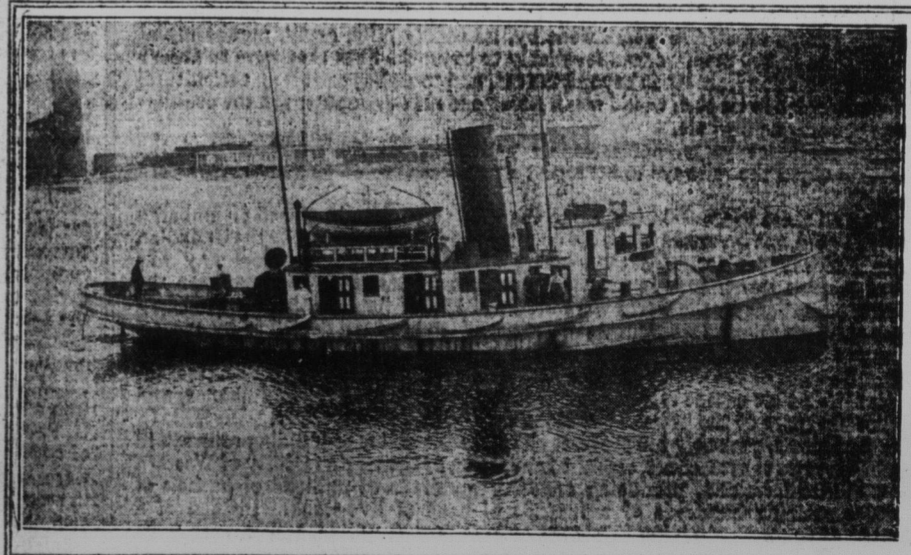
The Cedar Shingle is rapidly coming into its own again; particularly the New-Brun-  
swick White Cedar Shingle.

Shingles cost less and last longer than any other roofing; they are wind and weather  
proof; repairs cost practically nothing.

No better Shingles are made than BATHURST BEAVER BRAND SHINGLES.

Selected Cedar Logs, careful manufacture, correct grading and efficient and constant  
inspection guarantee BEAVER BRAND to be the right roofing.

BEAVER BRAND Shingles are still on the job on the roof when the other kinds have  
curled up and gone the way of all substitutes.



Tug "Betty D."—For towing logs from the Quebec side.

**BATHURST LUMBER COMPANY**  
BATHURST, N. B.  **LIMITED**

HARTT'S Natur-Arch



This picture shows the Extra Long  
Orthopedic Heel, which gives the  
scaffold bone the support it should  
have. The shank of this shoe is  
specially constructed, and gives the  
greatest amount of foot comfort.



HARTT'S FAMOUS NATUR-ARCH





# What the Canadian Northern Railway Has Done for Canada

The Other Side of a Complicated Question--Conditions Which Preceded and Determined the Policy of Constructing Railways in Advance of Settlement--Close Relationship Between Expansion of Colonizing Railway Lines, Increased Production and Greater Prosperity Within the Dominion

Canada has been deluged these last few years with extravagant statements purporting to show the aid extended by the Dominion and the Provinces to assist the upbuilding of the rail transportation systems within the country. These statements have had the effect of creating an impression that the railways have given but little in return. But there is always the other side to any story. The other side to the railway story is contained within the needs of the country before the policy of state-aid was inaugurated, and the development of the country under the railways which were built as the result of the extension of such state assistance.

Three factors contributed to the bringing about of what Mr. W. H. Moore terms, in his book "Railway Nationalization and the Average Citizen," the "New Era in Canada." Firstly, there was in the nineties an abundance of fertile but unoccupied land in the great plains northwest of the Great Lakes; secondly, there was a recognition in well-informed circles in the Motherland, that the people of the British Isles must depend for their basic foodstuff--wheat--upon the expansion of the British Dominion overseas; thirdly, there was the demand of the people already in the west of Canada for the breaking of the monopoly which then overshadowed the future prospects of the country.

Paper charters for railways have always abounded, and Canada was no exception. There were numerous charters for the building of railways in Manitoba, but no one had come forward that could secure the co-operation of capital, without which the steel could not be laid. And when in 1896, William MacKenzie and Donald Mann purchased the dormant charter of the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company, the people of Manitoba were ready and willing to stand solidly behind them, if only the line between the village of Gladstone and the site of Dauphin in central Manitoba could be built.

Probably, because of the anxiety then felt in Britain for the food supply of the Motherland, British capital responded readily to the new call.

Thus was begun the Canadian Northern Railway System which has grown during the twenty intervening years into a network of lines almost 10,000 miles in extent. The people of Canada hold today 40% of the ownership of the System, extending from Quebec on Atlantic tidewater to Vancouver on the Pacific; serving 75% of the aggregate population of the cities and towns of all Canada having 5,000 inhabitants or more; and which carried last year 7,574,500 sacks of flour; nearly 132 million bushels of grain, nearly 2 billion feet of logs and lumber, in addition to live-stock, coal and miscellaneous freight.

In the closing years of the last century world affairs had forced Canada to a point where the people of the country had to choose definitely the lines along which her future development was to run. The Dominion was face to face with a condition calling for statesmanship of high order. A country comprising the larger half of North America, and indisputably tremendously rich in natural resources, contained but a few millions of people. Immigrants were moving towards the New World in constantly increasing numbers, but the republic to the south was the great centre of attraction. Canada was receiving only a meagre stream. The main tide flowed to the United States of America.

Free farms, 160 acres in extent, of land as fertile as any in the world, were held out as an inducement to settlement in Canada. The land failed to attract settlers, because--as well-informed Canadians knew at the time--of the lack of marketing railways, a lack also deemed vital to the success of farming enterprise by these sturdy peoples from overseas. Britain required the foodstuffs, and Canada required the settlers. This was the prelude to the new policy. Once it was finally determined to encourage the construction of colonizing railways in Western Canada, and a few lines built, the results were abundantly manifest. Immigrants came to Canada in rapidly increasing numbers. The country had taken a long step towards an increase in production, and in manufactures, without which it could not have risen to its present position among the commercial nations of the world.

The original line of the Canadian Northern system--that between Gladstone and Dauphin--was rapidly extended throughout the prairie regions, and when in 1901 the people of Manitoba purchased the lines in that province of the Northern Pacific Railway, they were leased to the Canadian Northern Railway for a long term of years. And in 1902 when the Winnipeg-Port Arthur line of the Canadian Northern was thrown open for traffic, the mileage of the railway totalled 1296.9 miles.

Its plan, even at that time, embraced an enterprise which far exceeded the constructed portion of the railway, and in the Fall of that year, it was empowered by the Parliament of Canada to extend west from Edmonton through the Yellowhead Pass to the Pacific coast. As years went by, its construction army, numbering at times more than 30,000 men, worked feverishly to build the lines that were to absorb the surplus population from lands beyond the sea, and to make possible an agricultural development which in its turn would mean a tremendous development in the prosperity of the country as a whole.

During all these years, homesteaders petitioned the governments, and the governments urged the railways to construct extensions of colonizing lines in Western Canada.

During all these years--in fact up to the time when Britain placed an embargo upon British gold, the investors in the old country continued steadfast to the Canadian Northern Railway project. On the placing of that embargo, the company was compelled to seek new friends in the New York money market at a time when the most powerful nations in the world were bidding high for funds with which to carry on the war in Europe. Its transcontinental line, which has been described by experts as one of the best in the world, was completed when the war was little more than a year old. Because of the war, it became almost impossible to secure funds at reasonable prices. To that extent railway construction has preceded railway finance, and therein lies the germ of the present railway situation in Canada today.

The first result, probably the greatest result, of the policy of building railways in Canada in advance of settlement, was the translation of the virgin fertility of Western Prairie land into farmland, producing annually hundreds of millions of bushels of grain and sustaining hundreds of thousands of head of live-stock. Instead of a narrow belt of country adjoining the International boundary line, served with some 3,000 miles of railway, there is at the present time a fairly compact network of steel lines covering the western country to the south of the 54th parallel. Indeed, not many people in Canada will deny, that a large majority of the villages and towns and cities in the west today are in existence solely because of the extension of railways throughout the country. Most people understand also the close relationship which exists between a good crop on the western prairie and the prosperity of Canada in general. Surely it is not too much to say that the building of railways through virgin territories, which had first the effect of encouraging immigration, production of grain and live-stock, marketing centres for those products, and making possible the funds to buy the products manufactured by eastern Canadians, was an evidence of statesmanship of a high order. These needs must be measured against the aid extended to the railways during this new era in Canada.

And there is another factor. The Dominion's Royal Commission appointed to inquire on behalf of His Majesty into the Natural Resources, Trade and Legislation of certain portions of the King's Dominions, has reported to the British Parliament, the free lands of Canada, surveyed and unsurveyed, available for homesteaders south of the 54th parallel, would be entirely absorbed in less than four years if a demand

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ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS  
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## Steel Structures

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BRIDGES, BUILDINGS, TOWERS, PENSTOCKS  
ROOF TRUSSES, GIRDERS, COLUMNS

WE SPECIALIZE ON

## TANKS

for Pulp and Paper Mills, Oil Refineries,  
Chemical Works, etc.

Workmanship and Satisfaction Guaranteed  
WRITE FOR PRICES

Representative for Maritime Provinces:  
**R. R. POWER, 60 Bedford Row, HALIFAX, N. S.**

The Oak in tree culture is the type for

**STRENGTH AND ENDURANCE**

GENUINE ENGLISH OAK TANNED

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Stands For The Same Thing In  
**Power Transmission**

MANUFACTURED BY  
**D. K. McLAREN, LTD.**  
STOCK DEPOT IN ST. JOHN  
**90 GERMAIN STREET**  
Phone 1121 Box 702

## ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES

- (1). Stability of earnings. Because they supply a necessity of community life and therefore are practically independent of the violent fluctuations in general business conditions.
- (2). Almost unlimited field for further development of business among present patrons and consumers in addition to the normal growth resulting from increase in population.
- (3). Protection rendered by the Provincial Public Utility Commissions through regulations of issue of securities.
- (4). A ready market exists for the securities of large and successful Public Utility corporations.
- (5). A higher income may be secured through investment in carefully selected Public Utility securities, than can be obtained by investment in other securities of equal merit.

We offer in lots to suit Buyers a Block  
**NEW BRUNSWICK POWER COMPANY**  
(St. John Railway Company).

**7% CUMULATIVE FIRST PREFERRED STOCK.**

This Company owns and operates without competition the electric light, power and gas business and the street railway system of the City of St. John, N. B., and vicinity, serving a population of about 60,000. The properties have been in successful operation for many years and the earnings have shown steady increases. The Company owns all the available water power sites in its territory.

Already steps have been taken to develop the latent possibilities of the Company and it is the opinion of experts that the earnings will show a marked increase in the next few years.

Price to Yield 7%  
SPECIAL CIRCULAR UPON REQUEST.

**Eastern Securities Co., Ltd.**  
James McMurray, Managing Director.  
ST. JOHN, N. B. HALIFAX, N. S.

## Ganong's "G. B." Chocolates

In Ganong's "Hard Centres & Nuts" package you will find an assortment of Choice Nuts, Nugats, Crisps and Chewy Caramels, covered with a Chocolate Coating of delicious flavor.

**On Sale Wherever Choice Confectionery Is Sold!**

**At Your Service**

A Modern Plant Operating Day and Night!

PRINTING PLATES THAT PRINT  
Designing, Illustrating And Retouching.

Specimens of Our Work Sent on Request.

**F. C. WESLEY COMPANY**  
66 Water Street ST. JOHN, N. B. Telephone 982

**NECESSITY AND INVENTION.**

(Wall Street Journal.)  
War played havoc with London's gasoline and petroleum supply. The National Steam Car Co., owning 172 steam omnibuses with paraffin fuel, was a patient sufferer, and the shortage of fuel forced the withdrawal of a number of buses, but not for long. Coke burners were tried with such good results that the whole fleet has been converted to coke burners.

The advantages claimed for the new contrivances are: Speed, no fumes, flexibility, easy to drive and a light chassis. At a trial with a load of 2½ tons, one bus ran 219 miles at a speed of 12 miles an hour, on a total consumption of 860 pounds coke. The cost was about 1½ cents per mile for fuel. On the basis of 400 miles run each week, it is claimed coke will save \$1,500 per car annually over the paraffin fuel. At the pre-war prices the yearly saving would be about \$760 per car.

were to arise at all comparable to that of the four years before the war, i. e., 1911 to 1914.

The Manitoba guaranteed the first bonds of the Canadian Northern enterprise, an agreement was made with the company which brought about a reduction in rates ranging from 7½ to 20% according to the class and character of the commodities carried. As the Canadian Northern Railway was carrying on the business of a transportation company to a connection with the lake boats at Port Arthur, the competing railway was compelled to meet that reduction, and the result was the saving of millions of dollars to the people of Western Canada, and to the people of the Dominion in general.

