

MUSCLE LIDS' PORT
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the blood and contains all
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hed by people with the most
Ask YOUR Doctor

to be paid, the last having been paid during the last year. There had been too much paid in the past for subsidies for railways built more for political purposes than for anything else. Now there was a new policy, that of guaranteeing bonds, but nobody knew where that would lead the province. He hoped that all the flowery statements that had been made about the country through which railways were to pass would come true, but sometimes they didn't.

Three years ago an act was passed granting assistance to a railway to the iron mines in the North Shore, and one of the conditions specified was that the company were to bring out 1,000 tons of ore a day for 150 days in each year, which would have given the province a revenue of \$7,500 annually in royalties from this source. That was three years ago, but during the past year he noticed that only 20,000 tons had been brought out last year and the revenue the province received was only \$1,600. He did not blame the government for this altogether, as he could not see any way they could rectify it, but nevertheless it served as an instance to show that all these flowery statements did not always come true.

Regarding the St. John Valley railway, his position was pretty well known. He had always voted against the guaranteeing of these bonds, as he felt that the amount was too large for this small province with its limited resources to be pledging its credit for.

He approached the question of stumping with some trepidation, because as a result of what he had to say last year he had been assailed by several members of the government and press supporting them throughout the province. It had been said by one St. John paper that he had taken advantage of his place in the house to air a personal grudge. He did not bring a personal grudge, if he had one, into this house, but he had brought this matter before the house because there was widespread dissatisfaction with the conditions which they existed in his county. It was not for any grudge that he had referred to the matter, but because he had been actuated by a desire to carry out his public duties.

It had been said in this house this session and at the last session that additional revenue had been collected from a manor cut. He wished to be most emphatic in his statement that the annual cut on the crown lands of this province today is largely in excess of the annual gross revenue largely in excess of the cut of some years ago.

The comparative statement which had been brought before this house last year by a member of the government and which had done service again this year, comparing the cut on the crown lands with the transatlantic shipping, was a statement which he believed it was practically impossible to get a complete and correct statement, but he had some figures which he felt would go a long way to settle the matter.

The statement which had been used by the provincial secretary showed that stumping had been collected on 215,000 tons of lumber, amounting to \$80,000,000. If that logic were followed, the result would be that the government would number of times and each time paid a smaller dividend to his creditors until finally he figured out so that his creditors were in a position to get their statements were continued for a few more years it would soon have shipments down to nothing at all and the cut on which stumping was collected would be up to tremendous figures.

At the last session he had referred to the fact that much of the lumber cut on the Miramichi used to come from the New Brunswick Railway Company's grant lands, but it did not come from there now, and as mills were running just the same it must be coming from somewhere else.

BENTLEY SIGNS UP LIBERALS FEAR JOKER ABOUT VALLEY ROAD

TORY "ECONOMY" No Guarantee of Line to Grand Falls

How They Made the Money Fly
Have Added \$1,500,000 to Bonded Debt in Four Years

Member for St. John County Charges Government With Depleting Crown Lands and Proves Conclusively His Statement—Says Reciprocity is a Very Live Question Yet.

Special to The Telegraph.
Fredericton, N. B., March 28.—That the electors of St. John county made no mistake when they elected Mr. Bentley as their member for that county is being proved by the budget in 1909 was made evident again this afternoon when that gentleman addressed the house in the budget debate. His speech was remarkable for its clearness, fairness and well considered conclusions, showing careful research and preparation, but abounding with practical facts and hard-hitting statements, exposing the fallacy of the arguments from the government side of the house.

His statement of the increase of the public debt during the twenty-four years of the government compared with the rapid strides made in adding this burden to the province in the last four years was particularly effective.

He paid some attention to Hon. Mr. Maxwell's statements of the day before, answering them logically and thoroughly, and he also gave a complete answer to the question of the government that there was no increased cut upon the crown lands. In this connection, he pointed out that large areas of crown lands were held by banks and trust companies and when the government members contended that the crown land cut was not increasing the amount of revenue, he pointed out that business men were bound to reduce the liabilities to their institutions, and operators were depleting the lands to pay them off.

To deny this depletion, to say that this most valuable and sacred asset of the province was not being cut in increased quantities, was to make the most ridiculous absurd statement he had ever heard from sane men.

Mr. Bentley was not only critical, but as a member of the government he made some valuable suggestions to obtain information regarding our forest resources.

The fairness of his criticism and his frank commendation where thought any was due, either to government or to those members supporting it who had made thoughtful suggestions, gained for the speaker the attention and respect of the house. He did not finish his speech this afternoon and will continue the debate tomorrow.

Bills and Petitions.
Fredericton, N. B., March 28.—The house met at 3 o'clock. Hon. Mr. Fleming introduced a bill to amend the general mining act.

ELECTION SIGNS ARE ABUNDANT TO CONSULT BOSSES

Local Government Preparing for a Snap Verdict from People
Premier Fleming Plans Trip to Montreal Over Sunday to Get Instructions About Coming Contest—Liberals Will Not Be Fooled by Non-partisan Cry.

Special to The Telegraph.
Fredericton, March 28.—There are daily delegations, large and small, from all over the province looking for assistance for various projects. The guarantee policy of the government will be raised to the limit and thoughtful Conservatives are agitated at the proportions it has assumed. With schemes on every side, with a never-ceasing demand for more officials and increased salaries, the prospects of the ability of the province to satisfy everybody is being questioned.

The huge endorsement of the Valley railway's obligations and the half million responsibility for the Gibson-Minto line will make financiers think and may result in lower prices for provincial securities, already in the hands of the investing public, and for those bonds to be placed upon the market. That it is full time to call a halt is the opinion of those who give attention to finances in connection with the provincial election.

The opposition is keeping the government upon the defensive. Two members of the government—Messrs. Murray and McLeod—were again without opposing, based upon the opposition criticism, and they tried to get the government definitely committed to the complete line and the government refused to do so.

Can Osnell I. O. R. Operation Contrary.
The Liberals from the province gained something, however. If the line is not built through by the first of November, 1910, the government is released from its pledge to have the line operated under lease as a part of the Intercolonial.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley pointed out that if the line stopped short of Grand Falls the government for often, John Morrice, whose advocacy of reciprocity they forgot, that was particularly true of Messrs. Maxwell and Hatheway, whose illustrations of how the province and country were saved by their defeat must have sounded pleasant to a man who sits on the government front bench and listened to their absurd denunciations of a policy he hailed with such delight.

Election Likely Soon.
Everybody seems to be talking of and for an election. The government is preparing and the campaign will be on perhaps before any official announcement. Premier Fleming goes to Montreal at the weekend and will return as soon as possible. The question of a provincial election may depend upon his conference with his Conservative leaders in high places. Liberals will do well to remember this, to know that nothing of importance is done without an eye upon the federal result. The day is past for compromise and when the right time comes Messrs. Fleming, McLeod et al will cut the coalition link furnished by their colleague in the government.

This week the Tory organizing M. P. W. B. Dickson, who is in Ottawa, regarding the Southwestern Railway and the payment of automobile tax, as a soon as the federal signal is given, a new wave of necessary to bill the election amendment which will be forthcoming. Only the honest indignation of a dejected electorate will suffice to overcome the odds.

The Victoria county Tory ticket has been chosen and today, in reply to a query, it was stated that the patronage in Hestigouche was in the hands of the government nominees, W. S. Montgomery and Arthur Culligan.

BRITISH MINERS EAGER FOR WORK

AMERICAN COAL STRIKE THE NEXT

Half-a-Million Miners to Quit Work on Saturday Night
Operators Refuse to Grant Men's Demands, and the Struggle in Both Anthracite and Bituminous Industries is Virtually On.

Cleveland, March 28.—Little prospect of settling the bituminous coal miners' dispute to prevent a strike next Monday and shutting down practically all mines operated by union men was seen by the operators and union officials today, after they had conferred for hours and had failed to agree.

The lack of any steps toward an immediate settlement and the fact that only three more days intervene before both the anthracite and bituminous wage scales expire, were said to make it almost certain that a widespread stoppage of coal production will begin next week for an uncertain period and a strike involving about 500,000 men may ensue.

"A strike in the anthracite fields may be said already to have been ordered," said John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America. "That much of the situation is settled. The strike there will take effect automatically, and it requires no further referendum vote of the union or action by the public committee. The anthracite operators understand thoroughly that no wage scale exists upon which they can continue to work after Sunday midnight, and they accordingly must quit."

The following statement was issued this afternoon by the anthracite coal operators' committee of ten: "For several days reports have been in circulation to the effect that the anthracite mining companies were employing strike-breakers. In the past it has not been the policy of the operators to organize a labor force of outsiders in such emergencies, nor is it now. They have a private measure, and the mines in each their present employees quit work, and they have made no plans to do so."

The operators have had no official notification that the mine workers would leave their various occupations at the collieries on April 1. The present agreement between the operators and the operators expires at midnight on March 31 and it has been commonly reported that the employees of the anthracite mining companies a greater part of them—will not continue to work after that time.

The operators made a definite proposition to renew the award of the strike commission not another term of three years and the mine workers' representatives declined to accept this offer. At the last joint conference the operators expressed themselves as ready and willing to grant an immediate hearing when the mine workers should desire to communicate with the workers and the public, and other meeting had been made. If on April 1 there begins a suspension that causes loss and inconvenience to the mine workers, the operators consider that they cannot justly be held responsible for it."

Reading Road Storing Coal.
Reading, Pa., March 28.—The Reading Railway Company, which carries the largest tonnage of anthracite in the hard coal regions, is side-tracking the fuel at various points between the mines and the tidewater.

SIR EDWARD GREY DECLINES TO DEFINE MONROE DOCTRINE
Says That Is for the American Government to Query.
London, March 28.—"Does the British government recognize that the Monroe doctrine is applicable only to the American continent or does it admit that it includes the islands of the West Indian archipelago?" was the question put to Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Many Return Before Vote is Taken

House of Lords Passes Minimum Wage Bill
Lansdowne Calls the Measure Humiliating, But Asks Followers Not to Obstruct It—No Question About Referendum Carrying to End Strike.

London, March 28.—The coal situation shows a very decided improvement tonight. The minimum wage bill has passed all stages in both houses and only awaits the royal assent. Acting on the advice of Lord Lansdowne to "accept the situation, judicial and humiliating thought it is," all the opposition amendments were either negative or withdrawn, and the house of lords this evening passed the third reading of the bill without division.

Although resumption of work were less numerous than anticipated, notably in Warwickshire—the miners declining after all to wait for the result of the ballot before returning to the collieries—reports from every district are confirming the willingness to accept the wage bill and terminate the strike.

The prompt dispatch of troops to the scenes of outbreaks, coupled with advice of the leaders to refrain from violence, had a wholesome effect. In Lanarkshire about 2,000 men descended into the pits, this being the most extensive resumption of work at any of the collieries.

