

The Sun-Weekly Telegraph

The News

VOL. LIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1913

NO 24

CANADA FLOATS \$20,000,000 LOAN

Four Per Cent Bonds Issued at 97

London is started by frequent needs of government

One Hundred Scottish Settlers Coming to St. John for New Brunswick Points—British Columbia Agent in Britain Tells of Big Fruit Crop—Other Cable News of Interest.

(Special Cable to The Telegraph.)

London, Dec. 2.—The Bank of Montreal today completed underwriting arrangements for a £4,000,000 (\$20,000,000) four per cent dominion government loan at an issue price of 97. The stock will rank pari passu with recent issues with due dates 1940-60.

The issue is made to retire treasury bills and also to partly reimburse the government with respect to the Grand Trunk Pacific guaranteed bonds which it has purchased.

The appearance of a fresh loan so soon after the last one comes as a surprise to the market, but it is generally recognized in the city that the government is well advised in seizing the present opportunity rather than wait until next year when there will be other borrowers of the same class in the field.

SOCIETY CIRCUS FROVES A FROST.

Mania sentimentality with regard to the performance on the stage is primarily responsible for the collapse of the society circus which has been running for a fortnight at the London Opera House.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S BIG FRUIT CROP.

E. W. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture for British Columbia, has arrived in London, his errand being to superintend the exhibition of fruit from this province at various centers, starting today at the Royal Horticultural show at Westminster.

100 SCOTCH SETTLERS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

Mr. Ghelrich, superintendent of emigration for New Brunswick, has gathered a party of 100 emigrants, mostly Scotch, who are sailing next week for St. John.

BISHOP SCORES SILLINESS OF SOCIETY.

Bishop Cartile, speaking at the consecration of the church house at Perth yesterday, scored what he termed the silly idolatries of fashion. He had just returned to London, he said, and he had never been so startled in his life as when he saw the silliness of fashion which tried its best to turn the blind eye on its follies, but without success. He counselled looking beneath the veneer at the real life of society's devotees.

GERMANY LIMITS SALE OF DIAMONDS.

Berlin, Dec. 1.—The imperial chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, has issued an order that the marketing of German diamonds in 1914 shall be restricted to one million carats. The production in 1913 was approximately 1,400,000 carats.

SEE NO SIGN OF TRADE DEPRESSION IN CANADA

HON. MR. COCHRANE WILL RESIGN SOON

Health of Minister of Railways So Poor That He Cannot Resume Work for Months—Col. Currie, M. P., Mentioned As Probable Successor in Cabinet—Col. Sam May Take the Railway Job.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, Dec. 1.—It is stated here tonight on reliable authority that the resignation of Hon. Frank Cochrane, as minister of railways and canals, is likely to be announced in the near future, and that a new minister will be sworn in before parliament meets next month.

UNITED MINE OFFICIALS INDICTED AS A MONOPOLY

Colorado Grand Jury Scores the Methods of Conducting Strikes—Find That Foreign Workmen Have Been Armed by Leaders and Are Now Beyond the Control of Anyone.

(Canadian Press.)

Pueblo, Col., Dec. 1.—An attempt to secure a monopoly of labor is charged in indictments returned by the federal grand jury here today against national officers of the United Mine Workers of America. The men named are J. P. White, president; Frank J. Hayes, vice-president; and William Green, secretary-treasurer.

JOHN JONES DIES OF HIS INJURIES

Carlton County Man, Accidentally Shot by Son for a Deer, Succumbs—Woodstock May Get Fair Site.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Woodstock, N. B., Dec. 1.—John Jones, who was accidentally shot by his son Friday afternoon, died in Fisher hospital last night. He was brought to the hospital Saturday and owing to his advanced age and the great shock, the doctors had little hope of his recovery from the first.

WASHINGTON WOMEN TO BOYCOTT EGGS

Washington, D. C., Dec. 1.—Washington housewives today joined the movement for a national boycott on eggs. Thousands of women pledged themselves not to buy eggs until the price is reduced. Fifty women started at one on four days' house to house canvass for signatures to the boycott.

FINNISH PAPER MAKES DEAD.

Waterbury, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Charles R. Remington, who, with his brother, A. D. Remington, was the pioneer manufacturer of news print paper in North America, died today, aged 80 years.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.

New York, Dec. 1.—Murder in the first degree, the penalty of which is death in the electric chair, was the verdict of a supreme court jury today in the trial of Charles De Martino, barber, who shot and killed Patrick Cotten, a young patrolman, in the street here last August. Cotten had befriended a young girl whom the barber had annoyed.

PLENTY OF ARMS FOR MEXICAN REBELS

FREDERICKTON-NORTON SERVICE IS UNPOPULAR

No Mail or Passengers Can Leave Norton for Chipman and Other Points Till Late in the Day.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Norton, N. B., Dec. 1.—Great inconvenience is being felt by the traveling public, and also in regard to the mails, by those living along the line between Norton and Chipman, by the change in the time table on the N. B. C. Ry., now owned by the C. P. R.

Supply From Texas Easy to Get

American Commander Says People Are Sympathetic

Washington, Dec. 1.—How the American border patrol has found it well impossible to enforce the embargo against the shipment of arms and ammunition into Mexico, was described in a report from Brig. General Bliss, commanding the forces in the interior, made public today at the war department.

SEES INDEFINITE WORK FOR UNITED STATES TROOPS ON THE BORDER

General Bliss Believes One Successful Revolution Will be Followed by Another Uprising—Safety of Oil Fields Promised.

(Canadian Press.)

Washington, Dec. 1.—How the American border patrol has found it well impossible to enforce the embargo against the shipment of arms and ammunition into Mexico, was described in a report from Brig. General Bliss, commanding the forces in the interior, made public today at the war department.

SEES PERMANENT JOB FOR U. S. TROOPS.