The Toronto "Globe" pointed out editorially on March 24, 1914, that as a result of Canadian Northern competition:

"The reductions in the grain rates from railway stations in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to Lake Superior made by the C. N. R. in 1903 and followed by the C. P. R., represent a saving to the farmers on the crops of 1903 to 1913 both inclusive, of \$17,000,000 or 4% on nearly \$39,000,000 per year. And this is not all. There were large reductions in the rates from Port Arthur and Fort William, not only in stations in Manitoba, but to Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the Canadian Pacific also had to reduce its rates. There were substantial reductions in the rates on coal from Port Arthur, and on lumber from various points. There was a reduction of 15% in the local rates in Manitoba and 7½% in Saskatchewan and Alberta. It would be difficult to compute the amount of the reductions made by the C. N. R. and forced on the C. P. R., but outside of the reduction of \$17,000,000 on grain to Lake Superior the saving in the rates on freight from Eastern Canada and the United States, and locally between provincial and interprovincial points, would be twice, possibly even three times, the sum above mentioned. In over twenty years the only reductions in the grain rates to Fort William made by the Canadian Pacific were those made under the Crow's Nest Pass agreement in 1898 and 1899 (three cents per 100 pounds), and the reduction forced on it by the C. N. R. in 1903."

The Canadian Northern Railway has always contended that it is entitled to credit for a fair proportion of the increased production in cereals, live-stock, mineral products, lumber products and in manufactures. In common with the other railways in Canada, it is giving a service cheaper than any other railway system in the world with the exception of the United States.

Surely these developments are important, and should not be forgotten in any discussion of the Canadian Railway situation.

**A GOLDEN JOB.**

(Wall Street Journal.)  
Directors who direct have heavy responsibilities and apparently the pay is none too high, but if one has the good fortune to be an official or director of sufficient corporations, the returns are not to be jeered at.

Recently a friend visiting one who is a director in many companies noticed that he threw a \$20 gold piece into a drawer, apparently full of them, and learned that these were his director's fees. He commented on the number and the director remarked that it was about time he accumulated them, which he immediately did and commented: "I have enough here to buy a few bonds. I always throw my gold pieces in that drawer and forget them when I have collected a sufficient number."

Another well-known New York banker had made a habit of placing director's fees in the savings bank to credit of his son who, when he became of age had the tidy sum of \$7,600 as a result of his father's work on directors.

**WM. A. ROGERS CO. DIVIDENDS.**

A circular sent to shareholders of the William A. Rogers Co. of Toronto, announcing that the dividend due July 6th would not be paid, says:

"During the past two years the amount of working capital required in connection with the company's operations has greatly increased, due to the rise in costs and the necessity for carrying extra stocks of raw materials as a protection against uncertain delivery and frequent embargoes. After careful consideration, the directors believe that while these heavy requirements continue, or until conditions become favorable for providing the company with an increased amount of working capital, dividend payments on job ordinary shares should be suspended."

The dividend on Rogers common in the last two years was at the rate of 6 per cent. It was 3 per cent. in 1912 and 12 per cent. in 1913 and 1914. The 1916 statement, issued not long ago, showed net profits over \$50,000 in excess of those earned in 1915.

**WOULD HELP BOME.**

(Boston Globe.)

If England could settle the Irish question on a basis satisfactory to the Irish themselves the enthusiasm in this country for England would increase amazingly.

**SA**

The National Drug & Chemical Company of Canada, Limited.  
Manufacturers of The  
**NA-DRU-CO**  
Line of Family Remedies.  
DISTRIBUTORS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK  
St. John, N. B., Branch.

**H. C. BROWN**  
THE ROTARY  
TAILOR  
83 Germain Street  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

The Canadian Credit Men's Association Limited  
MARITIME DIVISION  
F. W. ROACH, President  
T. H. SOMERVILLE, Manager  
Head Office: Winnipeg, Man.  
Branch Offices:  
Toronto, Ont. Calgary, Alta.  
Montreal, P. Q. Regina, Sask.  
St. John, N. B. Vancouver, B. C.

**T. R. S. SMITH**  
MARITIME SALES MANAGER  
L. C. Smith Typewriters  
The Multigraph Sales Co.  
The Dictaphone  
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**SOU LIS TYPewriter CO.**  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

**T. H. ESTABROOKS**  
**RED ROSE**  
TEA AND COFFEE  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

**PAPER**  
ALL SIZES ALL GRADES  
ALL WEIGHTS ALL GRADES  
The might of the pen as a ruler of men. There is no sword has been proved the greater. But PAPER may claim yet the mightiest feat. For where would pen be without paper?  
Rotarians will find "Century Bond" Ideal for Office and Social Correspondence.  
**SCHOFIELD PAPER CO., Ltd.**  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

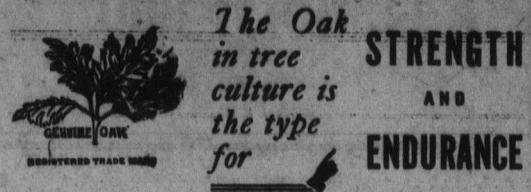
**Fire Escapes**  
STRUCTURAL STEEL  
Bolts and Rods  
**WM. LEWIS & SON**  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

**L. DeV. Chipman, M. D.**  
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat  
**SPECIALIST**  
42 Coburg ST.,  
St. John, N. B.

**Provincial Chemical Fertilizer Co., Ltd.**  
Provincial Lime Co., Ltd.  
REPRESENTED BY  
**R. DOWNING PATERSON ALEX.**



Done for Canada



Leather Belting
Stands For The Same Thing in Power Transmission
MANUFACTURED BY D. K. McLAREN, LTD.
STOCK DEPOT IN ST. JOHN 90 GERMAIN STREET

Ganong's "G. B." Chocolates

In Ganong's "Hard Centres & Nuts" package you will find an assortment of Choice Nuts, Nugats, Crisps and Chewy Caramels, covered with a Chocolate Coating of delicious flavor.
On Sale Wherever Choice Confectionery Is Sold!

At Your Service
A Modern Plant Operating Day and Night!
PRINTING PLATES THAT PRINT
Designing, Illustrating And Retouching.
Specimens of Our Work Sent on Request.
F. C. WESLEY COMPANY
80 Water Street ST. JOHN, N. B. Telephone 982

A GOLDEN JOB.
Recently a friend visiting one who is a director in many companies noticed that he threw a \$20 gold piece into a drawer, apparently full of them, and learned that these were his director's fees. He commented on the number and the director remarked that it was about time he enumerated them, which he immediately did and commented: "I have enough here to buy a few bonds. I always throw my gold pieces in that drawer and invest them when I have collected a sufficient number."

Another well-known New York banker had made a habit of placing director's fees in the savings bank to credit of his son who, when he became of age had the tidy sum of \$7,000 as a result of his father's work on directorates.

WM. A. ROGERS CO. DIVIDENDS.
A circular sent to shareholders of the William A. Rogers Co., of Toronto, announcing that the dividend due July 3rd would not be paid, says:
"During the past two years the amount of working capital required in connection with the company's operations has greatly increased, due to the rise in costs and the necessity for carrying extra stocks of raw materials as a protection against uncertain delivery and frequent embargoes. After careful consideration, the directors believe that while these heavy requirements continue, or until conditions become favorable for providing the company with an increased amount of working capital, dividend payments on the ordinary shares should be suspended."

THE DIVIDEND ON ROGERS COMMON IN THE LAST TWO YEARS WAS AT THE RATE OF 4 PER CENT. IT WAS 8 PER CENT. IN 1913 AND 12 PER CENT. IN 1912 AND 1911. THE 1913 STATEMENT, ISSUED NOT LONG AGO, SHOWED NET PROFITS OVER \$50,000 IN EXCESS OF THOSE EARNED IN 1912.

WOULD HELP SOME.
(Boston Globe.)
If England could settle the Irish question on a basis satisfactory to the Irish themselves the enthusiasm in this country for England would increase amazingly.

SAINT JOHN ROTARY CLUB

Grid of advertisements for various businesses including Schofield & Beer, D.F. Brown Paper Box Co., Campbell's XXX, J.H. Barton, H. Clair Mott, The National Drug & Chemical Company, H.C. Brown, C.A. Munro, A. Ernest Everett, Canadian Oil Co's, Medicines, and McCaskey Systems.

The Canadian Credit Men's Association Limited
MARITIME DIVISION
F. W. ROACH, President
T. H. ESTABROOKS, Manager

T. R. S. SMITH
MARITIME SALES MANAGER
L. C. SMITH Typewriters
The Multigraph Sales Co.
The Dictaphone
The Addressograph

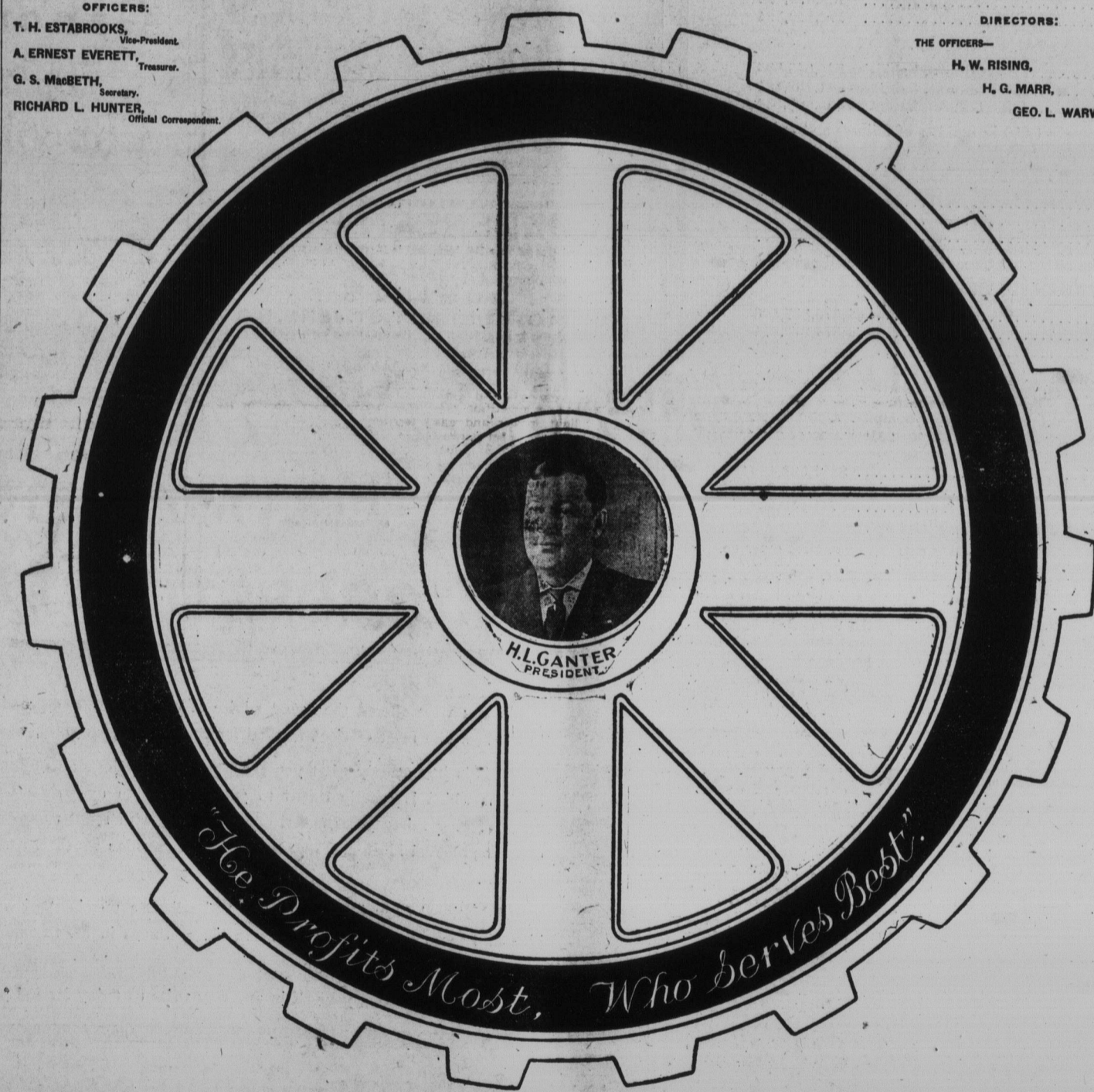
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ALL SHAPES ALL SIZES ALL WEIGHTS ALL GRADES
Rotarians will find "Century Bond" ideal for Office and Social Correspondence.
SCHOFIELD PAPER CO., Ltd.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Fire Escapes
STRUCTURAL STEEL
Bolts and Rods
WM. LEWIS & SON
ST. JOHN, N. B.

L. DeV. Chipman, M. D.
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat SPECIALIST
42 Coburg St., St. John, N. B.

Provincial Chemical Fertilizer Co., Ltd.
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REPRESENTED BY R. DOWNING PATERSON



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WHOLESALE & RETAIL FOOTWEAR
Where Service is Quality Count—We Win.
St. John, N. B.