ST. JOHN CONCERN SUES FOR INFRINGEMENT OF PATENT RIGHTS
T. McAvity & Sons One of the Plaintiffs Against Toronto Company for Damages.
Toronto, March 28.—The United Injector Co., of New York; the Hancock Injector Company, of Boston; and T. McAvity & Sons, of St. John (N. B.), have joined writ against the James MacIntyre Manufacturing Company to recover damages for alleged infringement of patents covering boiler feeding injectors and locomotive injectors, and for an order sequestering the goods, chattels and personal estate and the rents, issues and profits of the real estate of the defendants, for contempt of court in disobeying a judgment dated February 27, 1903, whereby the defendants were restrained from representing that they were authorized by the plaintiffs in the sale of their injectors of their patents and the use of their trade name.

GERMAN ARMY AND NAVAL INCREASES PASSES COUNCIL
Berlin, March 28.—The federal council today approved the army and navy bills presented to it on March 22. These provide for an increase of 20,000 men in the peace footing of the army and for an increase in the personnel of the navy by seventy-five officers and 1,000 men annually until 1920 over and above the ordinary increases provided for in the existing naval law.

The naval bill provides for an extra battalions and two cruisers are to be constructed before 1920, and the estimated additional annual cost is \$28,250,000, or \$31,750,000 in 1913, and \$28,500,000 yearly after that.

The army bill provides for the formation of two additional army corps in the Prussian army and for minor increases in the Bavarian and Saxon armies.

Big Increase in Capital.
New Bedford, Mass., March 28.—The American Agricultural Chemical Company, at a special meeting this afternoon, held in the office of counsel here, voted to increase the preferred stock of the company from \$22,000,000 to \$30,000,000 and the common stock from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000.

USE HAWKER'S Balsam of Tolu and Wild Cherry
It Will Cure Any Cough and Cold
Registered Number 1295.
None Genuine Without It.
THE CANADIAN DRUG CO., LTD.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

FREDERICTON

Fredericton, N. B., March 25—The Fredon Curling Club formally closed the season of 1912 tonight when large numbers of members attended the banquet given at the rink by the president, Dr. A. B. Atherton.

A lumber camp at Nackawick camp belonging to George W. Upham, M. P., was destroyed by fire Saturday. The loss will be in the vicinity of \$500.

A large quantity of hay has been shipped from this county to the American market during the past few weeks. The price being paid is \$9 per ton.

It is understood that negotiations are still being carried on for the sale of the Bishopric to the provincial government, and that the property is likely to soon change hands.

Fire during the heavy wind on Friday last destroyed the dwelling, store and barns, with practically all their contents of William A. Brewer, of Birdton.

The blaze originated from sparks from the chimney catching on the roof of the dwelling. Mr. Brewer was absent from home at the time, being engaged in hauling logs.

The store, adjoining the house, caught fire and was totally destroyed. Sparks caught on the barns, 80 feet distant, and here, too, total destruction resulted.

A considerable quantity of hay, grain, potatoes and other produce was lost in the fire, together with valuable farm machinery. The cattle were out in the barnyard at the time, but a calf, three sheep, two pigs and a number of hens were roasted alive.

While several pieces of furniture were gotten from the house and placed on the outward outside, they were not saved; the fire caught them and they were soon destroyed. The organ was saved but it, too, is somewhat damaged.

Mr. Brewer estimates his loss at upwards of \$4,000, and the insurance amounted to only \$1,000.

Fredericton, N. B., March 26—There is a growing feeling of alarm over the demands in eight upon provincial credit. The guaranteeing of the railway bonds from Gibsons to Minto, to the Drummond iron mines railway, and the Valley railway, to say nothing of Prince's head in York county, are already upon the statute books.

There are others seeking charters for branch lines in different parts of the province which are certainly more deserving than the Southampton road and they, it is said, will ask for similar assistance.

The careful legislators on both sides of the house may well ask the question, where is this to end? How far is it proper to use the provincial credit to build these branch roads? Experience has shown that they are a losing investment and New Brunswick is not well protected against liability in some of these already aided.

The Drummond company engaged to take 1,000 tons of iron ore per day for 150 days in the year and over the province an annual royalty of \$7,500 per annum. Last year they output about one-fifth of this and the province only received \$1,875 royalty. This does not look encouraging and is causing much serious thought on both sides of the house.

Fredericton, N. B., March 27—Several of the high sheriffs of the province are here today and will see the government with a view of having their stipend increased. They contend that, under the present law, which is somewhat obsolete, there is little in the office except dignity and now they want a change. They will lay the case before the government this afternoon.

In the police court this morning George Hayes, of St. Mary's, who was arrested some days ago on a charge of attempting to assault Postmaster J. D. Blair, of St. Mary's, was discharged. J. D. Phinney, K.C., counsel for the defence, commented on the action of the Lord's Day Act having caused considerable surprise and indignation in this community and it is probable that the offenders will be prosecuted according to law.

On Sunday last a resident of the neighboring parish of Prince William and a resident of the Lake Road Settlement spent a considerable part of the day in hauling hay to the station for shipment. They were induced thus to break the Sunday law, the evening Adventist preacher from the United States who has been seeking to impress his views upon the people here for several months past.

The violation of the Lord's Day Act has caused considerable surprise and indignation in this community and it is probable that the offenders will be prosecuted according to law.

On Wednesday evening, Miss Viola Fowles, of Hopewell Cape, daughter of Clifford Fowles, was united in marriage to Robert Tingley, son of Arthur Tingley, of Lower Cape.

Miss Gertrude Downey returned to her home at Curryville on Saturday after a few weeks' visit among friends and relatives in Massachusetts.

Quite a number of the young people were very pleasantly entertained on Friday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Peck, the gathering being in honor of the fourteenth birthday of Mr. and Mrs. Peck's youngest daughter, Miss Edith. An enjoyable time was spent by the young folks, with games and music, refreshments being served at 10 p. m.

Capt. James M. Steeves returned to his home at Hopewell Cape last week, from Mobile, having given up the command of his vessel, the C. W. Mills.

A twelve pound baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Whitney, of Whiteville, yesterday.

Mrs. Annie Cameron, of Douglasdale, teacher at Millbank, is in Chatham Hospital, where she has undergone an operation and is seriously ill.

St. Martins, March 26—Harry G. Smith, civil engineer, a former St. Martins boy, has been promoted chief of a location party in the Canadian Northern Railway survey near Toronto.

Rev. E. C. Corey spent Sunday at Hampton, and preached at the Village in the evening. He is about moving from Petticoat to Sussex, where he has purchased a house. He is available for supplying.

Rev. R. W. Ferguson has resigned the pastorate at Carleton (N. B.) in Blackstone (Mass.) He will begin his ministry in the new field about the first of May.

Rev. E. C. Jenkins, who was pastor of Hartland two or three years ago, and who went down there to Kansas, is back in New Brunswick, preferring the work at home. He spent Sunday, 17th inst., with the Victoria-Waterloo pastorate.

Rev. D. B. Larsson, first of Moncton church, is to make a visit to England. He is most worthy patriarch of the National Division of Sons of Temperance, and is to attend the National Convention in St. John. He will go about the first of May.

It is a beautifully soft silk-and-wool cloth—and comes in all the most wanted shades for afternoon and evening wear.

"Priestley's Limited" stamped every 5 yards on the selvage of genuine "Priestley's" cloth. Look for the name.

It was a swiftly revolving saw yesterday. Dr. Marven attended him. In a debate in the Y. M. C. A. rooms last evening on the question of building a Canadian Navy or of contributing directly to the Great Britain, the side supporting a Canadian built navy won after an interesting debate.

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Mr. Hubbard Gives Interesting and Practical Address to Natural History Society—Some Figures on Cost of Living.

Wednesday, Mar. 27. W. W. Hubbard, secretary for agriculture, was the speaker at the meeting of the Natural History Society last evening and his subject was Agricultural Opportunities in New Brunswick.

He referred to the splendid work the St. John Natural History Society had been doing both in valuable research and in giving out information to its members and the public and said it was impossible in a brief address to go into the details of the opening for agricultural effort that now exists under changing conditions might be expected to exist in the near future.

Compared with sections of Northern Europe supporting millions of people, the climate of New Brunswick were a terrestrial paradise. What then were the difficulties and why was this, the oldest settled part of Canada, so little known and appreciated?

Many reasons, he said, might be given, but boiled down the chief obstacles to the agricultural development of New Brunswick were lack of suitable education and lack of co-operation among the people on the land.

With opportunities for extensive farming involving considerable investment of capital he said he would not deal further than to state he knew of no part of Canada where the same investment in land and equipment would give larger return than would some districts in New Brunswick where skill and good business management were applied.

It was, however, to the man with but small capital, to the man with a stout heart and some skill, that New Brunswick particularly applied. Intensive rather than extensive operations would give the best return. To make the few acres give the largest yield rather than to skim many acres was the best policy.

Every fifteen acres of good land in New Brunswick could be made to support an average family in comfort.

This result could not be obtained, however, without the mental and manual skill essential to the production of high class production. To this end education—technical education, for the mind, the eye and the hands was necessary.

These qualifications an industrious man and his family could acquire in a few years, some pigs, a flock of poultry, a few bees, and intensive cultivation of fifteen acres, devoting some of it to orchard and small fruits, could secure a good living and lay the foundation for a rainy day.

Poultry raising as a specialty was a good business, but as a side line to the small farm it could be made even more remunerative. In the same way sheep raising as a specialty could be made profitable in the country where land was cheap, but it was the small flock on the mixed farm that turned in almost clear profit.

Mr. Hubbard added that something should be said about the opportunity for the city man who wished to get back to nature and enjoy life. This man's business training would stand him in good stead, and if to that he added a desire to learn the culture and the art of the soil, he could employ himself, either in himself or help he employed, his chances of success were at least equally good in going to the country as the countryman's in coming to the city.

There was one thing that the man on the farm did not appreciate and which the city man would immediately be began to get supplies from his farm, and that was the difference in cost of living as between city and farm. To gather some figures he had gone to different people both in city and country and got some information, and from his own experience as well the following figures were a fair average:

It was assumed the farmer owned his farm and the city man had a fair income, both living in a moderate way and with a family of five:

Frederick Arnold, a young Englishman, temporarily employed by the Intercollegiate railway as a locomotive cleaner, was instantly killed yesterday morning in the railway yard by being run over by the wheels of the locomotive.

Arnold had gone to the round house to see if there was any work for him and was riding back in the direction of his home on the tender of locomotive No. 677. A stop was made at the coal pocket and then the engine started back to the round house so Arnold jumped off and slipping on the ice fell across the rails and the wheels passed over his body, crushing out his life.

Sufferers from Rheumatism, Lame Back, Swellings, Sprains, Lameness—there is quick relief for you!

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Parsons' Pills tone the system.