The necessity of keeping a considerable proportion of the United States army on the border for an indefinite period was forecasted in the report. General Bliss, who has been on the line ever since the beginning of the Madero revolution called attention to the fulfillment of his prediction in the capturing of Orozco's army last year into small hands would not restore peace, because the large lawless element among the troops would not consent to return to ordinary circumstances.

JEWELS STOLEN WERE GIFTS OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS TO A BRITISH OFFICER.

Ottawa, Dec. 1.—An official denial of the burglary of Clarence House, London, S. W., the residence of the Duke of Connaught, was made at Government House this evening by Major Farquhar, military secretary. "There is absolutely no foundation for the report," said Major Farquhar.

LAKES DISASTER FUND \$84,000.

Toronto, Dec. 1.—The lakes disaster fund, including the amounts to come from the dominion and provincial governments, tonight reached \$84,000.

What's in a Name?

If it is a name made familiar to the public through persistent and truthful advertising there is frequently a fortune in it.

REBELS WILL NOT MOLEST OFFICERS.

Rear Admiral Fletcher reported to the navy department today success in his late mission, which was to ensure the protection of foreign interests in the oil fields near the Gulf coast of Mexico without any irritating display of force. (Continued on page 7, first column.)

HANDSOME GOLD-PLATED BRACELET FREE

To the girl of today...
Toronto, Canada.
Toronto, Ont.

SCHOOL BAG

Big Camera
Big Camera
Big Camera

FREE GIFTS

Free gifts
Free gifts
Free gifts

Picture Represent?

Picture Represent?
Picture Represent?
Picture Represent?

Prize

Prize
Prize
Prize

every day," he continues, "see numbers of deaths by starving at our very doors... these have come to be looked upon as due to natural causes, implying that it is quite a natural and inevitable thing in this super-wealthy country, thousands of men, women and children could be continually starving! Were the position so terrible, so disgraceful, so pathetic, it would be ludicrous. It is one of David Copperfield's... at his aunt's house... in a wretchedly dilapidated condition... days walk from London, having every night in the fields, Mr. Dick called to hear his story, and on being asked by Miss Betsy Trotwood at she should do with him, looked him over very carefully, and said without hesitation, "If I were you I should wash him." On which Miss Betsy ordered a bath to be got ready, declaring that "Dick sets us all right." There is opportunity for many Mr. Dicks in this disturbed twentieth century world of ours just now. This generation has seen extraordinary developments. There will be more extraordinary ones in the future.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Standard does not enjoy Sir Wilfrid's Hamilton speech much more than did that at St. Hyacinthe. But while assails the Liberal leader it carefully refrains from publishing what he actually said at Hamilton. And what he did say there is to-day commanding warm approval all over Canada.

The popularity of the proposal to connect Fort Howe into a useful and ornamental park, has been made up of a number of articles that will be read through without great delay. Sir Wilfrid has many very great natural advantages, and any step toward placing them at the disposal of all of the people should be welcomed and supported.

Montreal, Toronto, and Winnipeg, we all within three days asked the Liberal government to take measures to reduce the high cost of living. The cry coming up from these centres shows how Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke in solving this issue as the leading one of the day. The whole situation is bound to bring overwhelming popular support to the Liberal leader's policy.

The coming session of the House of Commons is going to be most interesting. Mr. Borden and Mr. Hazen are going to be about Deadnoughts, but nearly everyone else is going to discuss the tariff and its relation to the cost of living. Also, from 500 to 1,000 farmers in the western provinces are going to demand certain tariff changes which Sir Wilfrid Laurier says are necessary. Mr. Borden is returning from the English golf courses in good health, and everybody will be glad to hear it. No one would like to see a sick man entering that which lies in store for the Premier after Christmas.

It has been my experience during the several years that I have been engaged in industrial work, that it takes a year or more to get things coming out right, but when a few industries have been secured others follow. The preliminary work has to be done first. Mr. Hoag dwells in his report on the prospects for a textile industry in the district in this city and deals with the work he has done towards promoting this plan.

Turning to actual results, Mr. Hoag mentions the certainty that a large number of new textile mills will be built here next spring. A business man from New York will arrive soon in St. John with a view to locating his business, having been attracted by an advertisement in a New York paper. Negotiations are also pending with two good concerns who may decide to locate here.

The report enumerates a large number of new newspaper ventures, and it is which Mr. Hoag has written articles, illustrated with photographs of this city. Reference is made to Mr. Hoag's appointment as vice-president to represent New Brunswick among the publicity men of the maritime provinces, a meeting of whom he attended recently in London, when an organization was formed. Employment has been found for applicants at the board of trade. Many enquiries from tourists in the United States and elsewhere have been answered. Several associations have decided to hold conventions in this city. "I have been very much impressed," Mr. Hoag writes, "with the fine opportunities for farming and fruit growing in New Brunswick, and as a direct result succeeded in inducing a New York capitalist to purchase a farm in this section."

Photographs and drawings of the west side harbor prepared by Mr. Hoag have been used to the effect of the board of trade in handling the question of wharves, etc. Housing Question. With regard to the housing question, Mr. Hoag writes: "I have secured photographs, descriptions and prices of moderate cost dwellings and will call a meeting of the board in December, hoping to create more interest in building houses to provide for the rapidly increasing population, and to devise ways and means of carrying out the scheme. There is no safer way for investors to invest their money than in houses in our own city, where they can see their investment and watch over it. There is a shortage of houses and we must provide them if we wish to make this a larger city." Mr. Hoag is in touch with the industrial agent of the C. P. R., and has the assurance of his co-operation in obtaining industries for St. John. Similar promises have been obtained from the new officials of the I. C. R.

The foregoing are among the year's activities of the industrial commissioner as set forth in his report.

Miriam—Now you are out there at Lonsomehurst, you must fairly revel in fresh vegetables and fruit. We do. Would you believe it? (Impressively) We can buy them almost as cheaply here as we could in the hot city!—Puck.