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The Reid Studio
ST. JOHN, N. B.

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BEST QUALITY COAL AND WOOD
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ST. JOHN, N. B.
MARITIME REPRESENTATIVE
FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.
WINDSOR AND DORSET MANUFACTURERS OF
Nyal's Family Remedies
Nylo Chocolates
Beaumont Chocolates
Meadow Sweet Caramels
Cameron's Chocolates

COAL
HARD AND SOFT
CONSUMERS COAL CO., Ltd.
Office and Docks
329 to 345 Charlotte St. Extension
PHONE 1913

Wilson Box Co., LIMITED
ST. JOHN, N. B.
BOXES AND BOX SHOOKS
ALEX. WILSON, Managing Director

F. E. HOLMAN & COMP'Y
Wall Papers, Window Shades, Interior Decorations, Engravings, Etchings, High-Class Picture Framing.
52 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE STANDARD
ST. JOHN
SUBSCRIPTION:
City \$5.00 Mail \$2.00 Per Year.

MacRae, Sinclair & MacRae
BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS
Kenneth J. MacRae
ROYAL NORWEGIAN VICE-CONSEL
Pugsley Building, St. John, N. B.

Rotarians
have YOU fully provided for your wife and family's protection in case of your death?
A Monthly Income Bond
Northern Life Assurance Co., will give 240 consecutive monthly installments.
Rotarian ROBERT REID Prov. Magr.
Canada Permanent Building, 45 Prince Wm. St. Phone 1757

DIAMONDS
Emeralds, Rubies, Sapphires & Pearls, Etc.
We Are Carrying a Very Large Stock of the Above, Both Set and Unset, at Prices That Are Much Below Present Market Prices

FERGUSON & PAGE
BROCK & PATERSON LIMITED.
WHOLESALE MILLINERY AND NOVELTY DRY GOODS
30-32 King St., St. John, N. B.

ESTABLISHED 1870
G.G. MURDOCH
A. M. Can. Soc., C. E.
Civil Engineer & Crown Land SURVEYOR
Surveys, Plans, Estimates, Blue Prints, Maps of St. John and Surroundings.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

BRADSTREET'S
GEO. S. MacBETH
Superintendent For New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island
CANADA LIFE BUILDING
ST. JOHN, N. B.



### Statistical Record of the Progress of Canada

THE FOLLOWING TABLES INCLUDE SOME OF THE FIGURES SHOWN UNDER THE ABOVE HEADING IN A BLUE BOOK RECENTLY ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE AT OTTAWA.

#### TONNAGE OF VESSELS CLEARING AND ENTERING CANADIAN PORTS—CANADA.

1914.....	29,568,486 in 36,015 vessels
1915.....	25,402,586 in 33,912 vessels
1916.....	25,827,650 in 37,762 vessels

#### TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION VALUE.

1914.....	\$128,863,075
1915.....	137,109,171
1916.....	177,357,454

#### POST OFFICE REVENUES.

1914.....	\$16,865,451
1915.....	16,834,683
1916.....	22,739,699

#### LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE.

1914.....	\$1,242,160,478
1915.....	1,311,616,677
1916.....	1,500,000,000 (Estimate)

#### CANADA'S REVENUE.

1914.....	\$163,174,395
1915.....	133,073,482
1916.....	172,149,394

#### COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

1914.....	2,898 failures, liabilities \$35,045,095
1915.....	2,661 failures, liabilities 41,162,321
1916.....	1,685 failures, liabilities \$25,069,534

Reduction for year 1916 of nearly 1,000 in number of failures and reduction in liabilities of failures of nearly \$15,000,000.

#### TOTAL DEPOSITS CHARTERED BANKS.

1914.....	\$1,111,340,631
1915.....	1,123,673,735
1916.....	1,290,408,838

These increases are in the face of the big Canadian War Loan flotations.

#### ASSETS CANADIAN BANKS.

1914.....	\$1,575,307,596
1915.....	1,574,210,941
1916.....	1,836,347,821

An increase in the assets of Canada's banks in 1916 of over \$200,000,000.

#### EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE.

Including products of the Mine, the Fisheries, the Forest, Agriculture and Miscellaneous.

1914.....	\$431,588,439
1915.....	409,418,836
1916.....	741,610,638

#### GREAT BRITAIN'S WAR BILLS.

The Glasgow "Herald" of recent date writes: "The total commitments of Great Britain for the period which the budget will embrace will in all likelihood be modified by the participation of America, but only in regard to the sums which would once more have been placed at the disposal of the Allies by this country. The expenditure required to support our own efforts will not be reduced, and may even be increased; the principal relief of our finances will spring from the greater ease with which the overseas purchases will be provided for. Taking account, however, of the fact that in the year to March 31 last the total sum advanced to the Dominions and Allies was only a few millions short of £600,000,000, it is permissible to believe that American liberality will have the effect of moderating the Chancellor's demands. In the single vote of credit which has been taken for the present year expenditure was estimated at approximately £800,000 per day, to which must be added outgoings of approxi-

mately £1,000,000 per day, to be met from other sources. That would give a total for a complete year of £2,555,000,000, calculating the amounts allotted to the Dominions and Allies at the same figure as in 1914-17. To the extent that America assumes this liability the calls on the investor will be reduced. We shall need to borrow less. But the gross amount of the national debt at the end of the year may still be not much short of £5,000,000,000, or £5,300,000,000 above the figure of March 31, 1914. That involves an interest charge of approximately £265,000,000 a year, and to it must be added the obligations of the nation for pensions and other allowances. The needs are therefore heavy, and taxation in proportion to our liabilities must be boldly faced. But as we have suggested, America's action may be trusted to take some of the burden from our shoulders and bring about a corresponding reduction in interest-bearing liabilities. This may enable the Chancellor to increase taxation with a lighter hand and the income taxpayer should perhaps have a first claim to any indulgence."

#### PACIFIC BURT CO.

The Pacific Burt Company, Ltd., one of a group of enterprises the annual statements of which have reflected general business prosperity and exceptional administration, has just issued its balance sheet for the twelve months ending March 31st last. Early in 1916 the company changed its accounting period and its previous statement was for 15 months, ending March 31st of that year. In that exhibit net profits of \$88,000 were shown. The business of the company increased to such an extent that the profits for the year ending March 31st this year were \$108,882, being \$22,000 in excess of the 15 months period preceding and \$37,582 greater than those of the preceding twelve months. After payment of dividends on the preference stock of \$45,000, this company showed earnings at the rate of 5.37 per cent. on the common stock but \$115,000 was transferred to the real estate plant reserve and after this deduction earnings on the common were 7.44 per cent.

### HUTCHINGS CO. Limited

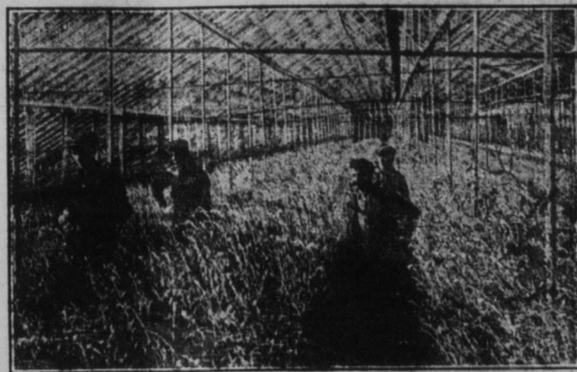
FOR 43 YEARS WE HAVE BEEN MANUFACTURING  
**Mattresses, Woven Wire Beds and Cots**

During that time we have continued to sell the leading furniture dealers, which proves that our goods must have stood the test of time.

When You Buy Mattresses, Woven Wire Beds or Wire Cots, Ask For "THE HUTCHINGS MAKE." This Means Quality and Satisfaction To YOU.

FACTORIES: 243 - 251 Queen St., 150 - 152 Mecklenburg St.  
OFFICE and WAREHOUSES: 150 - 152 Mecklenburg St.

St. John, N. B.



### K. PEDERSEN LTD.

ONE OF OUR CARNATION HOUSES  
Largest Greenhouse Establishment in Maritime Provinces  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
**FLORISTS**  
36 CHARLOTTE STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.  
Greenhouses, Sandy Point Road. Phones: Main 1864, 2135-11  
Special Attention Given to  
FLORAL DESIGNS AND BRIDAL BOUQUETS, Etc.  
Also All Kinds of Bedding Out Plants and Potted Plants.

### The Largest Mercantile House in Eastern Canada

We occupy eleven large buildings and carry a complete line of the following goods:

Dry Goods, Clothing, Millinery, Ladies' and Misses' Ready-to-Wear, Men's and Boys' Furnishings, Carpets, Curtains, House Furnishings and Furniture

MANCHESTER ROBERTSON ALLISON, LTD.

St. John, N. B. London, England.



EVERY ounce of every pound, of all the white base in every can of B-H "ENGLISH PAINT" contains:

70% of Brandram's B. B. Genuine White Lead, and 30% Pure Oxide of Zinc.

This proportion is absolutely uniform always.

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON

## The Experience of Successful Men

If you were offered the sound advice of over 1,000,000 successful business men as to the best and most efficient method for conducting your store, what would you say?

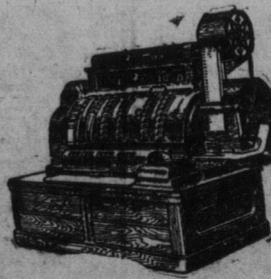
This is just exactly what you get when you purchase an up-to-date National Cash Register which is exactly suited to your needs. An up-to-date Cash Register is the result of over thirty years experience in dealing with retail merchants and the putting of their practical ideas and suggestions into a machine which is necessary to any retail business.

A National Cash Register system will relieve a merchant of work and worry, will give him more time to look after the bigger things in his business — will give him a chance to grow.

Without obligating yourself in any way write us today for full particulars.

### The National Cash Register Company of Canada, Limited.

TORONTO



CANADA

### James Pender & Co. (LIMITED)

MANUFACTURERS OF

Wire, Wire Nails, Fence Staples and Toe Calks

Galvanized Nails and Galvanizing a Specialty

St. John, N. B.

Cable Address: PENCO, ST. JOHN. W. U. Code

MAPLE LEAF MILLING COMPANY, ending March 31, amounted to \$738,000, compared with \$590,000 in 1915, and \$1,046,997 in 1914. As the Net earnings of the Maple Leaf Milling Company, Limited, for the year company has no bond or mortgage interest to meet these large earnings bank interest and \$175,000 dividends went to the creation of a depreciation reserve of \$250,000 an increase in the contingent amount of \$122,000 compared with 10 per cent last year and \$861,000, after paying \$150,572 28 per cent, in 1914.

### Lumber is The Main Development

The chief industry of Newcastle a radius of two and a half miles from large lumber mills, and the annual large.

In Newcastle, the mills belong to Co., and D. & J. Ritchie & Co. Newcastle, is D. J. Buckley's mill one of the finest bridges in Canada and John Maloney, while in Nelson Sons, John O'Brien and William the Newcastle square, is one of the directly opposite in Chatham Harbour, in times of peace, to be largely westward by rail to Quebec

#### FURNITURE

An important and rapidly growing Ltd., which began several years ago springs and metal fittings for vehicles done only in the United States. They them here, but they propose even work here.

Meanwhile the company runs sawmills and importing Douglas The same company also manufactures house and office fittings. They carry on quite an extensive box future manufacture.

James T. Forrest's cement business now a flourishing business. Many and several of Newcastle's finest

A few miles up the south-west are famous freestone quarries, from County Court House, Miramichi local buildings, but also some of at Charlottetown.

At Lower Derby, some six miles mill in New Brunswick. The work and fifteen people, who made a The plant had two machines, one glazed paper. The kraft was the The output was twelve to fifteen even into the United States, the six to ten cars of paper were shipped used daily. The mills were destroyed a pulp mill on the same site and secured a good stock of pulp wood.

At Millerton, eight miles from the Miller Extracts, Ltd., manufacture was started by J. & J. Miller in 18 factory covers ten acres. The boiler hot water, boilers of six hundred run off and evaporated to about 60 molasses. Then after a further process England and other points.

There is a big pulp mill at employs some hundred men.

There are numerous lumber mills Renou, Blackville, Doaktown, etc.

In Douglstown is the spooling of Clark & Co., and J. & P. surrounding Newcastle supply the shipments of this company exceed white birch, is sawn into various of an inch to two and a half inch Scotland, where they are finished

A very important industry of many thousands of which are shipped system. The wood most used is Cedar telegraph and telephone demand.

The last industry to be started by the people having hitherto depended subsistence. But there are some the county, the whole of the Miramichi arable land. The last two or three (No. 122 for Newcastle, North Esk have been organized and farming county are gradually taking to raise breeds having the preference. E and are well patronized.