Strong, vital, manly manhood fascinates all who come within its influence. As true as you are a living, breathing human being, I can restore your VITAL MANHOOD; there is not a shadow of a doubt as to what I can do for you.

HEALTH BELT with suspensory attachment is the greatest single self-treatment remedy or VITALITY RESTORATIVE that the world has ever known.

It was, however, to the man with but small capital, to the man with a stout heart and some skill, that New Brunswick particularly applied. Intensive rather than extensive operations would give the best return.

There is no reason why you should not be as strong, healthy and vigorous as the best, full bloomed man of your acquaintance. The matter is easy if you do your part. Never mind about buying a HEALTH BELT as yet; first get in communication with me; read over my booklet and if you want to do so tell me your physical ailments that I may advise you then a little later we can arrange in some way for you to try my HEALTH BELT.

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Fill in the coupon, let me send you at once my free booklet in plain sealed envelope; it is profusely illustrated with half-tone photos; keep it in your pocket for easy reference, read the chapter on Vitality; read the chapter on Debility; read the chapter on those subjects which interest every man, young or old, who would be strong, healthy and vigorous.

DR. E. F. SANDEN CO., 140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont. Dear Sirs—Please forward me your Book, as advertised, free.

NAME _____ Address _____

ESTABLISHED 1850 SEEDS THAT SATISFY

Regal Red Clover, \$15.50 Bushel; Regal Alsike, \$15.00; Regal Lucerne, \$13.00; Regal Timothy, \$9.50.

John A. Bruce & Co., Limited, Hamilton, Canada. The Pioneer Seed House of Canada.

ROLAND BROWN, West Quaco, the occasion being the eighty-fifth birthday anniversary of his mother, Mrs. Isabel Brown (nee Bell).

Mr. Arnold was about twenty-nine years of age and survived by four small children and his wife, who was present when she heard of the accident. Rev. Father Conners did all he could to soothe the anguish of the bereaved woman in her home, 29 Rock Street.

NEAR IN SU

The Total \$205,000

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Another "Litt

plus."

Ottawa, March 26—The principal votes in the coming election of finance, proposed expenditure of \$19,015,072.82 on consolidated \$6,537,313 on capital and \$12,477,759.89 on operating expenses.

The total is some of the original draft submitted to the commission late in the month of January.

The total expenditure year, however, still shows \$33,000,000 over the total of the year 1911-12, excluding wage subsidies and other items already voted by getting nearly \$35,000,000.

The main estimates in the session totals supplementaries added total of \$109,389,716.47 to be consolidated fund as \$85 to capital accounts.

Taking everything into this session will be a new government. There is little likelihood of "fielding surplus."

Under the head of the Hudson Bay Railway Port Nelson, \$1,500,000; the lease of the elevators under the \$500,000 for aid to agriculture, bill, proportioned according to population.

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WELL, WELL! THIS IS A HOME DYE that ANYONE can use. I dyed ALL these DIFFERENT KINDS of Goods with the SAME Dye. I used DYOLA.

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INTER-COLLEGIATE DEBATE AGAIN. Sackville, N. B., March 25—Everyone here is talking about intercollegiate debates. On Thursday evening Acadia will meet Mount Allison to debate on the navy question, stated in these terms: "That Canada should contribute financially to the British navy rather than build and maintain a navy of her own in accordance with the naval policy of the late government."

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CANCER. Old Sores, Lumps in Breast, Growths removed by a simple Home Treatment. THE CANADA CANCER INSTITUTE, Limited, 10 Churchill Ave., Toronto.

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estimates all who come within its influence.
g human being, I can restore your VITAL
f a doubt as to what I can do for you. BUT
etion, I put a certain solemn promise
I a promise from me—namely, you must up-
forever to discontinue any wasting, debility-
ing be indulging; with this out of the
er what I say; no matter what your
hat has happened in the past,
in my hands; everything will come



It takes the kink out of your back in
er you have given up in despair, simply
WELLER—which means manhood. Just stop
nerves and fibre, the same makeup exact-
the only difference being you are under
VITAL RESERVE, and it is this I give
ould not be as strong, healthy and vigor-
of your acquaintance. The matter is easy
out buying a HEALTH BELT as yet; first
over my booklet and if you want to do so
may advise you; then a little later we can
HEALTH BELT. But first fill in the
at my office. My HEALTH BELT also
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young or old, who would be strong in
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 - Regal Timothy " \$ 9.50 "
 - Cotton Bags, 25c. each
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John A. Bruce & Co., Limited
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The Pioneer Seed House of Canada.

Roland Brown, West Quaco, the occasion
being the eighty-fifth birthday anniversary
of his mother, Mrs. Isabel Brown (Aunt
Bella). After an evening spent in games
and music, the company repaired to the
dining room where a delicious repast
awaited. Mrs. Brown, although
long past the allotted three score and ten
years, still enjoys good health, her hearing
and eyesight being exceptionally good.

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Old Sores, Lumps
in Breast, Growths
removed and healed
by a simple
Home Treatment
No pain. Describe the trouble, we will send
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**NEARLY \$20,000,000
IN SUPPLEMENTARIES**

The Total Estimates
\$205,000,000

**IS THE C. P. R. IN
THE VALLEY ROAD?**

Votes to Aid Highways
and Agriculture in
Provinces

**Money for Many New Brun-
swick Buildings, River, Har-
bor and Wharf Improve-
ments—Little Danger of
Another "Fielding Sur-
plus."**

Ottawa, March 26—Supplementary estimates for the coming fiscal year, tabled in the commons law tonight by the minister of finance, provide for an additional expenditure of \$19,610,039, divided, \$13,072,526 on consolidated fund account, and \$6,537,513 on capital account.

The total is some \$10,000,000 short of the original draft submitted to the council, the pruning knife being liberally used on Saturday.

The total expenditure authorized for the year, however, still shows a jump of some \$35,000,000 over the total expenditure for the year 1911-12, exclusive entirely of railway subsidies and other special expenditures already voted by resolution, aggregating nearly \$85,000,000.

The main estimates brought down earlier in the session totalled \$149,789,877. The supplementary added to these give a total of \$169,399,716, divided, \$117,281,831 on consolidated fund account and \$52,117,885 to capital account.

Taking everything into account the total expenditure authorized by parliament this session will be \$205,000,000. For a new government this is going some. There is little likelihood of another "Fielding surplus."

Where the Money is Going.

The principal votes in the supplementaries include the following: \$1,860,000 for the Hudson Bay Railway terminals at Port Nelson; \$1,800,000 for the construction, leasing or expropriation of terminal elevators under the new grain bill; \$900,000 for aid to agriculture under the new bill, proportioned among the provinces according to population; \$1,000,000 for the improvement of highways, also proportioned to the provinces, and \$200,000 for seed grain to new settlers in the prairie provinces; \$661,947 additional for the militia department, bringing the total amount for a regular year to nearly \$9,000,000; \$200,000 for beginning construction on the new Welland canal; \$100,000 for French River waterway improvements, being practically a repeat of the Georgian Bay ship canal; \$1,000,000 for a dominion government building in London, England; \$500,000 for new dominion buildings at Toronto; \$1,000,000 for a new departmental building at Ottawa; \$100,000 for a new subsidized steamship service between Canada and the West Indies or South America; \$80,000 for the fire commission and nearly \$8,000,000 for public works, generally chargeable to income tax.

Under the head of civil government there is an item of \$163,787 to provide for additional employees of the inside service, and \$100,000 for the same purpose.

Under the head of house of commons there is a vote of \$50,000 to provide members with stenography and typewriting, and a vote of \$100,000 for the Conservative caucus for an additional indemnity to members to meet correspondence expenses.

The half millions dollars given for aid to agriculture is apportioned as follows: To Ontario, \$175,833; Quebec, \$139,482; Nova Scotia, \$34,288; New Brunswick, \$2,500, and other provinces in proportion to population.

The militia and defence vote which totals with the supplementaries over \$800,000, exceeds the total of \$100,000 for \$190,000 for ordnance equipment and lands and \$100,000 additional for stores.

For intercolonial Railway, chargeable to capital, there is a vote of \$100,000 for \$80,000 for improvements at Point Tupper; \$80,000 for a spur line to Wallace Harbor, and \$16,000 for office improvements at Moncton.

Out of the \$1,000,000 for highways improvement, Ontario will get \$331,406; Quebec, \$275,994; Nova Scotia, \$69,576; and New Brunswick, \$49,024.

New Brunswick Votes.

The \$120,000 for enlarging the Chatham public building, which was voted by the late government and dropped again, appears there is \$10,000 for a public building at Fredericton; \$6,000 for a public building at Milltown; \$12,000 for a clock tower at Newcastle building; \$1,000 to purchase a building site at Shediac; \$15,000 for a wharf at Albert; \$24,209 to settle with A. R. Legge for dredging at Bathurst, Loggieville and Carquet; \$25,000 for dredging at Beauséjour; \$3,500 to complete the breakwater at Cap de Balle; \$8,400 for breakwater at Cap de Balle; \$20,000 for Dalhousie breakwater; \$6,000 for Dorchester breakwater; \$2,400 to rebuild the pier head at Fairbairn; \$6,500 for Grand Dighe wharf; \$25,000 to pay J. S. Gregory for dredging at Grassy Island; \$3,700 for the pier west pier Great Salmon River; \$5,000 for Green Point breakwater; \$6,000 to raise the wharf at Harvey Bank; \$10,000 for repairs to the wharf at Hopeville; \$2,000 for repairs to the wharf at Little Gully; \$12,200 for the breakwater and wharf extension at Lormeville; \$10,000 for the wharf at Millerton; \$1,000 for the wharf at St. Martins wharf; \$25,000 for the wharf at Negus; \$25,000 for the extension of the breakwater wharf at Petit Head; \$20,000 for the wharf at Petit Head; \$1,000 for breakwater wharf at Point du Gêne; \$20,000 for a breakwater on North and South beaches of Esplanade beach; \$23,000 for a breakwater at Richibouctou; \$14,000 to complete the extension of the Richibouctou; \$5,000 for repairs and extension of Esplanade beach; \$3,000 for a breakwater pier on the east side of Seal Cove, Grand Manan; \$7,500 for dredging on the Seal Cove; \$8,500 for a wharf on St. Louis River; \$8,000 for St. Martins wharf; \$2,000 for Upper Derby wharf; \$5,000 for a pier on Upper Salmon River; \$3,000 for a high water wharf at Westfield.

ST. JOHN HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS

THE BEACON LIGHT.

An Old Landmark Which is Soon to Be Removed.

Col. W. P. Anderson, who arrived in the city on Monday in connection with the transfer of the title to the lots required for use as a marine depot on the east side, made one announcement of importance, forecasting the early removal of one of the oldest features of the harbor. A new system of lighting is to be installed which will make the Beacon light unnecessary, and it will then be removed as soon as the contractors are ready. The department will place two range lights at Sand Point near the C. P. R. elevators, to give vessels entering the harbor a line on the channel.