There are now 3,700 cheese factories and creameries in Canada, and 19 condensed milk and milk powder factories. The value of the dairy output increased from \$46,000,000 in 1910 to over \$109,000,000 in 1912.

MAY INQUIRE HIGH FOOD PRICES

Borden Government in a Dilemma Royal Commission Would Afford Excuse for Doing Nothing

Meantime They Prepare to Spend Lavishly on Borrowed Money to Alay the Unrest Among the People Trying to Live Within Their Income.

The annual report of the St. John Board of Trade, which was published some time ago, has now been made up in print and circulated among the members of the board together with the report of Henry T. Hoag, industrial commissioner, which deals with the publicity work done by him during the nine months during which he has been connected with the board. Besides the election of officers, which is to be done at the general meeting of the board on Monday these reports will be considered.

Mr. Hoag says that on assuming his position in this city, he set about securing information as to the general situation of the city, and compiling information and data about the city which would be useful and necessary to him in his efforts to secure industries. Information concerning good factory sites, to gain which considerable time had been devoted, has been placed on file. Various other details of kindred nature have also been filed, but when a few industries have been secured others follow.

Several thousand folders have been distributed abroad and over 600 letters have been written to firms who were considered as being interested in moving their plants or establishing branches. Advertising literature has been compiled and distributed in large quantities.

"Manufacturers," Mr. Hoag writes, "contemplating a change in location generally move slowly, and the better the concern the more time they take in deciding and deciding. We have the competition of cities which are spending large sums of money in advertising and have cheap power and other great inducements to offer. However, I believe that the publicity we are getting for St. John, and the efforts we are making to attract business, will result in our meeting with success."

It has been my experience during the several years that I have been engaged in industrial work, that it takes a year or more to get things coming out right, but when a few industries have been secured others follow. The preliminary work has to be done first.

Mr. Hoag dwells in his report on the prospects for a textile industry in the district in this city and deals with the work he has done towards promoting this plan. Turning to actual results, Mr. Hoag mentions the certainty that a large number of new textile mills will be built here next spring.

A business man from New York will arrive soon in St. John with a view to locating his business, having been attracted by an advertisement in a New York paper. Negotiations are also pending with two good concerns who may decide to locate here.

The report enumerates a large number of new newspaper ventures, and it is which Mr. Hoag has written articles, illustrated with photographs of this city.

Reference is made to Mr. Hoag's appointment as vice-president to represent New Brunswick among the publicity men of the maritime provinces, a meeting of whom he attended recently in London, when an organization was formed. Employment has been found for applicants at the board of trade. Many enquiries from tourists in the United States and elsewhere have been answered.

W. T. WHITEHEAD, OF FREDERICTON, DEAD

Was Noted Authority on Lumber Lands—Twice Elected to Legislature—Held Many Important Offices.

Fredericton, Nov. 28.—After an illness extending over five years, from valvular disease of the heart, William T. Whitehead, ex-M. P., one of the best known men in the province, passed away at his residence here at nine o'clock this morning.

Mr. Whitehead spent the summer months in western Canada and returned home in September. About a month ago his illness began to fail and it became evident that his long battle against ill health must soon terminate. For the last week he had been semi-conscious and unable to recognize members of his family.

Mr. Whitehead was born in the parish of Dumfries, York County, on January 1, 1829, and was in the sixty second year of his age. His early days were spent on a farm and in the lumber woods and he acquired a knowledge of land surveying with his father the late Alfred Whitehead.

In 1872 he came to Fredericton and soon attracted the attention of the late Alexander Gibson, who was then president of the New Brunswick Railway which concern had received a grant of 1,600,000 acres of land from the government and a subsidy for building a narrow gauge railway from Gibson to Edmundston. Mr. Whitehead was engaged by Mr. Gibson to make a survey and block out these lands and he performed the work so satisfactorily that he was afterwards engaged to manage them.

In 1880 Mr. Gibson sold out the railway to the Canadian Northern Railway Company, which was then controlled by Lord Elphinstone, Sir Donald Smith, J. S. Kennedy and Mr. Whitehead was engaged as manager of the lands. In 1885 the railway was leased to the Canadian Pacific, but the company retained control of the lands and Mr. Whitehead continued as manager until February, 1910, when he resigned and was elected vice-president of the company.

Authority on Lumber Lands. In the early seventies Mr. Whitehead originated the present system of collecting stumpage which was afterwards adopted by the provincial government. He was recognized as an authority on lumber lands and his advice was frequently sought by limit holders in the United States and elsewhere.

Mr. Whitehead was a close friend of the late Hon. A. G. Blair and at the request of the latter ran for the government in the Victoria division in 1895 for the legislature. He was defeated, but was elected in 1899 and again in 1908. In 1908 he accepted the Liberal nomination for the Victoria division, but his illness falling he was obliged to retire.

He served as mayor of Fredericton in 1898. For several years he had been a trustee of the Victoria and Vancouver Island Railway. He was a man of generous and kindly disposition and took an active part in promoting the welfare of his community. He was director of the Willard Kitchen Company and a member of the Whitehead Salmon Club. In 1877 Mr. Whitehead married Frances C. Crawford, daughter of the late George Crawford. By this union there are four children—Mrs. A. H. McKee of St. John, Mrs. Frank Shute of Yarmouth, Mrs. W. Whitehead, now in Alaska, and George Whitehead of Vancouver. Two sisters—Mrs. G. A. Burkhardt and Miss A. Ferrett, Whitehead, in San Diego, Cal. The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon at three o'clock.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER LAYING DOWN THE NEW LIBERAL PLATFORM AT HAMILTON

"WE HAVE TODAY THE RESULT OF THE WORK OF THOSE WHO SAID THEY WOULD DO BETTER THAN WE DID. WE HAVE TODAY THE DEAREST FOOD WE EVER HAD."—SIR WILFRID LAURIER AT HAMILTON.