The school garden idea has with the schools at Ludlow, Doak Locksted, Millerton, Nordin, Do other places there are excellent gardens and the rising generation patron.

Fish are especially plentiful in worth of fish caught in North Shore Miramichi waters. The kinds of salmon, tommy cod and bass. On the rest of the North Shore, 26,5



## The Largest Mercantile House in Eastern Canada

We occupy eleven large buildings and carry a complete line of the following goods:

Dry Goods, Clothing, Millinery, Ladies' and Misses' Ready-to-Wear, Men's and Boys' Furnishings, Carpets, Curtains, House Furnishings and Furniture

**MANCHESTER ROBERTSON ALLISON, LTD.**  
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EVERY ounce of every pound, of all the white base in every can of B-H "ENGLISH PAINT" contains:

70% of Brandram's B. B. Canada White Lead, and 30% Pure Oxide of Zinc. This proportion is absolutely uniform always.

**BRANDRAM-HENDERSON**

## Experience of Successful Men

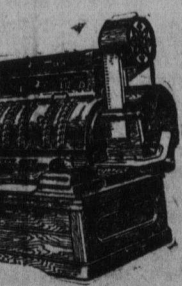
Experience of over 1,000,000 successful business men as for conducting your store, what would you say?

When you purchase an up-to-date National Cash Register for your needs. An up-to-date Cash Register is the key in dealing with retail merchants and the putting of business into a machine which is necessary to any retail business.

A National Cash Register will relieve a merchant of work and worry, will do the bigger things in his business — will give him a better way.

Write us today for full particulars.

**National Cash Register Company of Canada, Limited.**



**CANADA**

ed to forest to meet these large earnings bank interest and \$178,000 dividends went to the creation of a depreciation reserve of \$850,000 an increase in the contingent amount of \$122,000 to \$361,000, after paying \$150,579 35 per cent. in 1914.

# Newcastle -- An Industrial Centre

## Lumber is The Mainstay, But Allied Industries Have Brought About Rapid and Permanent Development--Successful Business Houses

The chief industry of Newcastle, as of the whole county, is lumbering. Within a radius of two and a half miles from the public square of Newcastle there are nine large lumber mills, and the annual output of sawn lumber from these mills is very large.

In Newcastle, the mills belong to the E. Sinclair Lumber Co., W. A. Hickson & Co., and D. J. Ritchie & Co. At French Fort Cove, just across the brook from Newcastle, is D. J. Buckley's mill. Just across the river, at Chatham Head, with one of the finest bridges in Canada spanning the river, are the mills of Fraser, Ltd., and John Maloney, while in Nelson, adjoining, are the mills of George Burchill & Sons, John O'Brien and William Sullivan. In Douglastown, within four miles of the Newcastle square, is one of the Miramichi Lumber Co.'s big mills, and another directly opposite in Chatham Head. The bulk of the manufactured product is shipped, in times of peace, to British and United States ports, but lately it goes largely westward by rail to Quebec and Ontario.

### FURNITURE AND IMPLEMENTS.

An important and rapidly growing business is that of the Canadian Gearworks, Ltd., which began several years ago. The company owns valuable patents for springs and metal fittings for vehicles, and does finishing work here which used to be done only in the United States. They import these castings in the rough and finish them here, but they propose eventually to erect a moulding plant and do all the work here.

Meanwhile the company runs a planing mill, finishing the product of the local sawmills and importing Douglas fir from British Columbia for house finishings. The same company also manufactures wagons and sleighs, as well as all kinds of house and office fittings. Their exports go as far west as Winnipeg. They also carry on quite an extensive box shoox business and have large orders booked for future manufacture.

### CEMENT.

James T. Forrest's cement block industry, established some five years ago, is now a flourishing business. Many houses in town now having concrete foundations and several of Newcastle's finest residences being built wholly of such blocks.

### QUARRIES.

A few miles up the southwest Miramichi and also at French Fort Cove, there are famous freestone quarries, from whose stone have been erected not only the County Court House, Miramichi Hospital, Harkins Academy, and other magnificent local buildings, but also some of the public buildings at Ottawa and the cathedral at Charlottetown.

### PULP.

At Lower Derby, some six miles distant, was established in 1908, the first paper mill in New Brunswick. The works covered sixteen acres and employed one hundred and fifteen people, who made a superior kind of wrapping paper called "kraft." The plant had two machines, one for making machine finished paper and the other glazed paper. The kraft was the strongest and best wrapping paper made anywhere. The output was twelve to fifteen tons per day and was sent all over Canada and even into the United States, the entire output being sold for months ahead. From six to ten cars of paper were shipped each week, and from forty to fifty tons of coal used daily. The mills were destroyed by fire in 1915, but another company has built a pulp mill on the same site and is just about beginning operations, having already secured a good stock of pulp wood.

### EXTRACTS.

At Millerton, eight miles from Newcastle, is an important industry, known as the Miller Extracts, Ltd., manufacturers of hemlock bark extract. This industry was started by J. & J. Miller in 1869 and is the only one of its kind in Canada. The factory covers ten acres. The bark is ground up and kept soaking in vats filled with hot water, boilers of six hundred horse power being necessary. The liquid is then run off and evaporated to about one-quarter of its original volume, then resembling molasses. Then after a further process of purification it is barrelled for shipment to England and other points.

There is a big pulp mill at Millbank about six miles below Newcastle, which employs some hundred men.

There are numerous lumber mills all along the river — at Chatham, Loggieville, Renous, Blackville, Doaktown, etc., which give employment to a host of men.

### SPOOLWOOD.

In Douglastown is the spoolwood warehouse of R. Corry Clark, the representative of Clark & Co., and J. & P. Coats, Ltd., of Scotland. The hardwood forests surrounding Newcastle supply the material for this flourishing industry. The annual shipments of this company exceed 2,000,000 superficial feet. The wood, mostly white birch, is sawn into various sizes, from one inch square, increasing by eighths of an inch to two and a half inches. These are put into bundles and shipped to Scotland, where they are finished into spools and bobbins on which thread is wound.

### RAILWAY TIES.

A very important industry of the vicinity is the manufacturing of railway ties, many thousands of which are shipped annually to all parts of the government railway system. The wood most used is princess pine.

Cedar telegraph and telephone poles are also extensively cut, being in great demand.

### FARMING.

The last industry to be systematically developed in this county is agriculture, the people having hitherto depended mainly upon their forests and fisheries for subsistence. But there are some first class farms in this vicinity and elsewhere in the county, the whole of the Miramichi intervale and much of the upland being good arable land. The last two or three years several wideawake agricultural societies (No. 122 for Newcastle, North Esk and South Esk, and that of Chatham among them) have been organized and farming has leaped into the first rank. The farmers of the county are gradually taking to raising pure bred cattle, the Ayrshire and Holstein breeds having the preference. Excellent fairs are held semi-annually at Chatham and are well patronized.

The school garden idea has taken firm root in this county, and in connection with the schools at Ludlow, Doaktown, Kirkwood, Coughlan, Blackville, Underhill, Locksted, Millerton, Nordin, Douglastown, Chatham Head, Chatham, and several other places there are excellent gardens, and as a usual result home plots are cultivated and the rising generation turned towards agriculture as a permanent occupation.

### FISHERIES.

Fish are especially plentiful in the Miramichi river and bay. Of the \$3,029,000 worth of fish caught in North Shore waters last year, about half were taken in the Miramichi waters. The kinds caught are principally smelt, lobster, herring, cod, salmon, tcmmy cod and bass. Of smelt this county last year produced 28,371 cwt., the rest of the North Shore, 26,583 cwt. Of salmon, this county's share was 6,269

cwt., as against 6,833 cwt. for Restigouche, Gloucester, Kent and Westmorland combined. And so on.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

There are immense opportunities for business extension in Newcastle. No better railway and shipping facilities are available anywhere in the Maritime Provinces. The nearness of spruce and other soft woods and a bountiful supply of birch and other hard woods, makes Newcastle an ideal place for woodworking factories of all kinds. All the valuable woods are found in abundance in the Miramichi basin, and there is no need of any furniture or the wooden parts of any implements having to be imported from Ontario or elsewhere.

Newcastle is also as good a site for a cotton mill as Marysville or Milltown, and many industries of different kinds could find a good location here.

An all day electric service, not yet installed, as the machinery necessary cannot be obtained during the war is certain in the near future.

### SPORTING.

As a sporting centre, Newcastle is unsurpassed. The last stand of the big game of the province is in the district of which Newcastle is the centre. Moose and deer are plentiful, while caribou, bears and other animals are often met with. In ordinary years, hundreds of sportsmen come here from the United States and some even from Britain and other European countries and seldom does any go home without a handsome trophy.

The Miramichi and its branches teem with salmon and trout and very good sport is to be had in this direction.

The Drummond iron works has its shipping terminals here, but the mines, which are situated on the Upper Nepisiguit in Gloucester county, just across the Northumberland line, are not in operation at present.

A railway from Newcastle along the Miramichi as its mouth and along the coast to Tracadie, whence the Caraque line now runs to Bathurst, is a probability of the near future, also a line connecting Loggieville with Richibucto. These lines would greatly increase the business of all the territory traversed.

As an agricultural, lumbering, fishing, sporting and manufacturing centre, Newcastle has such a splendid location that her rise from a town to a city is only a matter of time.

### TOBACCO GROWN IN CANADA.

Tobacco is successfully grown in Canada, though its cultivation on a large scale has never adopted been. Tobacco is grown in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. The acreage in Canada under tobacco cultivation last year was approximately 9,000 and the yield about 9,000,000 pounds. There was a large increase in the tobacco acreage in 1915 and 1916.

**At Your Service**

A Modern Plant Operating Day and Night!  
MAKERS OF  
**PRINTING PLATES THAT PRINT**  
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Specimens of Our Work Sent on Request.

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**Cornwall & York Cotton Mills Co. Limited**  
ST. JOHN, N. B.  
Denims, Cottonades, Shirtings, Flannelettes, Yarns, Twines, etc.  
COLORED AND BLEACHED

**McLENNAN FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS LIMITED**

PIPE FITTINGS, BRASS GOODS, ETC. HEAD OFFICE

SAWS, RABBITS, PULLEYS, ETC. CAMPBELLTON, N. B.

ESTABLISHED 1869

CAMPBELLTON, N. B.

## Anything in Rossing Mill or Saw Mill Machinery

Shingle Machines, Sleeper Machines, Rossing Machines, Gang Bolters, Gang Rotaries, Wood Cutters, Gangs, Resaws, Edgers, Lath Mills, Carriers, Consumers, Mill Supplies.

**Our Resaw** will cut from 15 to 25 thousand in 10 hours from slabs in 1 and 2 inch stock. Saw 36 to 38 inch diam. 10 gauge, speed 1200 R. P. M. Driving pulley 16 diam. 14 inch. Face. Floor Space 7 x 9 feet.

**SITUATED** in the centre of the Pulp and Paper Industry we have been in close touch with this business for nearly 30 years. We have fully equipped Pattern, Moulding, Blacksmith and Machine Shops, and are in a position to give any order prompt and careful attention.



# What Part Will New Brunswick Take in After-the-War Development?

## UNION ICE CO.

Wholesale and Retail

### Pure Ice

Phone: West 24

W. E. SCULLY,

Manager

## Fresh Cut Flowers and Floral Emblems

These are special features with us and we devote to them the untiring care, which, with prompt and courteous service, results in satisfaction to our patrons.

All our cut flowers have the freshness and lasting qualities you so much desire, and will be made to meet best your own ideas.

Deliveries are made promptly to all parts of the city, or we will forward your order to any outside address you may indicate.

CAN WE SERVE YOU?

ADAM SHAND - Florist

The Rosery - 53 Germain Street

Store, Main 1297 - PHONES - Greenhouse, Main 2693-41

"Perkins For Service"

## Improve Your Projection

INVESTIGATE AND INSTALL A

### TransVerter

Reduce Your Expense Carbons Improve Your Light Screen

Also Exclusive Canadian Distributors

POWERS AND SIMPLEX MACHINES

PERKINS ELECTRIC CO.

Montreal : St. John : Toronto : Winnipeg  
"PERKINS FOR SERVICE"



HORSEMEN!  
FARMERS!  
STOCKMEN!

## ECONOMY

IS THE  
WATCHWORD  
For MAN and  
BEAST

Don't Feed Your Cattle and Horses Valuable and Costly Grains. Mix their feed with our

### CANADIAN STOCK FOOD

It makes them chew their food, will increase the flow of milk in Milch cows and fatten quickly.

It Will Improve Their Coats and Keep Them in Perfect Condition.

ONE BAG AND CONVINCE YOURSELF

## Some Interesting Observations on The Possibilities of New Brunswick in Capturing After-the-War Trade and Immigration --- Possibilities For Unprecedented Development

What part shall the Province of New Brunswick play in solving after-the-war problems? This is a question which New Brunswickers have been or should have been asking themselves in recent years. Obviously this province must and will play an important role.