**BUDGET DEBATE
MAY BE LENGTHY**

Back Benches on Government Side Yet to Be Heard From—Opposition Are Bringing Up Matters That Will Require a Lot of Explaining by Premier Fleming—Holding Up of the St. John Valley Road at Both Ends Not Popular in Sections Discriminated Against.

Fredricton, March 27—The prolongation of the debate upon the budget is significant. Every one who wishes to see a change to speak. Why? Because there is an election in the air and those who haven't had anything to say or been prominent in the business of the house must give some excuse to their constituents for being there.

Those who must be said, are sitting to the right of the speaker. The opposition members, though few in number, cannot afford to be silent. They are not dummies at any rate. They talk as often as the mood seizes them. They speak at times and, from their standpoint, that is perhaps true. But there is no doubt as to where they stand or what their opinions are. True, they have a habit of bearing in mind that consistency has been termed a jewel and endeavor to be worthy of the name. They are not the type of persons that those they display are particularly to the genuine article.

To the speaker of the attempts of the government, and particularly of those members from Carleton supporting the administration to misrepresent the views of the opposition with regard to the Valley Railway have been curiously amusing. The bill passed its third reading the other day and an amendment asking that the thing be read and yet the opposition agreed to begin all sections of the line at the same time was voted down by the government, the opposition members alone protesting for it. The bill was passed and not a nay voice was heard from either Uplam, M. P. P. for Carleton; Tweeddale, or Burgess, M. P. P. for Kings. It is a curious thing that the members of the opposition from Carleton county, who are sitting to the right of the speaker, have been so silent. It is a sore point with Premier Fleming and Donald Muir, M. P. P. for Uplam, once the minister of finance, that they have not spoken up for the Valley Railway question.

It is a sore point with Premier Fleming and Donald Muir, M. P. P. for Uplam, once the minister of finance, that they have not spoken up for the Valley Railway question.

**ALFALFA IN
NEW BRUNSWICK
LOOKS BETTER**

C. W. McDougall's report on alfalfa experimental work in New Brunswick in 1911 is printed in the Provincial Agricultural report. It follows here:

We must again express our appreciation of the experimental work being done by an increasing number of our farmers in establishing alfalfa in New Brunswick, by a persistent effort to make its culture successful throughout the province, we are gratified by some most gratifying individual successes. The same persistent effort is increasing the measure of success where the experimenter was not at first fortunate in selection of soil, location or method of tillage. These two points in themselves mean ultimate victory in the work.

The winter of 1910-1911 was very severe on clover and alfalfa. The snow fall was light and in a number of places there was sufficient rise of temperature to make alfalfa grow. This was another year, supplemented by driving frosty winds, completely killed fine fields of clover. I think the alfalfa held its own equally well with the clover, and in many cases better. The severity of the winter is shown by the case where a new stand of alfalfa wintered successfully in 1909-1910, but succumbed in 1910-1911, despite the increased vigor secured from an additional year's growth.

Now two causes for alfalfa cheer in New Brunswick; one of hay and one of seed production. Our experimenter, Mr. J. D. Seely, Havelock, on a measured one-sixteenth of an acre, produced 100 bushels in two cuttings at the rate of over seven tons per acre. A good third growth was produced, but it was considered best not to cut this as a security against insectiferous winter protection, and a weakening of the plant from too severe cutting. Think of our average dairy farmer paying out his hard-earned cash for bran and middlings and another farmer growing the equal of over seven tons of bran on an acre of his farm. The soil on which this alfalfa grew is from lime stone base, is well drained, and apparently quite ordinary in other respects. Furthermore, let us again remind ourselves that this alfalfa was used for stock raising and for seed. It is alfalfa, let the ground richer in plant food than it was last spring.

It was in spring of 1908 I sowed a six-foot by five-foot plot of alfalfa, Sussex. The ground level for me did not take all the seed I had, but adjoining this ground I had a piece that had just been sown with clover and timothy, so I sowed a strip of alfalfa right across it. This strip of alfalfa was exceedingly prominent in the spring, the clover had long since gone, and the timothy was to be found among the alfalfa. When time came for cutting the timothy, the alfalfa gave evidence of producing a high yield of seed. To test this point twenty-five square yards of the strip was cut. With wasteful methods of threshing and cleaning over five pounds of seed was obtained from this area. The obtained seed shows an approximate yield of 1,000 pounds per acre. Now just think of that. At fifteen cents per pound (we pay twenty-three to twenty-five cents) the approximate returns are \$150 per acre. As a money maker, alfalfa is a very profitable crop. It is a crop that increases, as additional inducements, this is surely a crop worth considering.

To me, one of the most encouraging features of the situation is the capacity of the alfalfa plant to produce these almost phenomenal yields of seed under unpropitious conditions. It is fair to observe that atmospheric conditions last season were favorable for seed production. The work I did in previous seasons indicated that alfalfa plants from home grown seed survived more unfavorable winter conditions than did the plants from ordinary market seed.

Notice may be taken of a plot illustrating another point. This plot made very satisfactory growth in the spring, but after the dry weather set in it did very poorly. We took a spade and went down to the plot to investigate. On digging we found satisfactory inoculation with alfalfa bacteria, evidenced by an abundance of nodules. The root system stopped at a depth of five or six inches; this is not the habit of the alfalfa plant, but in this case it apparently could not penetrate the soil. This is a very important point. It is a point that should be kept in mind by all those who have tried and had not met with success. Lime and phosphorus seemed to be beneficial in some cases and in others not. It is a point that should be kept in mind by all those who have tried and had not met with success.

**NOW TROUBLE OVER
KINGS CO. OFFICE**

There is trouble brewing for the provincial government over an attempt to follow the example of the federal government in ruthlessly cutting off heads to provide vacancies for political favorites. The trouble has arisen over the kindly desire of his friends to make some provision for Fred M. Sproul, M. P. P. For various reasons they are willing to get along without his services in the legislature, but Mr. Sproul does not care to accept their invitation to get out unless he receives substantial inducement.

After considerable negotiation he is said to have consented to accept the appointment as registrar of deeds in Kings. The office is occupied at present by H. J. Fowler, a capable and faithful official, who has done his duty well. This did not appear in the light of an obstacle to those who were directing the course of Mr. Sproul's career and it is understood to have been all arranged that Mr. Fowler's appointment should be cancelled and Mr. Sproul should accept the vacant position.

It happens that Mr. Fowler has a few friends also who could not see the matter in quite the same light and they became busy. Among those who favored the retention of the present incumbent are prominent Conservative lawyers of the city and they came to the rescue with a petition requesting that no change be made. The petition has been signed by almost every lawyer in St. John and the names include several who carry considerable weight in Conservative circles. The government is hesitating to create the wishes and advice of these men, especially in such a matter, but at the same time they have other troubles which the new arrangement was to solve and it is now merely a choice between two evils.

A rather interesting feature of the matter is that the petition takes the form of a memorial addressed to the provincial government and the Kings county members. As Mr. Sproul is one of the latter they are petitioning him against his own appointment.

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Indian
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safe and certain cure
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all kindred troubles.

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**LEGER'S HOT SHOT
IN BUDGET DEBATE**

**MAINE SHERIFF
UNDER ARREST**

Westmorland M.P.P. a Hard Hitter
Explodes Government's
Contentions About
Crown Lands

CAUSES SENSATION

It is Claimed by Prosecution That
Accused Man is Head "Rum Syndi-
cate"—Say Detectives Heard Sheriff
Make Offer to Stop Prosecution of
Liquor Sellers.

Bideford, Me., March 27—A sensation which stirred the State of Maine as it has not been stirred for years occurred yesterday afternoon when High Sheriff Charles O. Emery, of York county, was arrested on the charge of bribery in connection with illegal sale of liquor.

The arrest was made at 5 o'clock at the sheriff's home in Sanford by Coroner L. A. Hurd and Edward H. Emery, a field secretary of the Civic League and a cousin of the sheriff.

It is alleged that the sheriff was a member of a so-called "rum syndicate," which was backed by a prominent Democrat, and the Sheriff Emery paid to County Attorney Asa Richardson the sum of \$100 on the basis of \$50 a week, in return for which the attorney was to join in making "syndicate" and withhold prosecution.

In securing the evidence against Sheriff Emery, the Civic League, which is behind the arrest, is said to have adopted methods similar to those used by Detective William J. Burns. Instead of a dictagraph, however, the pipe of a hot-air furnace was used by the conversation between the sheriff and attorney, it is said, being overheard by three men in the cellar through the medium of the pipe.

An entire state has been thrown into a ferment, and the revelations which the Civic League claims will be made they declare will be the most sensational in the history of the state.

Prominent politicians, as well as officers of the law, are said to be involved, and the arrest, which came as the climax of months of secret investigation, is the sole topic of conversation tonight.

Sheriff Emery was taken to Kennebeck County Jail at Bideford, where he was held before Trial Justice Harold H. Bourne. He pleaded not guilty, and was held for a hearing Saturday morning under \$10,000 bail. He was furnished with a lawyer by the state, and he was held before Justice Harold H. Bourne. He pleaded not guilty, and was held for a hearing Saturday morning under \$10,000 bail. He was furnished with a lawyer by the state, and he was held before Justice Harold H. Bourne.

A "Rum" Syndicate.

According to the officers of the Civic League, County Attorney Richardson secured the impression some months ago that the sheriff was a "rum syndicate" in York county. He began an investigation, and it is claimed in company with the Rev. Mr. McCall he purchased liquor at an open bar in Kennebeck county.

It is also alleged that confirmation of the "syndicate" theory was given by a prominent Democrat of Bideford who appeared before the grand jury in York county. He was asked to take him into the syndicate. The terms were said to be the sum of \$50 a week, which was to be paid to Attorney Richardson on condition that he would make but three arrests each year.

This conversation, the Civic League claims, took place in a room which was used by the sheriff for his private quarters. The members of the party being seated near a register. In the cellar, at the end of the pipe, were three men who overheard the conversation.

On March 8 the sheriff again visited Richardson, it is claimed, and paid him \$200 bills, the being two weeks' salary, and set a date during the coming week when the next payment would be made.

At the meantime Richardson had informed Edward H. Emery, of the Civic League, and it was decided that he had sufficient evidence against the sheriff.

The arrest followed. Sheriff Emery was taken into custody and held in the Bideford Jail. He was held for a hearing Saturday morning under \$10,000 bail. He was furnished with a lawyer by the state, and he was held before Justice Harold H. Bourne.

A Poser For the Government.

The speaker brought out a new point in the stump collection argument, so far as the Liberal party is concerned, in their efforts to show that there was no increased cut upon crown lands since this administration came into power. If that to be true, as said how was it that the sum of \$200,000 was collected in 1909 and 1910 as in 1911? They must either admit an increased cut or negligence of their duty in not collecting their large stumpage increase of 1911 in those two former years.