What will probably come to be known as the Hamilton Free Food Platform of the Liberal party of Canada, was enunciated by Sir Wilfrid Laurier before the Federation of Liberal Clubs' Banquet at Hamilton, on November 26. In the above sketch by E.P. Gray, our artist, has caught the Liberal chief in a fine fettle.

"I will call you to fight with me," he said, "to fight the battle of public service, to fight the battle of your country and its citizenship. We will fight together. Never mind reverses if they come. Fight on. Political life is often punctured by bad reverses. Keep on, on meeting success without exultation, facing reverse without despondency."

ELEVATORS NOW CARRY FISH UP WATERFALLS

Prof. Prince Claims Patent for Ingenious Invention of Novel Fish Cage.

(Montreal Mail.) Ottawa, Nov. 24.—A curious, but useful device has been invented and patented by Prof. E. E. Prince, Dominion commissioner of fisheries, to enable fish to ascend a waterfall. The device is simply an elevator, which is worked automatically by the force of the falling water and carries the fish up in a sort of cage.

One of these fish elevators has been used successfully on the St. Croix River (N. B.), and the trout were enabled to ascend above the 24 foot falls. The elevator is erected at the top of the falls and carries the fish up to a heavy and wire fence, or guide leads the fish up to the elevator with the sloping ascending cages, which at the top, during the fast out into the upper waters.

About 30 fish per hour can be raised and the elevator works night and day so that many thousands can be lifted past such obstacles in a season. It is proposed to use similar fish elevators, some of them 40 feet high, on various rivers, to help the salmon and other fish up also. The construction of power dams on so many rivers will, in the future, make such a device all the more necessary.

Woman Passes Away. Mrs. Ayles, it is said, took the medicine which the man prepared and was told by him that it would take effect on Nov. 18. Shortly after taking the medicine the lady became seriously ill, and was removed from her home to St. Joseph's Hospital, where she died on the 19th. She had been in the hospital for some time before her death and repeatedly asked if the 18th had arrived.

Rumors connecting the man Gaskin with her death, came to the ears of Mayor Harrington, who placed Sergeant Francis on the case. The officer set about to solve the mystery and as a result Gaskin was arrested and now is in jail awaiting trial on the charges of administering drugs with unlawful intent.

An autopsy on the body has been ordered and will be held this evening in one of the morgues of the town, under the direction of Dr. McLean, health officer for the town of Gloucester Bay.

COLORED MAN ARRESTED ON SERIOUS CHARGE

"Professor" Gaskin Suspected of Giving Woman "Love Potion" Which Caused Her Death—Body Exhumed.

The Sydney Post says: The death of Mrs. R. Ayles, of Gloucester Bay, which occurred under somewhat peculiar circumstances the 19th inst., is to be carefully investigated by the police of that town. A colored man, going by the name of "Prof." Gaskin, was arrested, charged with the administering of drugs with an unlawful intent, and even now serious charge may be laid against him.

The facts of the case, and rumors connected with it are briefly as follows: It is alleged that Mrs. Ayles in conversation with some of the family before her death, told of the attempts made by the colored "professor" to have her use his medicines, suffering from severe headaches, and believing that the medicine would do her good, she at last consented to take the stuff the man offered her. It is said that he also wished to make up a "love potion" for her which would assure her husband's love for all time. Stories of his hypnotic power and other mysterious methods employed by him are being unearthed by the police. How much is fact and how much fiction is a question.

Mrs. Ayles, it is said, took the medicine which the man prepared and was told by him that it would take effect on Nov. 18. Shortly after taking the medicine the lady became seriously ill, and was removed from her home to St. Joseph's Hospital, where she died on the 19th. She had been in the hospital for some time before her death and repeatedly asked if the 18th had arrived.

Rumors connecting the man Gaskin with her death, came to the ears of Mayor Harrington, who placed Sergeant Francis on the case. The officer set about to solve the mystery and as a result Gaskin was arrested and now is in jail awaiting trial on the charges of administering drugs with unlawful intent.

An autopsy on the body has been ordered and will be held this evening in one of the morgues of the town, under the direction of Dr. McLean, health officer for the town of Gloucester Bay.

PUBLIC MEETING AT WASHINGTON

U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Wants Importations to Continue if Free From Disease.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 28.—To protect the United States from foreign potato diseases, and to find a way in which some of the foreign crop may be brought in because of this year's scant native supply, estimated to be almost 100,000,000 bushels short, Secretary of Agriculture Houston today issued a call for a public meeting here December 18 to discuss the subject.

The call directs particular inquiry as to whether it is possible to safeguard this country from foreign potato diseases by introductions, under permit of potatoes which have been inspected and pronounced by foreign experts free from infection.

A few days ago Secretary Houston announced that public hearings would be given regarding the matter on December 18, the present quarantine against the potato war should not be extended after January 1 to all Canada and Europe, as to certain parts to which it now applies.

Nursery stock found free of infection is allowed to enter the country. Under the Plant Quarantine act it is necessary for the secretary to call a public hearing before this could be applied to potatoes.

His Health Much Improved—Denies There Was Anything Official in His Visit to Washington. Ottawa, Nov. 30.—Premier Borden and Mrs. Borden returned to Ottawa on Monday, after spending four weeks at Virginia, Hot Springs, where the prime minister went on medical advice to seek rest and renewed health.

DUKE OF COVAUGHT ROBBED OF JEWELS?

SHOT FATHER IN MISTAKE FOR DEER

John Jones, of Clark Settlement, Carleton Co., at Death's Door

AFTER FAIR GROUND'S Woodstock Agricultural Society Decide to Buy Land, But the Site They Want is Held at Too High a Price—Directors Are Not Despondent of Getting a Suitable One.