Let us suppose firstly that great needs will be discovered for building material in the rebuilding of devastated Europe. New Brunswick with Nova Scotia is the most easterly of the provinces in Canada and thus the closest to Europe as well as to the big American ports of Boston, Baltimore, Portland and New York. Is it not reasonable to expect that the exports of lumber and other building material will increase by leaps and bounds, giving an impetus to these industries exceeding all previous development?

It is generally believed that one of Europe's greatest needs will be in live stock and it has been said that Europe will look to Canada and to South America for its live stock. Already quite a large number of breeders in this province have been increasing their breeding stock, with this aim in view. New Brunswick enjoys an advantage over Ontario and all the western provinces in that it is so much nearer the markets of Europe. Very few of the New Brunswick agriculturalists have to figure on the high cost of rail transportation in getting their products to tide-water. This is an advantage which is worth millions to the farmers of this province who will have products to export after the war. Not even a shortage of cars would seriously affect the New Brunswick shipper, because most of his shipments are by water.

The matter of possible immigration is another live question. There are of course diversities of opinion regarding the probable immigration after the war. There are those who believe that the ravages of war will have caused such a shortage of men in Europe that there will be little or no immigration to America. Then again there are those who believe that thousands of Europeans will want to get away from Europe and to start life anew in a new country. The after-the-war immigration is of course problematical. But one thing seems to be certain, and that is the fact that hundreds of returned soldiers will come back to Canada and hundreds and thousands of men who have been wounded will be sent to Canada and put on the land or into some department of Canadian life.

To these men New Brunswick will offer everything that any new land can offer. In the first place it will offer a climate not unlike that of Europe, with no extremes of heat or cold. Again it will offer educational and social conditions not bettered in any part of the world. These are big factors in deciding the mind of the soldier who will want to settle down to a life of happiness.

Should the ex-soldier's mind run to agriculture — New Brunswick will be able to provide thousands of acres of Canada's best farm land and every acre of it within twenty-four hours of some of the world's biggest markets and within twenty-four hours of tide-water. If the new comer's mind turns toward forestry, there are the immense forest reserves of New Brunswick; if toward fishing, there are the rich fishing areas of New Brunswick; if toward mining, there are the undeveloped mining areas of New Brunswick; if toward manufacturing, there are the unlimited opportunities of a province having all the advantages necessary for successful manufacturing with less labor trouble than almost any place in the world.

The part that the Province of New Brunswick must take in the settling of after-the-war problems must be a very important one. It is indeed almost impossible for us to realize off-hand just how great an opportunity will be offered the various industries of this province. Whether it be the supplying of material for devastated Europe or the providing of homes and occupation for heroic soldiers, the province of New Brunswick is destined to assume a very important and helpful role. And incidentally this will mean an era of prosperity and a province-wide development unprecedented in the history of the province.

One thing is necessary, viz., that the people of New Brunswick see to it that the opportunities are embraced. Co-operation and friendly confederation of all classes will be required to get for New Brunswick its rightful share of after-the-war development. Other provinces, chiefly those of the Canadian west, will make big bids for this new development and other countries too will be in the contest. New Zealand and Australia want new settlers, so also does South America, but none of these countries have the advantages of location geographically that Canada has. Canada's proximity to the European countries will appeal to new settlers and New Brunswick as one of the gate-way provinces should be most popular.

## James Pender & Co.

(LIMITED)

MANUFACTURERS OF

Wire, Wire Nails, Fence Staples and Toe Calks

Galvanized Nails and Galvanizing a Specialty

St. John, N. B.

Cable Address: PENCO, ST. JOHN, N. B. U. Code

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AND HORSE FURNISHING GOODS



EVERYONE who is fortunate enough to read this ad. and is now or later in need of Harness, Whips, Collars, Robes and Horse Blankets, or anything else required for the Horse, will SAVE MONEY by writing or calling on us

THE LARGEST HORSE FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES

## H. HORTON & SON

LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS

9-11 Market Sq.

St. John, N. B.

NOTE! IMPORTANT!!

P. S.—Most all General Merchants handle Horse Blankets, and a large number of them buy from Jobbers. Why pay two profits? We are the largest manufacturers of this line in Lower Canada and fortunately placed our orders for the Raw Material before the last big advance, and are now offering our customers the benefit of the lower prices. Do not place your orders until you see our samples and get our prices. Our travellers are now on the road.

Phone 448

H. HORTON & SON, Limited

## LARVAECIDE

A Soil Fumigant, which is scientifically prepared, and when thoroughly mixed with the soil will destroy all insects which hibernate there

THE QUANTITY TO BE USED

For Field Crops

For ordinary field crops we advise the use of a minimum of 250 lbs. to the acre on light soil; on heavier soil, a maximum of 350 lbs. per acre may be used without risk to germination of the seed.

PRICES:

Per ton, - - - - \$55.00 Per 50 lb. packages, - \$2.00  
Per 100 lb. packages, 3.00 Small can or carton, .50

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN

A Plot 100x140 (about 1-3 acre) would require about 100 lbs. Larvaecide.  
20x140 would require 50 lbs. Larvaecide.  
2x140 could be treated with one of our small boxes of Larvaecide.

For booklet and particulars apply to local agent or

Larvaecide Manuf'g Co.

102 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

## MURRAY & GREGORY Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE: ST. JOHN, N. B.

Saw Mills: St. John, N. B., St. Camille and Lake Frontiers, Que.  
Woodworking Factory and Glass Works, Saint John, N. B.

When building or repairing ask for quotations on all wood and glass for the interior and exterior of your buildings. We are also distributors for the original Beaver Board and Ruberoid Roofing—large stocks—always on hand.

Full stocks of dimension and random Spruce and Pine always on hand as well as Laths, Shingles, Staves, Heading, Onion Crates, Shooks, etc.

Our Glass Works will furnish you with Sheet and Plate Glass at short notice. Replacements promptly executed. Mirrors manufactured and old ones resilvered. Any design in Art Glass promptly supplied at reasonable prices.

Bring Us Your Enquiries and We Will Assure You of Prompt, Careful, Courteous Treatment

## New Brun

Bradstreets Review for Failures in Maritime in Other Provinces of Failure

The annual trade number and the United States for 1916, elementary to the province of New in Canada, there is a decided fall the total for 1915. The number totalled 1,772 as compared with in the number of failures of over

The decrease in the liabilities liabilities totalled \$15,962,684 in was a reduction of approximately

The smallest number of business inces, the total for all the Maritime for the Province of Ontario, and wick the number of failures was The following table shows the compared with the other Provinces for the year.

Ontario	.....
Quebec	.....
New Brunswick	.....
Nova Scotia	.....
Prince Edward Island	.....
Manitoba	.....
Alberta	.....
Saskatchewan	.....
British Columbia	.....

The liabilities of the companies was considerably less than of the other provinces. The following in the nine Canadian provinces

Ontario	.....
Quebec	.....
New Brunswick	.....
Nova Scotia	.....
Prince Edward Island	.....
Manitoba	.....
Alberta	.....
Saskatchewan	.....
British Columbia	.....

The business failures in the total liabilities of \$170,752,172. their total liabilities were about notwithstanding the generous United States.

While the reduction in the United States reduction was on liabilities of the United States while the liabilities of the Canada

## Ogil

## The

Montreal

THE



## New Brunswick Occupies Enviably Standing in Commercial Review

### Bradstreets Review for 1916 Shows Number of Business Failures in Maritime Provinces Much Smaller Than in Other Provinces--Decrease for Year in Number of Failures and in Liabilities.

The annual trade number of Bradstreet's, covering the business of Canada and the United States for 1916, shows some interesting statistics, peculiarly complementary to the province of New Brunswick. In the number of business failures in Canada, there is a decided falling off, the total for 1916 being much less than the total for 1915. The number of business failures in the Dominion for 1916 totalled 1,772 as compared with 2,621 in the previous year. This was a reduction in the number of failures of over 32 per cent.

The decrease in the liabilities of the failing companies was very marked. The liabilities totalled \$15,962,684 in 1916 as compared with \$32,134,312 in 1915. This was a reduction of approximately fifty per cent.

The smallest number of business failures in Canada was in the Maritime Provinces, the total for all the Maritime Provinces being only 88 as compared with 566 for the Province of Ontario, and 539 for the Province of Québec. In New Brunswick the number of failures was only 43 as compared with 54 in the previous year. The following table shows the enviable position of the Maritime Provinces as compared with the other Provinces of Canada in the total number of business failures for the year.

Ontario	566
Quebec	539
New Brunswick	43
Nova Scotia	40
Prince Edward Island	5
Manitoba	173
Alberta	150
Saskatchewan	136
British Columbia	120

The liabilities of the companies failing in the three Maritime Provinces combined was considerably less than the liabilities of the failing companies in any one of the other provinces. The following table shows the liabilities of the companies failing in the nine Canadian provinces.

Ontario	\$3,425,090
Quebec	6,894,322
New Brunswick	274,110
Nova Scotia	231,968
Prince Edward Island	19,015
Manitoba	2,081,857
Alberta	753,679
Saskatchewan	1,209,523
British Columbia	1,063,120

The business failures in the United States for the year numbered 16,498, with total liabilities of \$170,752,172. The number of failures in the United States and their total liabilities were about eleven times larger than those of Canada, and this notwithstanding the generous share of European war orders which went to the United States.

While the reduction in the number of Canadian failures was 32 per cent, the United States reduction was only a little over 13 per cent. The reduction in the liabilities of the United States failures for the year was approximately 40 per cent, while the liabilities of the Canadian failing companies was reduced by 100 per cent.

There was therefore a bigger improvement in Canadian business than in the United States business.

The reduction in the liabilities of the companies failing in the Maritime Provinces showed a reduction in the one year of over one hundred per cent. When it is recalled that the populations of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, are about the same as the populations of Saskatchewan, Manitoba or Alberta, the big difference in the number of failures and in the liabilities of the failures, show still more advantageously to the credit of the Maritime Provinces. The populations of some of the provinces at the 1911 census were as follows:

Nova Scotia	492,338
New Brunswick	351,889
Manitoba	455,614
Saskatchewan	492,432
Alberta	374,663
British Columbia	392,480

British Columbia and Alberta each have populations about the same as New Brunswick, but the liabilities of the companies failing in each of these provinces was very much larger than New Brunswick's. The following table illustrates:

New Brunswick population	351,889	Liability of failures	\$274,110
British Columbia population	392,480	Liability of failures	\$1,063,120
Alberta population	374,663	Liability of failures	\$753,679

Similar comparisons might be shown with the other provinces, but the per capita liabilities of the failures in the Maritime Provinces as compared with other provinces, is too plainly evidenced in these figures already quoted, to need further comparisons.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK'S COMMERCIAL STANDING.

THE FOLLOWING CHART INDICATES CLEARLY THE ENVIABLE POSITION OF NEW BRUNSWICK AS REGARDS NUMBER OF FAILURES AND LIABILITIES OF FAILURES AS COMPARED WITH OTHER PROVINCES IN CANADA FOR THE YEAR, 1916.

New Brunswick	43, \$274,110.
Alberta	150, \$753,679.
British Columbia	120, \$1,063,120.
Saskatchewan	136, \$1,209,523.
Manitoba	173, \$2,081,857.

#### GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES.

The total number of the Government annuity contracts in force in 1916 was 3,920 the amount of the annuities purchased totalling \$2,715,552. The annuity act was put into force into 1908 but the number of persons taking advantage of the act is comparatively small. However, with a reasonable increase the 1917 annuity value purchased will exceed \$3,000,000. War loans and other investments have somewhat affected the possible business in annuities.

#### CANADIAN FIRE INSURANCE.

The total value of the fire insurance policies in force in Canada exceeds \$3,000,000,000, of which approximately \$1,500,000,000 is in British companies, \$1,000,000,000 in Canadian companies and the balance in United States companies. The fire insurance business in Canada is carried on by about fifty companies, of which some thirty are Canadian, seven British, ten United States and the balance colonial. Canada's annual bill for fire insurance premiums exceeds \$30,000,000.

#### MAKING SHELLS IN CANADA.

Canada had a weekly capacity of 340 18-pounder shrapnel shells in September, 1914. Today her factories turn out 400,000 shrapnel rounds a week and nearly as many high explosive shells ranging as big as 9.2 inches in size. To make these shells about 25,000 tons of steel, 2,500 tons of brass, 750 tons of copper, 250 tons of zinc, 1,500 tons of lead, 200 tons of antimony, 160 tons of resin, 500 tons of potash, 500 tons of TNT, 300 tons of nitro-cellulose powder and several tons of ferro-molybdenum are required weekly. About 3,250,000 lineal feet of wood are used in packing.—Journal of Commerce.