Amid the applause and laughter of the opposition, he quoted from Fleming's speech in Chatham February 24, 1908, before the elections claiming that blue ruin stared the province in the face; that the debt was over \$8,000,000; that the expenditure was beyond the means of the province and promising relief to the poor taxpayers. He said to the Liberals, as a non-party government, and we will keep the expenditures within the income and reduce the public debt."

He pointed out that there was no improvement that should follow such additional taxation. The roads were no better than in 1907.

Mr. Leger's comparisons showing how the public debt and the cost of executive government had increased were taken from the auditor's report and were unanswerable.

He discussed the agricultural policy from a practical standpoint arguing that the duty to the farmer was to improve the old government's agricultural department was applicable rather to this. The production of wheat encouraged by the Emerson government in 1858 had fallen off by about half; the cheese products had decreased \$21,000 in value last year and the butter production was \$12,000 less. How was this? The man who made no money spent upon agriculture? Because it was not wisely spent. Too much went to large salaries.

In the face of the report of the expensive agricultural commission report, he asked how they could account for these

Broken Promises.

"Turn the rascals out," was the cry of other speakers on the government side, and "We will give you economical government. Those spendthrifts who cannot get a drink of water in the house of assembly without a white-gloved page brings it to them; who cannot carry on the business of the country without a man with a sword; all these must disappear. These were the arguments made by the men who were going to administer the affairs of the province without personal expense. Their first act was to increase the tax upon the poor man—the road tax. They collected in the province outside of the towns and cities about \$75,000 in extra taxes to spend upon the roads.

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UNDER ARREST**

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(Continued on page 4, fifth column.)

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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES. New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers. These newspapers advocate British connection, honesty in public life, measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 30, 1912.

numbered. But the protest of the West was serious and could not be disregarded like the stage play of the Nationalists. Mr. Meighen would fight to the last ditch for protection for his own section of the country, but for no other. So the bounty proposal is dropped—for the present.

It is but another of the many illustrations furnished during the last few months of how Neneias follows a cabinet that is divorced from principles. Mr. Borden has embarked in the vain attempt of reconciling incompatibles. To do so he makes himself into a political Jekyll and Hyde, having two separate existences. Since the Imperialist orgy that the party indulged in during the last campaign, there seems nothing left for a political foundation but the sands of opportunism. Opportunism is now the only stock in trade. That word is inscribed on the slate upon which MacDonald and the other great leaders of the past wrote principles, and it is inscribed in such large letters that there is no room for anything else.

No party can afford to palter with fundamental principles. The present government of Canada has done more to weaken the bonds of Confederation, to set province against province, and East against West, than anything that has happened in our history. By its appeals to sectionalism and to sectarianism, by its attempts to trim its sails to every breeze of this nature, it has successfully aroused, it has invited the sinister forces everywhere to alarming activity, and enormously added to the volume of evil against which this Confederation has to contend. The clock has been put back, and progress in any direction rendered well-nigh impossible.

It is a satisfaction to know that the forces which have condemned this government to impotence from the beginning, have made it impossible for it at present to buttress privilege and further protected interests. But it also betrayed the people who were deluded into trusting it by mendacious shibboleths. And although the interests have failed at present in their fight for the bonus, they will succeed later in placing additional burdens upon the poor. The interests own the cabinet, and they will overcome the opposition of the West. The country voted for a "patriotic" government, and finds in its Power in control—both eager to disregard the common good if only they can serve themselves.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT

The authoritative announcement made Monday that the Canadian Pacific Railway is soon to build another grain elevator on the West Side, is important from several standpoints. It shows what the C. P. R. thinks about the business St. John is going to do in the future, and the C. P. R.'s opinion in these matters will have weight with many investors and with business men generally. Moreover, as the elevator will be a very extensive structure the work on it will provide much employment during the period of construction, and thereafter its presence will increase the number of men permanently employed.

The C. P. R. has spent large sums of its own money in St. John and vicinity of late, and apparently it intends to spend still more in the future. So soon as the government has built a sea wall along the area recently obtained from the city by the C. P. R. on the West Side, the company will doubtless proceed with the preparation for additional yards touching St. John. Traffic on all the railroads of the province has increased very rapidly during the last few years, and the quickening expansion of the port's business tends steadily to strengthen the conclusion of those who have been saying that the business done through this harbor will be doubled within a comparatively short period.

With the first spring weather there will be many building operations in St. John; a summary of the more important of these is given in The Telegraph's news columns today. The construction to be begun this spring far exceeds in importance all the building done in St. John for several years past. Moreover, there is every reason to believe that the work under construction next year will be far greater than that undertaken during the present summer.

CANADA AND NAVAL RIVALRY

Everything in the way of navies is growing bigger, everything more expensive, and more short-lived. When Dr. Macnamara was at the head of the Admiralty he pointed out that the Victory was forty year old when she fought at Trafalgar and she was counted a useful ship for several years after that. But during the last few years Britain has sold for \$1,000,000 battleships that a few years previously cost her \$42,500,000. In the last ten years the British naval estimates more than doubled, and those of Germany have increased by more than three times. There is no sign of an end, for statements of all parties in England feel that the surest guarantee of peace is in floating cannon, and that battleships are less expensive than battles.

While Britain is bearing these burdens that are almost driving her people into bankruptcy, the "loyal" Conservative party in Canada is studying ways and means by which it can avoid all assistance to the Mother Country. Britain is spending more than \$300,000,000 each year in preparing for war; nothing would bring the German nation more quickly to understand that the mad competition in ship-building with Britain cannot be continued with any prospect of success, than the loyal assistance of the dominions overseas. It is upon the unimpaired strength of the British navy that our trade and commerce as well as the safety, happiness and honor of our people depend. If those dominions gathered around the Mother Land it would hasten the coming of the time when the mad rush for superiority in battleships would cease, and the first step would really be taken in the direction of disarmament. The twentieth century is Canada's century, and with her rapid growth and great wealth, her entry into the lists would quickly discourage any European nation that had hoped to dispute supremacy with Britain. From the

Borden-McK-Bourassa alliance no forward policy can be expected. The predominance of the Nationalists on this question is most humiliating to the whole country. The situation shows how sadly the really loyal people of this country were tricked last September.

THE CONTRACT SIGNED

The long delayed but welcome news from Ottawa that the Courtenay Bay contract has been signed will give the forward movement fresh impetus. While no one doubted that the formalities would be completed, it is well to have the thing over and done with. Mr. J. Norton Griffiths is soon to visit St. John to consult on the ground with his engineers, and there are repeated assurances that the beginning of work is now a matter of days.

The contract is to all intents and purposes identical with that which Hon. Mr. Pugsley prepared when he was in office, and its acceptance by the present government with only minor changes is the strongest possible tribute to the policy of the Liberal leaders who planned the building of the National Transcontinental and subsequently arranged that St. John should become the principal Atlantic terminus of the new railway system. Much as this city and province have already heard about the Courtenay Bay project, probably few realize the extent of the enterprise covered by the contract just signed. An expenditure of \$11,000,000 sounds big, to be sure, but ultimately much more than that will be spent. Next will come the feet of the Grand Trunk Pacific to accommodate the traffic of the railway, and by that time, doubtless, the Canadian Northern will be seeking an outlet here. Our Pacific ports are cities of great promise, yet each is served only by a single line of railway. And St. John will be served by three. Thus, for many reasons, this city's prospects are good enough to please the most exacting.

THE STRAIN OF THE WRESTLERS

The strain of the wrestlers in the industrial conflict in England is not only producing a dead-lock in the commercial activities of the country, but there is no possibility of either of the parties inflicting by the long bout. Both parties will go halt and maimed from it, with the sinews of their bodies shrunk and weakened. The conflict is affecting the whole social fabric of the country, and it is as futile as it is costly.

Capital, labor and administration are essential to organized industry. Administration is the body and labor and capital the organs of movement. Capital and labor are as dependent on each other as the two wings of a bird, and administration depends upon them as the bird depends on its wings. When they wage war against one another the consequence is bound to be injurious, if not disastrous, to both. There are unyielding employers and unyielding employees who fight over differences until both parties are ruined. The employers and employees are part of one whole—the productive army of workers. "Sirs, ye are brethren," is the message of true business ethics to both parties.

Generally speaking, capital and labor are each organized to secure the largest returns to themselves. Mutual confidence cannot exist when either is trying to get the advantage of the other. Their object ought to be to render the largest service to society in general and to each other in particular. The question of how to meet the evil of concentrated wealth and power is the main economic problem of the day. Strikes will not meet it; they will simply add to the long train of evils from which society is suffering. It is excellent to use a giant's strength, but tyrannous to use it like a giant. Modern science and discovery have conferred upon us the fatal touch of Midas, by which we can transmute all things into gold. That touch will always be fatal to the society which possesses it, until it is accompanied by some nobler alchemy which is able to transmute gold into all good things for humanity. This will be accomplished when all parties seek "duties" instead of "rights."

defended and justified the old ways of carrying on civic affairs here. Some of these men have been in the civic arena for a long time, and it is not unreasonable to ask them to step aside and give the new men and the new system an opportunity to demonstrate their usefulness.

WHY MEN REMAIN UNMARRIED

Of the passengers now on the ocean who purpose making a home in the new land of Canada, the proportion of men to women is as eight to one. The last census reveals a few more men than women in the whole country. Canada is better off in that way than the countries of the old land, where women greatly predominate. That is, Canada is better situated in that all women within her bounds have an opportunity of marrying. Statistics, which there are innumerable numbers, show that there are considerably more women than men in all old settled countries. Therefore it is evident that all women cannot marry.

In spite of the fact that the wise Dr. Johnson laid down the dictum that marriage has many pains, but celibacy has no pleasure, there is an increasing number of men who are evidently predestined bachelors, and of women who look to some other career than marriage for their life work. The causes for this unsatisfactory condition are not at all clear and simple. It is sometimes made to appear as if women were responsible for the ascending progression in the proportion of unmarried men. It is said they look for an elegant house and a costly mode of living at the beginning of married life, and are unready to undertake the toils and cares necessary to work up to these things in middle and old age. There is, we are told, a diminished skillfulness in housekeeping on the part of girls, and less interest in home and domestic affairs; and this discourages men from marriage.

The industrial movement, which has taken women and industry from the home and organized the factories, is also a cause of the decreasing number of marriages. Women have been withdrawn from the traditional paths and forced into open competition with the men in industrial pursuits, and, developing that sturdy character which is able to face resolutely every new situation, they prize their independence and freedom above the staid life of the home. It is possible, too, that the leaders of the women's movement are arousing the opposition, and perhaps also the misogyny of many well-meaning men, and by their militant aggressiveness, confirming these men in their joyless celibacy.

On the other hand many men declare that they remain single because they have determined by a simple calculation in mathematics that they could not continue their present manner of living in a comfortable way, and marriage would force them to dispense with many things to which they are now accustomed. This, while it is often an excuse to conceal selfishness by men who hate every manner of restraint, is a real cause for the increasing percentage of unmarried men and women.