Woodstock, N. B., Nov. 30.—John Jones, of Clark Settlement, has a compound fracture of the left forearm and a very bad wound in his thigh as the result of a shooting accident Friday. With his son, he was swamping a road, they heard a deer nearby and separated. When about fifty feet away, the deer peering through the bushes, saw a movement, what he thought was the deer and fired. The shot was answered by a cry of pain and rushing over, the young man found the bullet had hit his father.

He was taken to his home and a doctor summoned, who dressed the injuries and the man was brought to the hospital yesterday. The bullet was a .32-rod and the arm is terribly shattered, it ploughed through the thigh near the bone, leaving a badly lacerated wound. The injured man wore a sweater which is generally a good target and responsible for many accidents. "Tonight he is in a precarious condition and eight papers are entertained for his recovery." He is 70 years of age.

A largely attended meeting of the Agricultural Society held Saturday afternoon decided almost unanimously to purchase land for a trotting park, in addition to the land acquired for exhibition was the land committee reported on a suitable location but the almost prohibitive price submitted was not entertained and the committee will consider other sites offered and report December 18. The matter was discussed in the question and a spirit of determination to again put the "Garden of the province" on the map as a leader in successful exhibitions.

TORY ROW ON IN ST. JOHN COUNTY

(The Evening Times.) One wing of the Conservative party in this county is in active revolt and if satisfied not obtained there probably will be some discussion on the subject. The election of district officers on Tuesday evening, which was the occasion for several fair-sized rows about the headquarters, it was too late to make another change.

The scene of the strife is the parish of Musquash where W. J. Dean has long been regarded as the leader of the party forces. There have been complaints that his rule was neither wise nor just and this year plans were made to wrest the seat from him. It has always been the custom to hold the various political meetings at the village of Musquash where Mr. Dean resided. He has been very successful in his efforts to bring about a change in the party.

Instead of fighting for supremacy on new ground Mr. Dean adopted the original course of calling a meeting of his own at Musquash. The meeting was held and he was re-elected chairman, with Fred Thompson as vice-chairman and George Anderson as secretary.

In the meantime the regular convention was held at Chatham Harbor and the man who was Mr. Dean's choice for vice-chairman, Fred Thompson, was chosen chairman by the regulars who also chose Fred Clench as vice-chairman and Burton Wenn as secretary.

If Mr. Dean's convention and his own election are not recognized by the party it is said that he will leave the party. Instead of crossing to the opposition, however, it is said that it is his intention to organize an independent party of his own within the county and make things lively generally for the politicians who have gone back on him.

Digby Shipping News. Digby, N. S., Nov. 28.—(Special)—Schooners Valdaire, Capt. Moore, with staves from Digby for Rockport, Maine; Maple Leaf, Capt. Boldt, with brick for Annapolis for St. John, passed out this morning. Vessels in port—Bank Calburn, (Lewis), with lumber for Buenos Ayres; schooner Lucia, in ballast for Port Greville; Emma Potter (Walker), with brick from Annapolis for St. John; cutter Curlew (Milne), Bay of Fundy fishery service.

Costly Collection is Missing

London Police Search for Jewelled Orders of Garter

British Bishop Near Eighty Weds Widow of Curate—Little Change in Dublin Strike Situation—Both Sides Will Fight to a Finish.

London, Nov. 30.—Mystery surrounds a quantity of valuable jewelry, the property of the Duke of Connaught, which the police are seeking. The missing articles, which are small and easily portable, include a gold watch with wristlet of diamond crown on white and blue enamel, garter bearing the motto, "Honi Soit Qui Mal Y Pense", an enamel garter and pin with the same motto; diamond horseshoe pin; garter with the duke's initial in monogram in a centre of diamonds; a small diamond cluster pin with pearl in a centre of platinum safety pin with small diamonds and generally pale of these links, pair of mother of pearl enamel links with small diamonds in the centre; pair of enamel enamel links with silver owl centre and white borders.

The suffragette party lately featured the story of another martyr, William Edward Bethell Brockley whose death was attributed to injuries received in his election from the Duke of Devonshire. The Right Hon. Dr. MacNamara at Cambridge, on November 11. It was proposed to erect a memorial tombstone but difficulty presented itself in efforts to locate the grave. Police officers were failed to verify the death and the father of the alleged martyr believes his son is in Canada.

BRITISH BISHOP NEAR EIGHTY. Bishop Thornton, formerly Bishop of Manchester, who almost an octogenarian, was married in Kensington parish on Saturday to Mrs. Rice, widow of a curate at whose wedding the bishop officiated and who was the bishop of Oxford and Winchester. DUBLIN STRIKE SITUATION UNCHANGED. There seems little prospect now of any change in the Dublin strike situation before December 9 when the trades congress meets in London.

Lord Balfour of St. Andrew's Day gathering in Dublin on Saturday, admitted that efforts towards a settlement of the strike had been made though they had tried to inspire a better spirit of both sides. The latest manifesto of the employers breathes a spirit of no restraint in the executive committee of the Dublin Employers' Federation in a statement, which they have issued, complain that the change against them of the intention to smash unionism, though frequently denied, remains and the shift, both is being used again in support of English unions. After showing what the intention of the manifesto means the employers are prepared to fight to a finish or confer only with those they can trust to see that agreements are fulfilled. Peace with honor will be welcome, but for freedom to manage our own business we will fight to a finish if necessary before the end of the year.

Commenting on Saturday on the unanimous decision of the members of the Wholesale Sugar Dealers Association to reject the bonus scheme proposed by the German-American group of refiners, the Times says: "The addition of the sugar trust has been defeated, it suggests rather melancholy reflections that a great department of British industry is likely to be a menace of this kind. The entire dependence of Great Britain on the foreign supply of so important an article as beet sugar makes it unpleasantly liable to attempts by foreign combinations to raise prices against her. Of six and a quarter million hundred weight of refined beet sugar imported in 1910, none came from within the empire. Attempts have been made recently to promote the cultivation of sugar beets in Great Britain, but there is no reason why similar attempts in the overseas dominions may not be made with every prospect of success."