#### THE DAILY EXPENDITURE OF CITIES.

New York city spends \$13,000,000 a day on the ordinary business of living and taking the population at 5,600,000 this would be about \$2.30 each per day. This is a considerably larger per capita than is spent in most cities. St. John's daily expenditures for ordinary expenses might be said to total about \$135,000. In New York the per capita expenditure for food is about 50 cents per day and for rent about the same. It is estimated that \$30,000 per day is spent in New York for newspapers.

The per capita expenditures daily in the United States cities are said to be about 25 per cent. higher than such expenditures in the Canadian cities.

#### FARM MORTGAGE BOARD.

A Regina, Sask., despatch states that Premier Martin has announced the preparation of a bill to be presented at the present session of the provincial legislature, providing for the creation of a Saskatchewan Farm Mortgage Board. This board is the body through which loans will be issued to raise the necessary funds, backed by the mortgages themselves, and the credit of Saskatchewan will be pledged to their repayment.

The money so raised will be loaned to bona fide agriculturalists, only, for a term of thirty years, repayments to be made upon the amortization plan, interest to be charged at the rate which will repay the cost of the money to the board, plus expenses. Provision is made for the repayment by the borrowers, at his option, at any time before maturity.

It is hoped by this scheme to provide a means whereby any farmer may borrow money for legitimate farm purposes at the lowest possible rate of interest and upon the most advantageous terms of repayment. The plan takes the form of straight loans by the board to the farmer. No provision is made for the formation of a company or an association of shareholders, as was at one time suggested.

## War Development?

# HARNESSES

AND HORSE FURNISHING GOODS



EVERYONE who is fortunate enough to read this ad. and is now or later on in need of **Harness, Whips, Collars, Robes and Horse Blankets**, or anything else required for the Horse, will **SAVE MONEY** by writing or calling on us

THE LARGEST HORSE FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

## H. HORTON & SON

LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS  
9-11 Market Sq. St. John, N. B.

#### NOTE! IMPORTANT!

P. S.—Most all General Merchants handle Horse Blankets, and a large number of them buy from Jobbers. Why pay two profits? We are the largest manufacturers of this line in Lower Canada and fortunately placed our orders for the Raw Material before the last big advance, and are now offering our customers the benefit of the lower prices. Do not place your orders until you see our samples and get our prices. Our travellers are now on the road.

H. HORTON & SON, Limited  
Phone 448

## LARVAECIDE

A Soil Fumigant, which is scientifically prepared, and when thoroughly mixed with the soil will destroy all insects which hibernate there

#### THE QUANTITY TO BE USED

For Field Crops

For ordinary field crops we advise the use of a minimum of 250 lbs. to the acre on light soil; on heavier soil, a maximum of 350 lbs. per acre may be used without risk to germination of the seed.

#### PRICES:

Per ton, - - - \$55.00 Per 50 lb. packages, - \$2.00  
Per 100 lb. packages, 3.00 Small can or carton, .50

#### IN THE FLOWER GARDEN

A Plot 100x140 (about 1-3 acre) would require about 100 lbs. Larvaecide. 50x25 would require 50 lbs. Larvaecide. 25x25 could be treated with one of our small boxes of Larvaecide.

For booklet and particulars apply to local agent or

Larvaecide Manuf'g Co.  
102 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

## MURRAY & GREGORY Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE: ST. JOHN, N. B.

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When building or repairing ask for quotations on all wood and glass for the interior and exterior of your buildings. We are also distributors for the original Beaver Board and Ruberoid Roofing—large stocks always on hand.

Full stocks of dimension and random Spruce and Pine always on hand as well as Laths, Shingles, Staves, Heading, Onion Crate, Shooks, etc.

Our Glass Works will furnish you with Sheet and Plate Glass at short notice. Replacements promptly executed. Mirrors manufactured and old ones resilvered. Any design in Art Glass promptly supplied at reasonable prices.

Bring Us Your Enquiries and We Will Assure You of Prompt, Careful, Courteous Treatment



# Ogilvie's "Royal Household"

---The Flour supplied to His Majesty the King---is a royal favorite throughout Canada.

Ogilvie's "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" is the "cream" of Canada's choicest wheat, milled by the Company which has made Canadian Flour renowned throughout the Empire.

Ogilvie's "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" is not a "specialty flour." It is equally good for all baking--for Bread, Rolls and Biscuits--Cakes, Pies and Pastry. Insist on having Ogilvie's "Royal Household."

## The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited

Montreal - Fort William - Winnipeg - Medicine Hat

Daily Mill Capacity 19,000 Barrels

Warehouse Capacity 377,000 Barrels

Elevator Capacity 10,335,000 Barrels

THE LARGEST MILLERS IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE







\$26 Per Acre

THE HOUSE OF WINDSOR.

Hamilton Times. So, while the Kaiser is a Hohenzollern, the King will be known as the House of Windsor.

The title is well chosen, for Windsor Castle has been the home of British Royalty from the tenth century, if not from an earlier period. Windsor Castle has been the chief palace of the British Kings for well-nigh a thousand years. It stands on an eminence near the Thames, in the east of Berkshire. The buildings and immediate grounds cover an area of twelve acres. Henry I made extensive additions to the fortress constructed by William the Conqueror, and the fortress became a palace. Henry III. strengthened its fortifications. Edward III. was born in it, and after his accession he rebuilt and generally enlarged the palace. James II. and William of Orange added the fine collections of paintings. During the reigns of George II. and George IV. more than \$5,000,000 of public money was spent on the castle. The political history of the town of Windsor centres around the castle, at which the Norman Kings held their courts. The Duke of Norfolk was imprisoned in its dungeons in 1085, and in 1137 King David of Scotland swore allegiance to the Empress Matilda.

SEVEN THOUSAND TRACTORS

Although 7,000 have been mentioned as the number of agricultural tractors which are now in operation in Great Britain in the autumn, it is understood that this is by no means the maximum that may eventually be put in service. No step is to be neglected to realize to the full the intention that the country shall be self-supporting as regards essential foodstuffs next year. To this end, therefore, preparations are being made so that, in case of means local, having done many of the largest jobs of the kind at points scattered all over New Brunswick.

Mineral Resources of New Brunswick Gas, Oil, Bituminous Shales--Their History, Development, Value and Future Prospects

The existence of gas and oil in their natural state in this province has been known for over sixty-five years, and possibly much earlier by the French settlers on the peninsula between the Petitcodiac and Memramcook rivers, where sources of gas and oil occur.

The first instance we have recorded of any practical use being made of the gas was at Bellevue, Westmorland county, over fifty years ago, by Mr. Patrick, who, in sinking shafts in that district for gas, tapped some of the upper gas sands. He placed a pipe in the wall of his shaft at the occurrence and obtained sufficient supply of gas to light his offices and workshops. So, in the working of the Old Albert Mines, both oil and gas sands were known to exist, and caused the workers considerable trouble.

Little value was placed upon these discoveries at the time because the commercial importance of the products was little known. The Company operating the Old Albert Mines was really developing the same material only in another form. It having the appearance of coal, was so designated, and the scientists and courts of that day decided it was a coal.

The history of the Albert Mines and the Albertite coal has been so often written that it is not necessary here to say more than that the Americans knew its value and used it in the manufacture of "coal oil," was candles, and in the enriching of manufactured gas, and until the great discovery of liquid oil in Pennsylvania in the years 1858 to 1860, a large operation was carried on in the district known as the Albert Mines of the Province of New Brunswick.

Some far-seeing men in the United States and New Brunswick who knew of the oil and gas seepages at various points here, recognized the same conditions as those found in Pennsylvania, and as early as 1860, wells were drilled at St. Joseph, Memramcook and Dover, on the peninsula before mentioned, with some degree of success. In practically all the wells oil was discovered. No deep holes were drilled, and only the upper oil and gas sands were tapped. There is no record in regard to the gas; we presume, however, they encountered about the same pressure as that recorded later in the drillings of the New Brunswick Petroleum Company at or near the same points. These early operations were under the direction of Mr. Merrill of the Downer Oil Company of Boston, and Prof. Carroll; and the financial head of the business was Mr. Louis J. Emery of Bradford, Penna.

About this time the great discovery of oil in Pennsylvania attracted the notice of the financial world. One of the greatest of these was made in Bradford, Penna., Mr. Emery's home city. Mr. Emery, therefore, abandoned the New Brunswick field, went into the business in his own State, built refineries at Bradford and became one of the oil magnates of America. He, however, never lost interest in the New Brunswick field, and in after years told the writer that he had confidence oil would be discovered in New Brunswick in commercial quantities.

A little drilling here and there was undertaken by other prospectors, but nothing of practical value until the year 1888, when many of the prominent business men of the Province, being convinced of the fact that oil and gas in commercial quantities existed here, presented a memorial to the Executive of the Province of New Brunswick, inviting them to take under consideration the possibilities which they believed existed, and to grant to them a concession covering a certain portion of the Province under condition of a large expenditure to be made by them in drilling operations; that they, the memorialists, would undertake to form a company and supply capital to develop the concession.

The then Premier, Hon. H. R. Emmerson, gave the proposal his favorable consideration, and employed experts to report to him on the possibilities.

After receiving these reports he was so convinced of the soundness of the undertaking that he promoted an Order-in-Council and further legislation to grant the memorialists a concession to be explored for oil and gas. On the sixteenth day of September, 1889, the New Brunswick Petroleum Company, Ltd., secured its charter, but it was not until November, 1901, that the first drilling rig was erected on the farm of Ralph Steeves at Upper Dover, Westmorland County. However, in the interim the Company's officers had not been idle. They first secured the co-operation of Hon. B. F. Pearson, of Halifax, who agreed to help finance the proposition provided he were first satisfied of the possibility of discovering oil and gas in commercial quantities. To that end, Mr. Pearson secured the services of Professor N. S. Shaler, of Harvard University, to make a thorough geological examination of the territory controlled. It may not be out of place here to remark that Hon. B. F. Pearson's association with this company was of first importance, and that through his experience in the development of natural resources of the Province of Nova Scotia, he was well qualified to pass upon this undertaking, and the Province of New Brunswick owes a debt to the memory of this great Nova Scotian who made it first possible to undertake this work.

Professor Shaler made a personal investigation, being satisfied with the conditions he sent a staff of geologists of whom the Chief was Mr. Harold B. Goodrich, who, during the summers of 1900 and 1901, completed a most exhaustive examination of the district under the Company's control. During that period and up to 1903, Prof. Shaler continued to make personal investigations of the whole territory, and wrote the Company the following:

"In view of the facts it appears to me to be an excellent mining venture to prosecute the inquiry under the conditions of your concession from the authorities of the Province. If oil is found, it is likely, from the samples shown, to be of excellent quality. It will be rare transportation, nearer indeed than any other source of supply, to the open sea. The conditions for refining will be excellent, and the market unlimited. You are doubtless aware of the fact that there is a prospect of a considerable increase in the price of petroleum. The sources of supply are wanting, and no important new fields have been discovered of late. The search for petroleum resources of the Province of Nova Scotia, he was well qualified to pass upon this undertaking, and the Province of New Brunswick owes a debt to the memory of this great Nova Scotian who made it first possible to undertake this work.

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"You may say to any of your friends that I am decidedly of the opinion that the field is one eminently fit for exploration, and that the chance for finding oil and gas is extremely good. In fact I have never seen an unexplored district where the promise is more distinct than in the region in which you are now boring."

Nora.—That Prof. Shaler was writing in the year 1901. Since that date, many of the great discoveries of oil have been made in Russia, Roumania, Galicia, Persia, the East and West Indies, Mexico and Oklahoma. In 1903, Prof. Shaler again reported to us in part as follows:

"The evidence already obtained justifies the forecast expressed by me a few years ago that gas and oil in commercial quantities exist in the Province of New Brunswick. The results obtained in no way diminish my confidence in the discovery of oil and gas at many points in the Province, over what will prove to be in the aggregate a very extensive area. Such explorations hereafter may advantageously be carried on elsewhere than at St. Joseph's and Weldon, and at much greater depths than required for the exploitation of the best of these points."

Prof. Shaler pointed out to us that we should proceed west from the Petitcodiac River and bore deeper to the lower sands where he considered we would make important discoveries of both oil and gas. However, it was not until the year 1910 that his prediction was fulfilled.

In 1903 our Company having spent some \$250,000 in development work, and having proven that oil and gas existed, and feeling that we were not financially able to further exploit the concession, we sold our rights and the assets of the company to the British Petroleum Company, Ltd., amalgamated under the name of the Brunswick Gas and Oilfields, Ltd.

During the term of the above named option and up to the present, the property was under the management of Dr. J. A. Leo Henderson, an eminent English engineer and geologist, and under this management the Company drilled and treated the wisdom of the known to the unknown in the Province of New Brunswick. While large quantities of oil and gas were not discovered in the territory drilled over, the sands have produced and are producing large quantities of gas, and we are advised by American experts that the small territory already developed is one of the most productive in America. The latter drillings of the Company have now demonstrated that we have lower strata of gas sands and other evidence of a future large production of oil. The deeper we drill, the better the results.