The increased expenditures necessary today to maintain a household, as a great cause preventing many staunch young men from undertaking the task. This increased expenditure is due not only to the increased cost of living but to the large amounts that are spent today in pleasure, play and recreation by all classes of citizens. Frugality is coming to be regarded as a vice of a past and undeciphered age, and it is being fast relegated to the past. Simplicity and unpretentiousness in the conduct of life are necessities if we are to retain the solid virtues of the past. The mounting cost of living must in some way be prevented if the number of young unmarried people is not to be greater from year to year. The greatness of a country is not in full garners affording all manner of store, nor in great trusts cornering these and increasing their cost to the people. It is the social institution of the family, with many sons and daughters, as Homer expressed it when he declared: "More sweet, more worthy is, than firm Of man and wife in household government."

NOTE AND COMMENT

Ottawa objects to paying four cents for a twelve-ounce loaf of bread. Toronto people pay five cents for twenty-four ounces. St. John still submits to the high price. And yet Canada is a great wheat country.

Mr. Asquith still fights hard for a settlement of the coal strike. It is the gravest crisis Britain has seen for many a year, and intense suffering has come to a vast number of people who have neither connection nor influence with either miners or mine-owners. Dark as the outlook seems a settlement in the near future is most probable.

The Conservative government's proposal to give Federal aid to agriculture in the several provinces works down to \$170,000 for Ontario and \$33,000 for New Brunswick. If Mr. Borden's Minister of Agriculture will look again at the size of this province he will be ashamed of his scheme. That amount would be noticed beyond a slight increase in official salaries.

No city should go into the coal business; but any city is justified at any time in endeavoring to ascertain whether or not it is paying an unreasonable price for fuel, light, heat, power, transportation, food, newspapers, or even theatre tickets. Some cities require their mayors and aldermen to make such investigations on occasions; but of course the practise squints at anarchy.

The Flemming-Morris government, which was attacked recently by the Conservative Chatham World for refusing to answer in the usual way inquiries about expenditures of public money, now receives this bouquet from the Chatham Gazette: "Northumberland even more than Kent is expressing dissatisfaction with the achievements or lack of achievements of the local government as exhibited in their four years of power at Fredericton and the opposition is growing rapidly. Added to this there is a decided split in the gov-

ernment ranks which time is doing nothing to heat and the outcome is looked forward to with confidence by the ever-growing ranks of the opposition."

The following is part of the debate on the C. O. R. in the House of Commons on March 29: Mr. Emmerson—I did not have an opportunity of learning what the improvements proposed at Hampton were? Mr. Cochrane—There is to be a new station at Hampton.

Mr. Emmerson—The proposed spur line of railway has been cancelled, has it? Mr. Cochrane—It has been dropped. Some people will insist upon raising awkward issues. The Ottawa Citizen furnishes an example: "A local coal dealer states that the coal merchants could charge the people of Ottawa \$20 per ton for the fuel and that the citizens would have to pay this price. This is quite true. But it would only be done once. Even so it is the price is dangerously near the point when a municipal coal yard would appeal to the people as a whole."

"Germany's new programme of naval construction indicates that the warlike classes still override the industrial masses in the Kaiser's realm. It will involve a greater strain than ever also on the overburdened taxpayers of Great Britain, who have to meet the challenge by increasing the British ratio of construction. They have Mr. Borden's sympathy and Mr. Bourassa's best wishes, but nothing more; not a man, not a dollar."—Toronto Globe.

LEGER'S HOT SHOT IN BUDGET DEBATE

(Continued from page 3.) decreases if their policy was not one of dry rot.

Another topic Mr. Leger discussed earnestly was consideration shown the Acadia girls, who sought teachers' licenses. There should be a remedy for the complaints made, and he asked that the board of education should take the matter in hand.

Farmers Neglected.

Discussing the item, "extension of market," the Westmorland member pointed out the disadvantages under which the farmers in his county, particularly those about Shediac, labored under when there was a normal potato market. They were then in the hands of the speculators who held them tight. With no storage facilities such as should be provided by the government the speculators had them by the throat. They were compelled to sell at their price. The masses—the farmers—should be considered before the classes and he warned the government that if they did not assist the farmers there with storage facilities they would have to answer for it at the elections. The people would not stand for it any longer, and concluded Mr. Leger: "The Lord help you if you don't help them."

Bills and Petitions.

Fredericton, N. B., March 27—The house met at 3 o'clock. Mr. Robinson introduced a bill to amend an act to authorize the board of school trustees of Moncton to issue debentures.

Mr. Slipp presented a petition in favor of a bill to amend an act incorporating the Rogers Hardware Co., fell from the third story of the warehouse to the first floor through the elevator shaft. He was taken to hospital with a fractured skull and internal injuries, dying two hours later. He had been in poor health and it is thought he took a weak spell and fell.

Clean greasy skillets while they are hot and use a little soda in the water.

CHARLOTTETOWN MAN FELL TO HIS DEATH

Charlottetown, P. E. I., March 28—(Special)—This afternoon, Ernest Teed, aged 32, unmarried, and head shipper for the Rogers Hardware Co., fell from the third story of the warehouse to the first floor through the elevator shaft. He was taken to hospital with a fractured skull and internal injuries, dying two hours later. He had been in poor health and it is thought he took a weak spell and fell.

ABE MARTIN

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WHO WILL ADMINISTER THE ROAD MONEY TO PROVINCES?

Supplementary Estimates Contain Vote of \$25,000 for Staff to Carry Out the Work—No Grants for Widows of Fenian Raid Veterans—Query About A. B. Morine's "Purity" Record in Newfoundland Temporarily Blocked by the Speaker.

Ottawa, March 27—The federal government is evidently going to directly administer the expenditure of the \$1,500,000 to be voted for good roads instead of handing it over to be spent by the various provinces, according to the policy advocated by the opposition, and according to the somewhat vague explanations of Premier Borden when the highways bill was before the commons.

The supplementary estimates contain an appropriation of \$25,000 for organization and payment of staff to carry out the provisions of the act. If the money is to be spent by the provinces themselves so large an amount for a federal staff would, of course, be unnecessary. The government believes in keeping in its own hands the political advantages to be derived from scattering good roads grants where they will politically be most useful.

The commons spent nearly the whole of today's sittings going through the votes for railway subsidies, each item bringing speeches from the representatives of the constituencies affected.

At night there was a brief but lively discussion of the resolution proposed by the minister of militia to grant \$100 each to surviving veterans of the Fenian raids of 1866 and 1870.

Hon. Col. Hughes announced that the grants would be paid to all veterans, whether they resided in Canada or not. He said the government had been asked to extend the grant to widows of veterans but had refused to do so.

"I know of one case," he said, "where a man had three wives, and if we tried to extend the bounty as suggested there would be all sorts of complications." The Liberals want to know what the premier knows about A. B. Morine, who has been commissioned to purify Canadian administrative life and look for scandals against the late government. Mr. Martin of Regina, put a question on the order paper asking Premier Borden to tell the house what was in a protest he received in 1908 against Mr. Morine being a Conservative candidate in Nova Scotia.

Speaker Sproule tried to rule the question out on English practice, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier called his attention to a precedent in the House of Commons relating to public affairs.

Speaker Sproule said he would give the matter a little more thought.

Chatham, N. B., March 27—The Tory "headman," Mr. Knowles, is stated to be coming here Friday to hold an investigation into the partnership charges preferred against Edward Bernard, a young married man employed on the I. C. R. The only charges that can be trumped up are that he is said to have raised his voice in the public square the night before the election, when Hon. Donald Morrison was denied a hearing by a Chatham audience, and also that on election night he read out two bulletins of election returns as they were received at the telegraph office.

The young man is not partisan in any sense, but the prosecution is probably inspired because he is a son of Charles Bernard, who has always been a strong Liberal, and some politicians want to carry their difference from father to son. The latter Conservatives openly state their disgust at the lengths to which this hounding down of Liberal officials is being carried.

WHY SALVES CAN'T CURE ECZEMA. Since the old-fashioned theory of curing eczema through the blood has been given up by scientists, many different salves have been tried for skin diseases. But it has been found that these salves only clog the pores and cannot penetrate to the inner skin below the epidermis, where the eczema gets its lodges.

INTERESTING HORTICULTURE THE FLOWER. Practical Pointers on and Half-har. One's attention will be made preparations for mer. We will take the first, as they have to glass. One will find as them grow up from s to know each variety needs.

RENNIE'S SEEDS. THE BEST OF THE PATCH. ARE SUPPLIED TO YOUR DEALER DIRECT FROM US—AFTER EACH HARVEST—AND ARE ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE—TESTED BY GOVERNMENT—BUY THEM IN SEALED PACKAGES—CATALOGS FREE. W.M. RENNIE CO. LIMITED. TORONTO, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, MONTREAL.

Have beds and borders watered from the top probably wash out. very thinly dusting with pans with glass and pen. The covering must be the seedlings appear. Give air carefully.

As soon as the seed other transplant into water very carefully. at any time to become it at any time because it any time because it that sturdy grower be that is not to be obtained. Harden off by planting out at the end June, or as soon as it Have beds and borders watered from the top probably wash out. very thinly dusting with pans with glass and pen. The covering must be the seedlings appear. Give air carefully.

Perhaps there is no wick which pays but exact knowledge of the on the part of the g yond that which any If, however, he intends tomatoes as he does would strongly recom tomato industry strictly not pay him.

Many branches of m already over full, but tomatoes in New Br than they are in othe Do you know that t province of Ontario, ce hear so much, vary sold at thirty cents per times less, and yet m find some profit.

AMERICAN SEPAR. A brand new, well cleaned, perfect skin skins one quart of m Makes thick or thin giving splendid relief Picture, which illus embodies all our richly illustrated cat wonderfully low price terms of trial will asto guarantee protects y ator. Shipments m PEO. MAN, ST. JOH Whether your dairy is offer and handsome AMERICAN

INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL FEATURES FOR OUR COUNTRY READERS

HORTICULTURE THE FLOWER GARDEN

Practical Pointers on Growing Hardy and Half-hardy Annuals.

One's attention will now be drawn in making preparations for the coming summer. We will take the half-hardy annuals first, as they have to be started under glass. One will find a far greater pleasure in raising their own plants and seeing them grow up from seed, thereby getting to know each variety and their different needs.

The group of half-hardy annuals represents many beautiful kinds, but we need not be overwhelmed by the number. Those who do not possess a greenhouse will find the hobby of great service in raising their plants under glass. Get a box of manure and turn it over a few times to let off the rank steam, then make up your bed about six inches larger than the frame to go on to. Let there be three feet high in front and three feet six inches at back, tread or beat the manure firm, place a frame and put in three inches of soil. It will be ready for use. Should there be any danger of rank steam rising, give air night and night, but only a very small amount at night.