ANGLICAN CHURCHES ON A SOUND BASIS. The effort, initiated two years ago on the recommendations of a committee appointed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, to organize the finances of the Church of England on a systematic basis, has met with pleasing success. With the growth of cities and changing conditions owing to shifting population many churches have been built in recent years without endowment, necessitating voluntary finances for their support similar to the practice of the Non-Conformists.

The committee, which deals only with voluntary offerings, has issued a report showing that every diocese, with three exceptions, in England and Wales has formulated a scheme of systematic finance. A curious fact is that the church has no legal corporate right to hold funds for the general benefit of the diocese and it is expected that a body for this purpose will be constituted soon. The new financing brings laymen into more prominence in the church than hitherto.

NORTH ATLANTIC POOL EXTENDED. The Berlin correspondent of the Times states that in consequence of the uncertainty of holding a conference in December with regard to the renewal of the North Atlantic shipping pool it has been agreed to prolong the operation of the pool provisionally until the end of the year.

(Continued on page 7, first column.)

ABE MARTIN



JUDGE BROWN POINTS WAY TO KEEP BOYS ON THE FARM

Tells National Grange Members of the Boys of the West Who Are Raising Good Crops of Staple Products—Urged On by Competition.

How to turn farms into schools and how to turn the country schools into farms, and how to make farmers' boys want to be farmers, were the topics of his "talk-from-the-shoulder," before the National Grange at Manchester (N. H.) Judge Brown looks like a boy himself, with his clear blue eyes and ruddy cheeks of a lad brought up in the middle west—and that is exactly where he comes from, and he seems to know all about the boys in Utah, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, who are raising corn, beans, potatoes, wheat, etc., and who know how to care for themselves in farm cities and by communities that are taking the place of reformatories.

The judge has a boy of his own who was a prize at the best farm school in the world, the Pennsylvania Canal fair in San Francisco in 1912. "I propose," he said, "that a boy city be established where the boy producers of the world shall come together."

"In such a city every boy who has really produced something worth while, whether it be a crop or beans or a pig, should be given an award of the dignity of the labor of his hands. He should be made to feel that upon him rests the future prosperity of this country. He should never be content to see his children, merchants and tradesmen. Exalt the land and him who tills it."

"The country boy or any boy is not the kind of a caterpillar to be made into a butterfly all at once, but give him time and show him the way and all will come right."

"Farmers, must show more consideration for their boys, rather than slaves. They should never be content to see their children humiliated by the kind of clothes they are compelled to wear, or by the kind of work they are compelled to do. Boys should be given credit for their work and their ambition should be appealed to in the only way which universally appeals to mankind, the world game, and reward for their toil."

"The agricultural schools have not begun to solve the problem and I do not believe there is one successful farming school in the country. My explanation for this failure is that boys do not get adequate returns for their labor. The boy is not recognized as having rights."

Reward the Boy.

"Great emphasis has been placed upon prizes, but such plans have worked out to the advantage of the farmers and not to the boys. While one boy out of 4,000 gets a prize the remaining 3,999 have succeeded only in adding to their father's corn supply. They are not ready to enter a contest a second time."

"I say that every child who succeeds in raising a good crop, no matter whether it is of corn, beans, potatoes, etc., should have something to show for it. My plan would be to have certificates of excellence to be signed by county officers, mayors and by governors when the boy has succeeded in raising five or six creditable crops. Besides this each farmer should give to his boy a small portion of land for his very own, one or two acres, which he can perfect since they left their native country."

"The first three varieties mentioned came to America from Italy. During the twenty-five centuries of poultry keeping in Italy some wonderful breeds of fowls have been developed there. Of these, the Leghorn was the greatest popularity in America. We have several distinct varieties of the breed, as the white, brown, black, buff and yellow, which have been perfected since they left their native country."

"The first three varieties mentioned came to America from Italy. During the twenty-five centuries of poultry keeping in Italy some wonderful breeds of fowls have been developed there. Of these, the Leghorn was the greatest popularity in America. We have several distinct varieties of the breed, as the white, brown, black, buff and yellow, which have been perfected since they left their native country."

"English breeders apparently took the first steps in improving the buff. The first specimens imported were decidedly inferior in color. Mrs. Lister-Kaye secured some of the best, and her introduction of buff Cochins finally produced the desired shade of buff color. It was this strain which was later brought to the United States."

"In the hands of American breeders the variety has been tremendously improved, and it is fair to say that the color is as follows: Eyes, face, comb and wattles, bright red; earlobes, white. Beak, shanks and toes yellow. The plumage in every section should be an even shade of rich buff, without unevenness, shading or any foreign color. The under color should be buff, lighter than the surface."

"The buff Leghorns have many desirable utility characteristics. They are splendid layers, their eggs being large and white. Being non-sitters they are well adapted to the business of egg production. They are hardy and active, being great rustlers when given a chance to range. Though light in weight they go off beautifully, being full bodied and strong. They are also very clean, and they are easy to handle. They are also very clean, and they are easy to handle. They are also very clean, and they are easy to handle."

"I think that every country school should have from 20 to 100 acres of land attached to it and this land should be divided between the scholars, who would be given such agricultural problems as would help them in their studies. I have seen this tried already and have witnessed boys passing through two grades in one year, because the practical lessons received in farm work could never be forgotten."

"One boy I knew went through two grades in a season and made \$9 profit a month from the land he was cultivating. Will this lad want to go into the city to live? I say no. The land has for him pleasant associations and he will stick to it and be content."

"Through his work on the soil a boy learns nearly everything he would get in the schoolroom and, what is more, he remembers it."