In 1910, the Company, realizing that they had discovered a large gas field, confined their efforts exclusively to the gas development, and the Maritime Oilfields, Ltd., the Company, and the Brunswick Gas and Oilfields, Ltd., the largest gas and oil operators in the United States, Mr. T. N. Barnard of Pittsburgh, which resulted in a contract being made with the Barnard Company under the name of Moncton Tramway Electricity and Gas Company, which took over the parent Company and their operations the piping and distribution of gas to Moncton and other cities over the Province.

This latter Company have expended about a million dollars in piping and plant, and since making their contract have been supplying the City of Moncton and suburbs, and the gas for the lighting gas power.

The fact that the eminent gas authority as the late Mr. T. N. Barnard was willing to enter into a contract with us and to make so large an expenditure, was evidence that our natural conditions were favorable for a continued supply; and up to the present his fact has been proved in part by the reports of two of the best known gas experts in America on the present developed gas field. These reports are dated February, 1912, and were made for the Barnard Company of Pittsburgh. The first, by Mr. T. O. Sullivan, General Manager of the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company of Pittsburgh, is as follows:

"The wells, after blowing for twenty-four hours, showed but very slight decline in volume; in fact, so little as to be hardly noticeable after the first hour was blown off. An enclosing herewith a report showing the rock pressure of the wells and open flow measurement, together with the total output of each well. This said very closely resembles the Bradford and Elk County sands of the Pennsylvania field. After the blowing of the wells as above stated, we find the open flow production of the field is 833,180 cubic feet per day."

Mr. W. P. Craig, superintendent of the United Natural Gas Company, of Oil City, Penna., reports as follows:

"Referring to the gas field near Moncton, New Brunswick, that I inspected, would say that the sands in that field resemble the Bradford and Kane sands in the McKean and Elk County, Pennsylvania, fields."

"We found thirteen wells producing gas; we tested nine of these wells showing an open flow of 31,436,608 cubic feet daily. We estimated the flow of gas from the other four wells which were also producing oil, and our estimate of these four was 1,750,000 cubic feet per day."

"I see no reason why gas should not extend over a large area in that country, as there has been nothing drilled to condemn the territory west of the Petitcodiac river. The drilling done has been, I think, confined to two spots in an area to make a good test of the country. I would advise branching out with each location about a mile apart for several locations so as to test the extent of the territory before laying any lines to other towns than Moncton; as I would not consider the amount of territory defined at the present time any more than would supply Moncton with gas, with a reasonable amount held in reserve for future use. I would mention here that the nature of the gas-burning sands being like the Bradford and Kane sands for producing gas, I think very well of the Moncton gas territory and believe that development will find gas over a large area."

Since the piping of the gas to Moncton and Suburbs several billions of cubic feet have been supplied to the manufacturers and householders for heat, light and power. In the year 1910 just passed there was consumed in the City of Moncton 269,454,000 cubic feet of gas, at a rate varying from 25 cents to 38 cents per thousand cubic feet. In the present days of high priced coal the Moncton citizen considers himself most fortunate, and we may here add that the fact that Moncton fully appreciates her unique position in this regard. There is no "to let" signs here, and despite the fact that building materials are very high, new dwellings are being constantly erected to satisfy the demand of the increasing population. A gentleman visiting here last winter noted the fact that Moncton is a smokeless city.

The development work of the territory is being continuously carried on, and the Companies hope in the near future when normal conditions again exist, to extend their pipe lines to other cities and towns in the Province and supply them with this kind of all fuels.

While it is preferable to conserve this fuel as far as possible for domestic purposes, we believe there will be developed a surplus sufficient for industrial. It may be of interest to our readers to know something of the chemical constituents of this product. We, therefore, submit a report from Dr. J. T. Donald, official analyst to the Dominion Government.

Report of Natural Gas received from Messrs. Maritime Oilfields, Limited, March 26th, 1910: MONTREAL, April 8, 1910

Table with 2 columns: Property and Value. Specific Gravity: 0.688; Weight of 1,000 cubic ft. (lbs): 320,000; 1,000 cubic ft. of gas pressure (large calorific value): 12,800; 1,000 cubic ft. of gas pressure (small calorific value): 12,272 B. T. U.; 1,000 cubic ft. corresponding in heating value to 98 lbs. Pittsburgh coal (1 lb. Pittsburgh coal equal 12,272 B. T. U.); 1,000 cubic ft. corresponding in heating value to 85 lbs. anthracite (1 lb. anthracite equals 15,120 B. T. U.); A natural gas from the Pittsburg district containing approximately: 64 per cent. Methane; 22 " Hydrogen; 5 " Ethane.

Has a calorific value as follows: 1,000 cubic ft. corresponding in heating value to 54.4 lbs. Pittsburgh coal. The luminosity of the gas is low, but its efficiency as a fuel very high. (Signed) J. T. DONALD.

ANALYSIS OF NEW BRUNSWICK GAS. Oxygen: Trace; Nitrogen: Trace; Carbonic Oxide: Trace; Illuminants: None; Methane: 73 p.c.; Ethane: 27 p.c. (Signed) J. T. DONALD.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF N. B. CONTINUED. We present one report among the many received respecting the value of natural gas for power purposes. Mr. F. P. Guellet, the late General Manager of Canadian Government Railways, under date of November 10, 1913, writes: Secretary Board of Trade.

Moncton, N. B. Dear Sir: Relative to the cost for the use of natural gas in our shops, at Moncton. The amount of natural gas used per horse-power hour by our engines for the current delivered is about 20 cubic feet, and at a cost of one-half cent based on the rate of twenty-six dollars per month, the cost per horse power per month would be \$1.17. Yours truly, (Signed) F. P. GUELLET.

The saving to the domestic consumer in the use of gas as compared with coal at pre-war prices is over twenty-five per cent. In this we do not include the saving of labor.

Our gas has taken the place of pitch gas on all C. G. R. trains running between Montreal and Halifax. As before stated, the development Companies have confined their operations largely to producing gas; and no attempt for many years has been made since the beginning of the war. There is, however, a programme now under consideration for the extensive exploitation of the territory, fuller particulars of which will be given in the press later.

The development of this oil and gas field from its inception till the present has been conducted under great difficulties. Our work, mostly the Dominion Government, has been very encouraging. One people generally were pessimistic, therefore we had to seek advice from scientists abroad as well as capital to conduct our explorations.

The difficulties surrounding the opening up of any new field of enterprise are ever present ones. This has been no exception in the case of the Dominion Government. The Dominion Government has been very generous in its aid, and it is to be hoped that the Dominion Government will continue to be so generous in its aid.

This work has been conducted from the beginning along conservative lines. The "Doubting Thomases" were met by the promoters on every street corner, and did all they could to discourage the project. However, much kindness was also met with from the business men and the press, and faith in the undertaking was sustained by the reports we received from the able scientists hereafter quoted.

Dr. F. C. Oliver, in his many years published the oil statistics of the world for the United States Government, and who was considered one of the greatest oil geologists in America, after making an examination of conditions in this Province advised the New Brunswick Petroleum Company in 1902, that when they had once begun drilling in this territory never to stop. Dr. Olyphant took a great and most friendly interest in all our operations, and the Company had many cheering and instructive letters from him throughout a number of its darkest years. Faith and good advice are very valuable assets in any business, but there came a time in our experience when to follow Dr. Olyphant's advice required something more substantial than opinion, and the officers of the Company set sail for Threadneedle Street.

In the beginning of this article is outlined the result of the negotiations in London. The enterprises as now represented by the different Companies is to say the least a comparative success; and shall be made a more bitumino in the near future.

BITUMINOUS SHALES. The deposits of Bituminous Shales in this Province have been recognized for many years as possible producers of oil and chemical products.

Among the first investigators of these shales was Dr. Abram Green, and somewhere about the year 1851 he established a small distilling plant at Baltimore, and produced and refined a "coal oil." Dr. Green at that time lectured throughout the provinces on this new lighting fluid.

It was also about this time that the substance known as "Albertite Coal" was discovered near Hillsboro, in what was later known as the Albert Mines, and a large figure of this material afterwards designated as "Albertite" was worked in a great measure shipped to the Downer Oil Company of Boston for distillation into oil, and for use in the manufacture of gas. For some years, from 1854 to 1861, a restoring plant was operated at Baltimore by Mr. Chas. Archibald of Halifax, and the late Mr. Harding of St. John, and others, under the supervision of Scotch engineers. This industry, however, was discontinued on the discovery of natural oil in Pennsylvania.

The investigations conducted by the very distinguished scientist above mentioned, opened the way for a great industry in New Brunswick which was allowed to fall into decay for several reasons. First, the value of oil was not then established, and its uses were few. The by-product, sulphate of ammonia, was practically unknown. In fact the Scotch industries of the same nature were allowed to languish and fall for many years for the same reason. Many attempts have been made since that date to induce capital to re-establish the value of these shales as a commercial undertaking. However, the fact remains that while a large amount of capital has been expended in various ways in opening up the deposits, we have not yet striven at the present stage.

Today we find a greater interest shown in the distillation of oil and by-products from bituminous shales. Values of the products have so risen and their uses so multiplied, that financial men now are ready to supply capital in their developments. In the last year the United States Government, through its Geological Department, have made extensive examination of the shale deposits of Colorado and other States, and a movement is now on foot to make these deposits productive.

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Many geologists of note have from time to time in the last few years made close examination of the New Brunswick shales, particularly at Baltimore in Albert County, and Taylorville in Westmorland, and it will be our purpose in this article to set forth the views of some of these scientists and their opinions of this most valuable deposit. Many reasons may be advanced as to why this very important mineral has not been developed; possibly, however, a kind Providence has been overlooking our necessities, and our resources may have been conserved against the time when they will be most needed for the navies of the Empire, and the up-building of the exhausted farms of the older Provinces of this fair Dominion.

In 1908 a consignment of forty tons of shale was taken from one of the veins in the Baltimore District and shipped to Scotland. This consignment was distilled at the Pumpherson Oil Company's Works at Uphall, and done by and under the direction of the Dominion Government. Dr. R. W. Ellis, of the Dominion Geological Survey, was deputized to take charge of the examination, and Dr. Chas. Baskerville, Dean of Chemistry, of the College of the City of New York, supervised the work on behalf of the owners of the shale.

An exhaustive report was made by these gentlemen and published by the Geological Department of Canada. Suffice it to say that nineteen tests were made in an experimental retort which resulted in an average of 40.09 gallons of oil and 76.84 lbs. of sulphate of ammonia to a ton of shale.

Other distillations were made under the direction of Dr. Ellis from other veins on this property gave 65, 50, 51, and 88 gallons of oil and 110, 76, 83, and 98 lbs. of sulphate of ammonia to the ton.

And again, samples taken by Sir Boverton Redwood, engineer, Mr. Marshall Hall, in 1914, gave an average of 33 gallons, the total 60 lbs. of sulphate of ammonia.

We may add here that this latter test was made from samples taken not only from the rich seams but selected with a view to mining certain areas and hills with the steamshovel. In connection with this, we herewith submit an extract from the following report:

"In accordance with the instructions which I received last Autumn, I caused a geological survey to be made by my colleague, John E. Marshall Hall, A.R.S.M., F.G.S., of an oil-shale area of 190 square miles, situated in the counties of Albert, Kings and Westmorland, New Brunswick, and the results of the survey are as follows: "It will be seen from the subjoined report that Mr. Marshall Hall, after a prolonged and careful study of the available data, estimated the minimum quantity of readily accessible shale at 145 to 150 million tons, much of which, he states, can be mined by the use of the steamshovel."

"The evidence upon which the above estimate is based is set forth so fully in his report that there is no room for doubt as to their being in the area described a deposit of oil-shale of immense magnitude, and as the geographical position of the property is exceptionally favorable in respect to transport facilities it only remains to be shown that the shale is of good quality."

"It will be noted that an unusually large number of representative samples were taken over the whole area traversed. The samples which I received direct from Mr. Marshall Hall have all been analysed in my laboratory with the results given in the attached Statement No. 1, and some of them have been practically tested with a view to ascertaining their oil-yielding capacity. The oil thus obtained has been examined in my laboratory with the results given in the attached Statement No. 2. Samples of the shale have also been analysed in order to ascertain the percentage of nitrogen so that some conclusion might be drawn as to the quantity of sulphate of ammonia obtainable on the large scale. These results and the deductions drawn from them are given in the attached Statement No. 3."

"The analytical and practical results collectively demonstrate that the shale is of high quality as a source of the products obtainable from such mineral. On the whole, therefore, I submit that the acquisition and working of this property would furnish an attractive opportunity for the establishment of a lucrative industry of great industrial importance."

When we consider that the above statements in regard to the quantity, quality and industrial possibilities have been made by the highest authority on oil and shale products in the world, and who is the chief officer of the Imperial Government in the district, and that the Dominion of Canada will begin to realize the great natural resources at their own door, and also that these resources furnish a field for safe and sound investment?