Where hotbeds cannot be had, seed may be raised in any warm house where the temperature is not unduly high. The greatest care is not to hurry the plants, but to provide a proper season of growth by sowing in March or April. Where artificial heat is not available, delay sowing until soil and cold frames, choosing a sunny position.

Nothing better for sowing the seed can be found than the seed pans sold by the seedman, or shallow boxes may be used instead. For soil mix one-third good garden soil, one-third leaf-mould, and one-third sand. Where leaf-mould cannot be had, I have had great success with cocconut fibre, as it holds the moisture and does not need water so often. Either water the seed pans on boxes the day before sowing, or sow and water by immersing the pan or box, as the case may be, almost to the rim, letting the water soak up through the hole in the bottom. Watered from the top the fine seed will probably wash out. After sowing and very thinly dusting with soil, cover the pans with glass and paper to keep off the sun. The covering must be removed directly the seedlings appear above the surface. Give air carefully.

As soon as the seedlings crowd each other transplant into flats or boxes and water very carefully. Never allow the soil at any time to become dry, neither must it be watered too much. Wet the soil if it is any time become decidedly wet. Remember that sturdy growth is essential and this is not to be obtained in a high temperature. Hence the seedlings should be planted out at the end of May or early June, or as soon as frost is over.

Have beds and borders deeply dug and manured ready for plants. Wet the beds clear through. After planting is done keep the garden hoe going to keep down weeds, and also to keep the surface soil loose and moist. In the case of the soil and all the moisture in the soil will be lost.

Kind to sow—Early sowing should be made of annuals, such as lobelia, golden-feather, begonia, scarlet, alvia and nicotiana; follow with asters, saipiglossia, absum, dianthus, celosia and amarantus.

and follow these with stocks, phlox, sin-risa, calendula and portulaca, or whatever one's choice may be.

The hardy annuals—in growing hardy annuals, first get the border well dug and enriched with manure, and worked down fine. Sowing may be commenced in May and June. When the plants are large enough, thin out to from three to eight inches apart, according to the varieties. Observe the following directions:—The sweet pea must come first as the king of all hardy annuals. Sow as soon as the soil is workable in rows or clumps, and stake as soon as up. Much early either with manure or mowed grass to hold moisture. Keep all faded flowers gathered or they will form seed, and the crop of flowers will be short.

Other hardy annuals are sweet sultan, nasturtium, cornflower, lavender, lupinus, zedella, poppies, sunflower, morning glory, larkspur. The Crego aster may be sown at the end of April for a late crop of blooms; the white and pink kinds are very fine.

Do not start with growing novelties. First learn the nature of the plants. Afterwards one may try one or two of the newest kinds. Do not buy cheap seed, for the best of seed is not dear.—A. C. Dart, (Grimsby, Ont.)

HOW TO SOW ASTERS

Any flower lover who is not already acquainted with the aster and its culture should try to have a few plants this season. With ordinary care asters give flowers until hard frosts destroy them. They are the most desirable for midsummer and autumn blooms. The types and varieties have been much improved in recent years and some of them now are perhaps equal to choice chrysanthemums.

Asters succeed best in a rich clay loamy soil, although with a little care they can be made to give good results in any good ground.

The seed should be sown as early in April as possible. Various methods are used to start the young plants, but the most successful is to use a hotbed. The plants are more hardy and do not mind transplanting like a tender hotbed grown plant does. Sow the seeds in a shallow drift one inch deep with the rows three inches apart. Cover lightly and press firmly. Water well and cover with newspapers for two days to hasten germination. Do not leave the papers on longer. Transplant to the open ground when the plants are three to four inches tall. The young plants will stand light frosts without injury. Do not set closer than twelve inches in the row and have rows twenty-four inches apart. Asters need plenty of water and frequent cultivation throughout the entire season.

In varieties, the Queen of the Market and Express Comet are the earliest bloomers and very desirable. Early Branching Rose is a choice variety. Crego's varieties are among the best and should be given the most care. Pink and Late Branching are also excellent varieties.

Asters are not much troubled with insect pests. Out of over 2,000 plants that were raised last year not fifty were lost. If the ground is too rich or if fresh manure is added to the soil the same season that the plants are sown, they may be troubled with stem rot. In this case the only remedy is to pull and throw away the affected plants.—Len W. Barclay.

APPLES FOR ARGENTINE

No statistics are available which would show the extent to which the quantity of apples imported into the republic. As all classes are lumped together under the heading of "fresh fruit," one can only judge from observation and the statements of dealers. These lead to the belief that the trade is a fast-growing one.

At present, apples are imported from Tasmania, New Zealand, Spain, Italy, the United States and in small quantities from Canada. Consignments are now arriving regularly by each steamer from New York. Some of these are from the state of New York, but not a few come all the way from California and Washington. California apples can be profitably exported to Argentina, one can believe that they can be still more profitably shipped from Ontario.

As a matter of fact there is no question about the profit, as a walk through the local market will speedily convince one of this phase of the subject. The apples displayed for sale range from \$1 to \$5 per dozen, or 43 cents to \$2.15 Canadian currency. The former are usually small and poor looking, the latter are large and bright in appearance. An average apple will sell by the barrel from \$15 to \$20 gold. The freight from New York to Buenos Ayres in the freezer is \$24 cents per foot, or about \$3.75 per barrel; if stored between decks, it works out at 23 cents per foot, or \$3.45 per barrel.

So far as is known, only one steamship line from New York carries cold storage; and its present available space for October, November and December is small. Consignments stowed between decks have been coming here in quite good condition; but this plan cannot be continued, as the fruit is shipped in cold weather, and the hold in which it is placed can be ventilated, and furthermore that the apples are of exceptionally good keeping quality, and must be carefully packed. Still, every effort should be made to secure space on the freighter to the Argentine.

If the requisites are met, the fruit is not available on the New York lines, the consignments could be sent via Southampton or Liverpool, and for probably very little extra cost. The fruit is not so perishable as other fruit, but transshipment of cold storage fruit should be avoided if possible.

An aster, it is difficult to judge the capacity of the Argentine market, but it should have little difficulty in absorbing 40,000 barrels per annum. So far as the dominion is concerned, much would be done to develop the market, and it is absolutely straight course in their dealings with importers here, sending only high class fruit, and of uniform quality throughout each barrel. The fruit should be packed in such a way as to keep it fresh and sweet. There seems to be a feeling here that better treatment will be accorded by Canadian exporters than by those of the United States.—H. R. Ponsette, Canadian trade commissioner, Buenos Ayres.

THE FARM GARDEN

Location and Preparation of Ground for Growing Vegetables.

The farm garden should be located as near the house as possible. Any good land will produce a vegetable crop of some sort. Early crops, such as radishes, lettuce and onions, should be planted on a southern slope, and on soil that is light, rich, and that warms up early in the spring. As good for late crops, because it dries out very quickly in the summer. For the late crops, or vegetables such as cabbage, potato, and corn, a northern slope is better. In summer or fall, a somewhat heavier soil may be used, and where possible a northern slope is preferable, as this is protected from the south winds, which are usually drying.

Manuring—The land should be thoroughly manured with well-rotted manure. Compost must be transported again to other boxes. These are deep usually about six inches deep. The soil should be five inches apart each way so that the individual plant may have sufficient room to develop.

The plants remain in these boxes until the first of June—tomatoes will stand no frost at all, so you must use the boxes until the first of June. In a former article I described the correct handling of seedlings and the transplanting of same. We must be careful to remember that care must be exercised in this work. We must handle the plant, the temperature and moisture so that the plant will not be more than is necessary, when placed in the open.

Tomatoes should stand 3 1/2 by 3 1/2 or 4 by 4 feet in the field. If care is exercised in placing in the field the subsequent cultivation will be much facilitated as the plants then permit of the use of the cultivator in many ways. We do not recommend pruning or staking. What experimental work we have done would indicate that nothing is gained either in yield or amount of crop, by work of this kind.

The soil is right for the crop if it is a loam, in good till. It is quite possible to have a soil too rich. The plant food should be immediately available so that quick growth may be made early in the season, and so that it will not be stimulating growth later when fruit is wanted. If barnyard manure is used it should be well rotted, if chemicals, something readily available. A handful of nitrate of soda, put in the soil at the time of the best to use. Always apply this to the growing crop as it is readily washed out of the soil, unless taken up by the plant at once.

The tomato is attacked by a peculiar leaf spot and two blights—the same blights which attack potatoes. They may be controlled by the usual Bordeaux mixture, but if early ripe fruit is wanted it does not pay to control these diseases. When the plants are attacked the leaves drop and the fruit is ruined. The cracking of ripe fruit is so common in mid-season and later is not a disease in the ordinary sense, but is a physiological. A heavy rain, following a dry spell, stimulates the plant to fresh endeavor. The fruit enlarges internally while the skin remains rigid or not at all. This ruptures the skin and ruins the fruit from the commercial standpoint. These cracked fruits may still be used for canning.

The marketing of tomatoes requires great attention. They are soft, easily broken, and subject to soft rot. The package is usually too large. The result is crushed fruit and consequent loss to grower and commission man. The five pound basket is excellent. They are light, cheap, and easy to handle. They are well with the customer. Pick the fruit while quite green. They stand shipping better and will ripen enough by the time they reach the consumer. The crates are among the youngest cultivated plants. They are rapidly making friends everywhere, as evidenced by the increased demand.—E. M. Straight, Macdonald College.

When trying anything in deep fat have the flour sifted first. Sprinkle with flour and save disaster.

STOCK

ARE ANIMALS DUMB?

In Their Own Way Are Intelligent and Have Individual Thoughts.

To how many of us does it ever occur that our dumb animals are in reality not so dumb as they are commonly supposed to be? They are not merely one level plane of meaningless thought as they graze day after day in the pastures, consume their daily allowances in the barns and pens, or drowse lazily about the house or yard?

How reasonable it is when we consider for a moment that these so-called dumb creatures are, in their own way, almost as intelligent as their masters, and that they have their own individual thoughts, their own secrets, their own responsibilities, and their joys and sorrows to contend with throughout life.

We have kicked an unsuspecting well-meaning mongrel dog from under our feet with a hard foot toward it for disturbing our train of thought or of checking our hurrying footsteps which had been set toward an end for selfish gain. This dog was no doubt lost and was seeking a friend for whom he would gladly suffer pain and death should the occasion arise, and we should a kindly word to the animal, given it a morsel of food if possible, and then hurried quietly away, the rest of the day's work would have seemed a good deal easier, and we would have felt that it had been a day well spent. Persons are too few who try this means of seeking happiness.

Rural folk have a greater opportunity to see and study the habits and thoughts of domesticated as well as wild animals. I am not a city dweller, and I am not in the animal for itself, but know only that in it they find a large source for food and clothing. Few realize that these animals treasure their little ones as a mother does her babe, and that they will fight to the death to protect them from danger, that they will endure hunger and cold to feed them, and that they suffer grief and anxiety when their offspring are sold into the market or killed for home use. The latter case is not so unfortunate a nature, but an injury is also long remembered, and the person who has inflicted the injury may be a long time distrusted. This fact is plainly illustrated in the following story.