"To illustrate his point, the judge told of his experience with the Morgan Park High school in Chicago, where an old orchard of 20 acres was turned over to the school and cultivated by the pupils."

"The rearing of those apple trees has meant to the young agriculturists a working knowledge of chemistry, so far as spraying compositions are concerned," he continued. "It has meant bookkeeping in taking care of the accounts; it has given the scholars an insight into banking methods, for a Chicago bank lent money to the boys, the notes first being signed by their fathers, that wages of 15 cents an hour be paid all work done."

"English was cultivated through records kept; mathematics was a most essential factor, and the old orchard furnished an inexhaustible field for the study of science. The profit of this experiment came through the fact that

DISGRACEFUL CONDITION OF HIGHWAY BRIDGE NEAR MINTO

The above shows the condition of a highway bridge near Minto. Residents in that section have been complaining for a long time about the disgraceful condition of the roads, and the manner in which they are being neglected. This dilapidated structure has been in the condition seen here for some time, and repeated urgent requests to have it repaired have been overlooked. It will be seen that those who have to use the roads in the vicinity of Minto, have just cause for complain. In many other places throughout the province the condition of the highways is no better.



The above shows the condition of a highway bridge near Minto. Residents in that section have been complaining for a long time about the disgraceful condition of the roads, and the manner in which they are being neglected. This dilapidated structure has been in the condition seen here for some time, and repeated urgent requests to have it repaired have been overlooked. It will be seen that those who have to use the roads in the vicinity of Minto, have just cause for complain. In many other places throughout the province the condition of the highways is no better.

POLICY OF LIBERAL PARTY IS CHEAPER FOOD, SAYS SIR WILFRID LAURIER

Liberal Chieftain, Discussing High Cost of Living, Declares Remedy Lies in Opening All Avenues of Trade—Will Government Call a Halt? Explains Again That Tories Broke Faith—Made Football of the Navy—A Pointer for Chairman of the Railway Commission—Food Question Must Come Before Dreadnoughts.

had long proclaimed that Canada was a nation and had been taken to task by Conservative speakers and newspapers, who insisted that so long as the British flag was flying over the Dominion, Canada would never be called a nation. "I will not be called a nation," he said, "until I have the right to get out of the false position it is in."

"The opposition leader called the armament activity among the nations of Europe a shame and a disgrace to civilization, and condemned all those who would have Canada enter into this 'frenzied race'."

"Sir Wilfrid admitted that the idea of imperial federation as lauded by the government was a grand one, but he argued that there could not be secured any practical basis for it. 'Such a federation could not exist without possessing the power of taxation or setting of the fiscal policy. Such an arrangement would be a shame and a disgrace to civilization, and would be a violation of the rights of the people of the Dominion. Hence that puts the case out of the question for ever. Yet the man does not exist in the Dominion who values more highly than I do the British institution.'

"The condition of Europe today is a disgrace and a shame to the civilization of the twentieth century," remarked Sir Wilfrid. "Germany today is an armed camp. The leading nations of Europe—England, Germany, France, Austria, Hungary, Russia, Italy—each of these nations is spending upon its armament from one-third to one-half of its revenue. There is not a present among these nations any discord. There has been no war among them for the last forty years. They profess to be friendly. There is not one of them that contemplates a policy of aggression against its neighbors. They are friendly, I say, but they are distrustful of one another and they are not at all between man and man and say let us be friends. That is what they call the European concert. I would call it a farce. And there are men who want us as Canadians to step into the breach. Speaking as a Liberal to Liberals I believe, may I feel certain I am convinced in my mind and heart that the policy which has been followed by the Liberal party upon the ground of absolute autonomy is the only policy that they are acceptable to the Canadian people."

"The high cost of living, said Sir Wilfrid, was the one important question of the day, engrossing the mind of all States. The British Isles the increase of the past twenty years was seven per cent. In Canada it was fifty-one per cent. "There is something wrong in the state of Denmark," he declared. "As the cause of the reductions recently made in the United States tariff? Every thing points to the Canadian government that it is its duty to give us free food. While we did not change the tariff in fifteen years we were not asked to. The Fielding tariff was not made for eternity. It was made to fit the needs of its day. "How are you going to fight the combination? First take away from them their protection. Open all avenues of trade. We received the complaint that there was a paper combine. By removing the tariff on paper we broke it."

"Says Tories Broke Faith. "Sir Wilfrid reviewed the naval problem to date. "When this navy question first attained concrete form, we were all agreed, he said. "There was not a dissenting voice in the house. In fact the Conservatives initiated the agreement. But they yielded to the voice of the tempter, realizing that if they went back on their policy they would gain political capital. Who are the sufferers by the situation as it exists today. It cost us our power in the house but I do not regret it. I would rather be out of office and in my present situation with regard to this great question than in office by reason of the methods used by the Conservative party."

"These remarks were greeted with wild applause from the thousands who were present. "When Great Britain calls on us for assistance in her hour of need," he continued, "all parties in Canada will be ready to do all in their power to assist her. "The emergency in connection with the problem of Sir Wilfrid continued, "was not in Great Britain. It was simply created in the Borden government in order to allow it to get out of its dilemma. "Made Football of the Navy. "The question had been complicated by the action of the Conservative party who played with it as with a football, kicking it one way and kicking it another way to suit the exigencies of the moment, as the temper of the audience. It

had long proclaimed that Canada was a nation and had been taken to task by Conservative speakers and newspapers, who insisted that so long as the British flag was flying over the Dominion, Canada would never be called a nation. "I will not be called a nation," he said, "until I have the right to get out of the false position it is in."

"The opposition leader called the armament activity among the nations of Europe a shame and a disgrace to civilization, and condemned all those who would have Canada enter into this 'frenzied race'."