Some years ago Prof. N. S. Shaler, who has been mentioned in this article, and who was an international authority on scientific subjects, stated to the writer that New Brunswick contained the largest deposit of bituminous shale in the known world, and that the time was not far distant when the paraffine base oils of the world would have to be obtained by distillation. And now we find the United States beginning to investigate their shale deposits.

However, the distillation of oil from coal and shale is a new industry. It has been prosecuted in Scotland for over half a century, and has been for many years one of the highly successful and profitable industries of that country. The business is also carried on in Germany and France.

In a very instructive article written by Charles Baskerville, Ph. D., entitled "Oil Shales in Canada," 1910, we find the following paragraph:

"In 1860 there were nearly sixty coal oil companies in existence in the United States, many of which were of small capacity. Most of them were not more than fairly started when the discovery of petroleum paralyzed the industry, and the owners were threatened with considerable loss from which some were rescued by converting their oil works into petroleum refineries, which was accomplished with a little outlay of time and money."

"The use of the residues used for the production of crude oil in the United States at this time, mentioned by Dr. Baskerville, was Albertite coal, yielding 110 gallons of oil, and asphalt rock (shale) New Brunswick, 64 gallons."

The latter mentioned was shipped from Taylorville in Westmorland County so that the industry which flourished in the United States in 1860 was based on the discovery of free oil and is a new industry. It has been discontinued in Scotland for over half a century, and has been for many years one of the highly successful and profitable industries of that country. The business is also carried on in Germany and France.

We are, therefore, not so much to blame for the fact that the deposits of New Brunswick have not been worked since 1860. The time is, however, ripe for the re-establishment of this industry. (Continued on next page)

HOW U. S. TRADE WITH CANADA IS INCREASING

American factories are producing more goods for Canada's consumption than at any time during the past 20 years, but the Dominion's exports to the United States are at a comparatively lower ebb than during the same period.

During the year ended March 31, Canada's exports to the United States were valued at \$78,836,456, while the imports from the United States amounted to \$437,146,582. Canada imported cotton and hessian to the value of \$12,310,095 from the United States, and during the same period exported cotton and hessian to the value of \$18,878,264. These latter figures are mostly responsible for the large exports of gold to the United States from Great Britain through Canada.

Practically every known commodity is on the United States-Canada import list, and the quantities imported into Canada during 1915-16, as against 1915-16, are, in the main, enormously increased.

In 1915-16 the total imports of breadstuffs were valued at \$12,044,116. During the period of the fiscal year just closed over \$16,000,000 worth was imported, and of this amount \$12,755,405 was imported from the United States, a larger amount than the whole of the Canadian 1915-16 importations. The figures governing the coal importations are also showing a marked increase. Up to March 31, 1916, 600,000 tons of coal had been imported, but during the past year Canadian importations used up \$41,105,326 worth of coal and coke.

THE CROP REPORTS OF THE OLD WORLD

A cablegram received by the government, last week, from the International Institute of Agriculture gives the following crop reports:

The condition of growing cereals on May 1 was good in Tunis, average in Spain, Netherlands and Algeria, mediocre in France, Great Britain, Italy and Switzerland. Area sown to wheat—Spain, 30,300,000 acres, or 105 per cent. of the sown in 1916, and 106 per cent. of the acreage of the five years 1911-16; Switzerland, 128,000 acres, 104 per cent.; average, 12,885,000 acres, or 109 per cent. of last year, and 108 per cent. of average; Algeria, 3,141,000 acres, 96 per cent. of 1916 and 92 per cent. of average.

Area sown to rye—Spain, 1,846,000 acres, or 106 per cent. of the sown in 1916, and 107 per cent. of the acreage of the five years 1911-16; Switzerland, 128,000 acres, 104 per cent.; average, 12,885,000 acres, or 109 per cent. of last year, and 108 per cent. of average.

Area sown to barley—Spain, 4,080,000 acres, or 93 per cent. of last year, and 112 per cent. of average; Switzerland, 2,852,000 acres, or 105 per cent. of last year, and 90 per cent. of average.

Area sown to oats—Spain, 1,416,000 acres, 119 per cent. of last year, and 107 per cent. of average; Switzerland, 111,000 acres, 109 per cent. of last year and 103 per cent. of average; Algeria, 524,000 acres, 98 per cent. of last year and 100 per cent. of average.

CANADIAN DRY GOODS WANTED IN TRINIDAD

Mr. E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Barbados, in a recent report, makes the following statements regarding the export possibility of Canadian dry goods to Trinidad:

In looking over the shelves in the dry goods stores of Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, I do not find as many lines of Canadian goods as I should wish. There are, however, a few lines that seem to suit the market and to have a considerable sale. Among these are ladies' corsets, parasols and umbrellas, which have been in the market for some time and appear to be favorably considered by the trade. There are also seen knitted coats in silk and wool for ladies' wear, which appear attractive and are no doubt saleable. There is also a Canadian line of ladies' white underwear, and men's open-mesh undersuits and drawers, together with braces and other small articles of this class. Canadian sewing silk is also seen. Though the Canadian shoe trade does not show to advantage, there is nevertheless an import of rubber shoes and waterproof coats that are Canadian. In Port-of-Spain and generally throughout Trinidad there is a considerable market for any Canadian firm manufacturing lines of dry goods for export, as there is now more difficulty in obtaining supplies from Europe, and the increase with the United States is largely due to the fact that no other market is at present open.

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## Mineral Resources of New Brunswick Gas, Oil, Bituminous Shales — Their History, Development, Value And Future Prospects

(Continued from previous page)

We may here remark that Dr. Chas. Baskerville, above referred to, is a very eminent scientific authority, and from a scientific standpoint he has many times investigated the New Brunswick deposits. His opinion coincides with other authorities as to the quantity and value of the New Brunswick shales.

Before closing, we would like to give a few extracts, supporting the above statements, from engineers of note. William Griffiths, Mining Engineer and Geologist of Sorrento, Penna, makes the following statement:

"The approximate tonnage mineable below water level, on four miles in length, (Baltimore District) is 86,714,000 tons; approximately tons mineable below water level to depth of 1000 feet (same area), 64,594,000 tons, or a total of 71,508,000 tons. Deducting on account of uncertainties, 80%, there is still a total tonnage available of 35,864,000 tons on four miles of the territory. There is ample quantity of shale to warrant the installation of two mining plants capable of producing 800,000 tons per year each."

Mr. James A. Robertson, Mining Engineer, of Williamston, Miller and Robertson, of Edinburgh, Scotland, states in his report:

"It will be noted therefrom that the stratigraphical position of the shale beds is identical with the position of the shale seams of Scotland; I am satisfied that the supply of shale is practically unlimited; and estimates that there are 30,000,000 tons of shale, sufficient to give an output of 1,000 tons per day for 100 years in a small portion of the leasehold alone, readily accessible by mining or open-cast working."

You will note that both the above reports are made on the Baltimore or Rosevale section of the shale deposit, and cover only a small portion of the thirty-five miles in length included in the shale area of the Province.

We do not propose, however, to intimate that the whole deposit in New Brunswick is of equal magnitude and quality with the district above mentioned. It has, however, been unquestionably established that many sections of this great area are equally rich.

Someone may ask what products of value are obtained from this shale. We will here quote from the estimate made by Dr. C. S. Lomas of New York, which reads as follows:

"Plant capacity, 1,800 long tons (2,340 lbs) per day, equal to 647,500 tons per annum, 365 days, returns being continuously operated day and night.

"Production of crude oil 32.7 Imperial gallons per ton of shale, equals to 18,000,000 Imperial gallons per annum.

"Production of sulphate of ammonia, 60 pounds per ton of shale, equals to 13,987 tons (2,000 lbs) per annum.

"The 18,000,000 Imperial gallons of crude oil when refined produces the following:

" 2,137,500 Imperial Gallons Gasoline.

" 7,961,500 " Illuminating Oil.

" 2,668,000 " Lubricating Oil.

" 1,710,000 " Fuel Oil.

" 6,120,000 Pounds of Paraffin Wax.

" 1,530 tons of Coal.

" 13,687 tons Sulphate of Ammonia.

The quantity of crude oil and sulphate of ammonia in the above is based on the lowest estimate in Sir Boverton Redwood's analysis of the same.

In addition to the above mentioned gasoline, further gasoline is obtained by extracting the same from the gas which is carried over in the distillation of the shale.

This extraction is done by scrubbing the gas with heavy oil, by what is known as the "Absorption Process." The resultant production in gasoline being about 3 gallons per ton of shale retorted, which would amount to 1,600,000 gallons. These are not our figures but those of disinterested experts who have given years of study to this subject.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

In speaking of this great by-product, a few figures will be helpful. In 1906 the world's production was 649,300 metric tons of 2204.6 lbs to the ton. In 1913 it was 1,439,203 tons.

England produced in 1905, 273,500 tons; in 1913 her production had increased to 426,745 tons.

Germany in 1905 produced 150,000 tons; in 1913, 548, 538 tons.

In 1905 the United States produced 59,250 tons, and in 1913, 176,900 tons.

The production of France, Belgium, Holland, Spain, Italy, and other countries in 1905 was 127,000 tons, in 1913, 287,000 tons.

The price of sulphate of ammonia in 1905 was \$61.00 per ton, and in 1913 it was \$66.00 per ton. Owing to the war the price at the present time is enormously advanced over these figures. We may say that the price of sulphate of ammonia has not gone below \$55.00 per ton in the last thirteen years. So that, while it has increased enormously in quantity, it has not tended to lower the price.

The reason for this is that the great increase in the use of artificial fertilizers has made the demand more than keep pace with the supply.

Intensive Farming as now carried on in many parts of the world simply means that artificial fertilizers are indispensable to the future farming industry of the world; and sulphate of ammonia is practically the base of all artificial fertilizers. Shale is not wholly responsible for the great production above shown. The larger amount is produced from coal, coke ovens, gas works, etc.

If New Brunswick is to attain the proud position in the agricultural world that is expected of her, she must employ the best agencies at her command to place her in that position; and we have in our shale deposits a fruitful source of nitrogen for her farms.

### MARKETS.

There has been much written about fuel oil for the Navy. The subject has been much more discussed in England and America than here. In England, however, in 1914, the situation became so acute, and the Admiralty being of the opinion that too high a price was being charged them for their fuel oil by the big controlling companies, the mother of Parliaments decided that they must control a supply of fuel oil for their Navy. They, therefore, purchased a controlling interest in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. At that time there was much adverse criticism of their action, but events have proven the wisdom of their course.

New Brunswick, with its possible great deposits of natural oil, with its immense bituminous shale hills, being one thousand miles nearer the Mother Land than any other oil source on the American continent should, in the near future, be another source of supply for the British Navy. Would this not be a proud position for New Brunswick to occupy?

Canada is today importing the greater part of her gasoline, kerosene and lubricating oils. We are also large importers of fertilizers. We have these products in abundance in this Province by the sea, and we should be exporting.

It is expected that the capital for the development of the minerals discussed in this article will be forthcoming in the near future, and one more dream will be realized, and New Brunswick placed on the oil map.

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### FOOD PRICES UP 68 PER CENT. IN BRITAIN.

Average Increase During the Past Year Was 29 Per Cent.

The statistics of the course of retail prices of food given in the British Board of Trade "Labor Gazette" show

that on May 1 prices as compared with July, 1914, had increased by 98 per cent. If eggs were omitted from the dietary, margarine substituted for butter and the consumption of sugar and fish reduced to one-half of that prevailing before the war, the general percentage since July, 1914, instead of being 98, would be 66.

From March 31 to May 1 retail prices of the principal articles of food showed an average increase of between 1 and 3 per cent. The most marked increases during the period were in the prices of potatoes, averaging 11 per cent, or 1-14 per pound, margarine (8 per cent, or 1-4 per

pound) and tea (6 per cent, or over 1d. per pound). The only net decrease recorded was in the price of butter which declined by nearly 4 per cent, or 1d per pound, on the average.

As compared with a year ago retail prices showed an average increase of 29 per cent. The prices of potatoes advanced about 65 per cent, over the twelve months and those of cheese and eggs nearly 50 per cent. With the other articles included in the returns the increases ranged from about 20 to 30 per cent, except tea and granulated sugar, for which the advances were 13 per cent, and 8 per

cent, respectively. The prices recorded for butchers' meat at May 1 showed increases over those for July, 1914, ranging from 74 per cent, for British legs of mutton to 163 for frozen breasts of mutton, the rise in average prices ranging from 6-1/2 to 7-1/2 per pound, according to cut. The prices of sugar, fish,

potatoes and cheese were considerably more than twice as high as in July, 1914, and those of flour and bread were at roughly double the pre-war level. Advances of about 76 to 80 per cent, since July, 1914, were recorded for bacon, butter, eggs and tea and of about 60 and 55 per cent, respectively, for milk and margarine.