A dumb animal appreciates a kindness, and, as a rule, does not readily forget one. An injury is also long remembered, and the person who has inflicted the injury may be a long time distrusted. This fact is plainly illustrated in the following story.

A few weeks ago, with the temperature only a few degrees above zero, a stock raiser in the province of Ontario was quartered for the winter. In one stall in one of the several small stock sheds located on a farm near Mt. Vernon (O.), where perhaps a dozen cattle were quartered for the winter, in one stall in the corner of the building a cow and calf were lying comfortably upon their bed of straw, the former caressing her little one with a rough, warm tongue.

The harmony of the picture was broken when two men, the owner and a slaughterhouse attendant, entered the shed and made their way directly to the little stall occupied by the cow and calf.

DAIRY

TO HAVE PURE MILK

Some Necessary and Important Factors in Its Production.

I have often made the statement that any ordinary farm dairy, with the care that any good farmer can give it, can produce just as good and pure milk as the most expensive and elaborately equipped dairy. I want to repeat the statement and emphasize it. Any man who is not attempting to keep and take care of more cows than he has any business to, or who does not expect to keep cows without giving them a proper amount of care, can keep his stable and his cows just as clean and free from bacteria, and produce milk that is just as good and pure as the best of the dairyman.

This may sound at first like a pretty big statement, but, after all, a thing that is clean and there is no reason at all why cows which are kept in an ordinary frame barn, which is kept clean and well ventilated, cannot be as healthy and clean as cows which are kept in a concrete or tiled stable. Of course this would preclude the use of a dark, damp and unlighted basement of a barn, but, of course, I do not believe in a basement stable for milking cows under any condition. It can hardly fail to be damp, and, of course, would be extremely difficult to keep free from bad odors and dirt generally.

It is very probable that a great many farmers excuse themselves from taking even fairly good care of their cows in the name of cleanliness because of their inability to build stables and dairy houses of the model sort, such as millions of farmers, so-called, are building all over the country for the purpose of getting rid of some of the surplus money and for the satisfaction of doing fine things in a large way. But there is one thing that any farmer can do, even if he has not a big bank account to fall back upon, and that is keep clean and keep his stables and cows clean. If a man can't and won't do that, he has no business to be keeping animals, anyway.

There are only a few things that are essential in producing pure milk, and they can be adapted to any farm by any farmer if he will do so. Healthy cows only can give pure milk, and to be kept in healthy condition the cows must have healthy quarters. The stable must be clean and comfortable warm, and well ventilated. The farmer may say he cannot afford to make the changes that will provide that kind of quarters for his cows. I know some farmers who have not that kind of quarters, and presumably they are not getting the best milk from their cows, but I am in regard to this that such men are not doing the best they can for their cows, and that they are not doing the best they can for their own pockets.

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ABOUT THE BARNYARD

Slip the harness off when the horses come in from the field of a hot day.

Give them a chance to cool off and rest. You would not like to wear an overcoat right through dinner.

There is no better time to get the colars and harness fitted to the horses than during the preparation of the latter for the approach of heavy work. Little alterations can often be made which go a long distance towards keeping the horses comfortable and happy.

A harness cannot fit too well. In preparing the horse, slip off the harness. Perfect condition in the horse is evidenced by a bright, clear eye, a brilliant coat, high spirits, and mettle, and sufficient rest to "round him out" well, but not enough to interfere with his action or restfulness. A horse in this condition, exercised regularly, and gradually accustomed to work, is the kind of animal that will stand most work this spring.

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WARNING ABOUT OVERSEAS POTATOES

Some Dangerous to Eat or Plant

The Dominion Botanist Tells How to Find Diseased Ones

Canker Worm Attacks Tuber in the Eye and Nubular Growth Follows—English, Irish, Scotch and Continental Product More or Less Affected.

Ottawa, March 27.—The scarcity of potatoes in Canada this year and the consequent importation of tubers may have a serious effect on the health of the consumer and also on the future of potato growing in Canada. The trouble is the disease which exists in potatoes from Great Britain, Ireland and other European countries.

A bulletin issued by the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, explains how potato canker has found its way across the Atlantic into Newfoundland and potatoes imported from Europe.

Potato canker is a disease at present unknown in Canada. It is one of the most serious diseases known, affecting not only the farm lands on which potatoes are grown but the disease is also directly injurious to the health of the consumer of affected potatoes.

Boiling does not destroy the injurious properties. The disease is characterized by nodular excrescences which may often be larger than the tuber itself. These "cankers" affect the eyes of the potato and are very small in the early stages. Any tubers found with smaller or larger outgrowths rising from where the eyes are situated should under the condition be used for seed or table purposes. The introduction and establishment of this disease would seriously compromise one of the most important agricultural industries of Canada, viz., potato growing.

Farmers and consumers should be exceedingly careful in using potatoes that may have been imported from Great Britain or the continent of Europe. Suspicious-looking tubers should be destroyed by fire and not be thrown on the ground or in manure in the soil.

The bulletin referred to explains in detail the character of the disease and is available to anyone making application for the same.

H. T. GUSSEV, Dominion Botanist, Ottawa.

50,000 CORDS OF N. B. PULP WOOD FOR MAINE MILLS

Special to The Telegraph.

Portland, Me., March 27.—Two large steamers have been chartered to bring to this port for Maine paper mills, 50,000 cords of pulp wood from Dalhousie and Chatham this summer. First shipments will arrive in May.

DEMONSTRATION ORCHARD AT WESTFIELD

The department of agriculture has taken over the orchard of C. B. Macdonald at Langley, in the parish of Westfield, Kings county, for demonstration purposes. This orchard consisting of some 38 trees, mostly of the variety of Agostomy, of the Fameuse and Alexander varieties, is especially suitable for an object lesson in the renovation and management of old bearing trees, as it is plainly in view from both the railway and the main road. The large number of people passing to and from St. John cannot help but bring the work performed in this orchard very much to the public notice. The trees have already been pruned and prepared for the first spraying which will be made early next week.

MS&P PAINTS

Get the Right Idea in Painting.

Get the Ramsey idea—Ramsey's Paints the paints that last—that preserve and then up your house—that beautify and in the colors you want and at the price to pay. Ask your dealer in your town. Messy & Son Company, Montreal.

THE BEST OF THE PATCH SEEDS

TO YOUR DEALER IS AFTER EACH IS ARE ALWAYS RELIABLE—TESTED IN ALL AGES—CATALOGS FREE

WINNER THE PROVINCES?

Obtain Vote of \$25,000 for Staff No Grants for Widows of Fenian about A. B. Morine's "Purity" and Temporarily Blocked by the

The minister of militia to grant \$100 each to surviving veterans of the Fenian raids in 1866 and 1870. Hon. Col. Hughes announced that the grants would be paid to all veterans, whether they resided in Canada or not. He said the government is anxious to extend the grant to widows of veterans but he had refused.

"I know of one case," he said, "where a man had three wives, and if we tried to extend the bounty as suggested there would be all sorts of complications." The Liberals want to know what the former Conservative candidate in Nova Scotia has been commissioned to purify Canadian administrative life and look for scandalous against the late government. Mr. Martin, in a question on the order paper asking Premier Borden to let the house what was in a protest he received in 1908 against Mr. Morine being a Conservative candidate in Nova Scotia.

Speaker Sproule tried to rule the question on an English practice, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier called his attention to a Canadian rule authorizing questions relating to public affairs.

Speaker Sproule said he would give the matter a little more thought.

TORY "AXEMAN" CALLED TO CHATHAM

Chatham, N. B., March 27.—The Tory "Axeman," Mr. Knowles, is stated to be coming here Friday to hold an investigation into the parliamentary charges preferred against Edward Bernard, a young married man employed on the I. C. R. The only charges that can be trumped up are that he is said to have raised his voice in the public square the night before the election, when Hon. Donald Morine was denied a hearing by a Chatham audience, and also that on election night he read out two bulletins of election returns as they were received at the telegraph office.

The young man is not partisan in any sense, but the prosecution is probably inspired because he is a son of Charles Bernard, who has always been a strong Liberal and some politicians want to carry their differences from father to son. The better Conservatives openly state their disgust at the lengths to which this hounding down of Liberal officials is being carried.

TOMATO CULTURE; HOW IT MAY BE MADE TO PAY

If You Expect to Give It the Same Attention as You Give Your Buckwheat, Let It Alone—The Best Variety—Now Is the Time to Plant.

Perhaps there is no crop in New Brunswick which pays better than tomatoes. They require much care and some exact knowledge of the needs of the plant on the part of the grower; but not that which any farmer may learn. If, however, he intends to care for his tomatoes as he does his buckwheat, I would strongly recommend him to let the tomato industry strictly alone, as it would not pay him.

Many branches of market gardening are already over full, but the price paid for tomatoes in New Brunswick are better than they are in other parts of Canada. Do not know that the local market of Ontario, concerning which we hear so much, very many tomatoes are sold at thirty cents per bushel and some, and yet men engage in it and find some profit.

There are many varieties on the market which give satisfaction, but if a real fine tomato of fair quality is wanted, I recommend Earliana. I have seen Earliana which were not true to type, rough skinned and poor bearers, but Earliana may be obtained having more good qualities summed up in them than in any other variety.

When you need this article it will be just the right time to plant your seed, and use gardeners flats for sowing in these. These are flat boxes not more than three inches high. A little coarse material, such as broken flower pots or coarse soil is put in the bottom and finely sifted soil on top. Level the soil and sow the seed broadcast. We cover the seed by sifting a little sandy soil over them. When complete the box should lack a quarter of an inch of being full. Water thoroughly with fine spray and keep at a temperature of 80 degrees until seed germinates. In eight days seed should be showing above ground. Don't use too much water of your seedlings may "damp off." This causes the sudden death of the plant without apparent cause. The plant simply falls over owing to an attack of the stem at the surface of soil.

As soon as the plants have taken on the first pair of true leaves they are "pricked out" and transplanted in similar flats about one and a half inches apart each way. As soon as they commence to crowd they must be transplanted again to other boxes. These are deep usually about six inches deep. The soil should be five inches apart each way so that the individual plant may have sufficient room to develop.

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McCormick Drills

Sow at Correct Depth and Are Easy on Horses

WITH this light draft McCormick Drill you can plant peas, beans, corn or any other large seed, and wheat, oats, barley, and other small grains, with equal facility—without cracking or breaking any of the seed—because of the construction of the double-run force feed.

McCormick Drills have disk bearings as near dust-proof as disk bearings can be made. Here's why: The oil runs from the inside towards the outside, and the constant supply tends to force out grit or dirt. The oil cups are large and convenient.

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