"Sir Wilfrid admitted that the idea of imperial federation as lauded by the government was a grand one, but he argued that there could not be secured any practical basis for it. 'Such a federation could not exist without possessing the power of taxation or setting of the fiscal policy. Such an arrangement would be a shame and a disgrace to civilization, and would be a violation of the rights of the people of the Dominion. Hence that puts the case out of the question for ever. Yet the man does not exist in the Dominion who values more highly than I do the British institution.'

"The condition of Europe today is a disgrace and a shame to the civilization of the twentieth century," remarked Sir Wilfrid. "Germany today is an armed camp. The leading nations of Europe—England, Germany, France, Austria, Hungary, Russia, Italy—each of these nations is spending upon its armament from one-third to one-half of its revenue. There is not a present among these nations any discord. There has been no war among them for the last forty years. They profess to be friendly. There is not one of them that contemplates a policy of aggression against its neighbors. They are friendly, I say, but they are distrustful of one another and they are not at all between man and man and say let us be friends. That is what they call the European concert. I would call it a farce. And there are men who want us as Canadians to step into the breach. Speaking as a Liberal to Liberals I believe, may I feel certain I am convinced in my mind and heart that the policy which has been followed by the Liberal party upon the ground of absolute autonomy is the only policy that they are acceptable to the Canadian people."

"The high cost of living, said Sir Wilfrid, was the one important question of the day, engrossing the mind of all States. The British Isles the increase of the past twenty years was seven per cent. In Canada it was fifty-one per cent. "There is something wrong in the state of Denmark," he declared. "As the cause of the reductions recently made in the United States tariff? Every thing points to the Canadian government that it is its duty to give us free food. While we did not change the tariff in fifteen years we were not asked to. The Fielding tariff was not made for eternity. It was made to fit the needs of its day. "How are you going to fight the combination? First take away from them their protection. Open all avenues of trade. We received the complaint that there was a paper combine. By removing the tariff on paper we broke it."

"Says Tories Broke Faith. "Sir Wilfrid reviewed the naval problem to date. "When this navy question first attained concrete form, we were all agreed, he said. "There was not a dissenting voice in the house. In fact the Conservatives initiated the agreement. But they yielded to the voice of the tempter, realizing that if they went back on their policy they would gain political capital. Who are the sufferers by the situation as it exists today. It cost us our power in the house but I do not regret it. I would rather be out of office and in my present situation with regard to this great question than in office by reason of the methods used by the Conservative party."

"These remarks were greeted with wild applause from the thousands who were present. "When Great Britain calls on us for assistance in her hour of need," he continued, "all parties in Canada will be ready to do all in their power to assist her. "The emergency in connection with the problem of Sir Wilfrid continued, "was not in Great Britain. It was simply created in the Borden government in order to allow it to get out of its dilemma. "Made Football of the Navy. "The question had been complicated by the action of the Conservative party who played with it as with a football, kicking it one way and kicking it another way to suit the exigencies of the moment, as the temper of the audience. It

SIR WILFRID ON THE COST OF LIVING

(From Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Hamilton Speech.)

"A table of statistics lately compiled by the British Board of Trade, which is known for its accuracy, has ascertained that the cost of living has increased 75 per cent. in Great Britain during the last decade, and in Canada 51 per cent. Now just one point here. Reflect that Canada produces yearly 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, while the consumption is only 50,000,000 bushels, and the surplus has to find a market abroad. Up to this time practically the only market has been the market of Great Britain."

"If, then, we reflect that Great Britain has to import all the wheat which the consumer, and if we reflect further that the price of wheat and the price of bread is cheaper in Great Britain than in Canada, then you have to agree with me that there must be something rotten in the state of Denmark-Canada. And we have not reached the end of the high cost of living. The cost of living will be higher in two or three months than it is today. What is the cause? The recent reductions in the American tariff, milk, cream, wine, sheep, beef and many other articles have been placed upon the free list in the United States. Therefore these products are already rushing towards the United States. We know in the matter of cattle alone, cattle towards the American market every day from all parts of Canada, where there are

"But these articles I have named cannot come back free from the United States into Canada, and if no products of the same kind can come back from the United States into Canada the result is that all of the articles which are the staple food of the people are growing scarcer in Canada and the price increases, as that is a natural condition of things. "The situation requires prompt action, and the policy which I give you, the policy which I think every patriotic Canadian ought to support at the present time, is that the duty of the government at Ottawa is to give up absolute free food of all kinds with no duty. "It is the policy of the Liberal party, and it has been always the policy of that party," continued Sir Wilfrid, "that as far as possible we should stand for the stability of the tariff. We have done this during the fifteen years that we were in office making any alteration in the tariff. "The reason is that when we placed a tariff of customs duties we create an atmosphere in which our manufacturers and industries are developed, and if you were to cut out or remove that tariff, it would be an enormous loss to us. We have proclaimed more than once in fifteen years that we were in power that we would be prepared from time to time to revise the tariff, and whenever we found that it was pressing upon the stability of the tariff, we have done so. But I am not prepared to remedy the condition accordingly. But I am not prepared to alter the tariff fifteen years never came to us a demand for an alteration in the tariff. There were men who thought they could do better than we did. You have seen them work and you have seen the result. "Laying into the reasoning strain again, Sir Wilfrid asked, 'If you alter the tariff, are you not going to interfere with the farmer? Not at all. Nobody finds fault with the price which the farmer gets for his product. The trouble is that the price which is paid the farmer is not the price which is paid by the consumer. The difference between the price which is paid by the farmer and the price which is paid by the consumer leaves a wide margin for the trusts and combines.'

"Why have eggs gone up in price to 75 cents a dozen? There is a simple and true answer to this question. Well, why don't they lay? To get the unbiased answer to this question, it is necessary to eliminate from further consideration the suspicion that some big egg trust has cornered all the hens in the country and is manipulating the prices on their products. If that had been done the big dealers would 'corner' last summer are still cheap and will continue to sell at a low price as 'cold storage' eggs, and if they were stored properly last April or May they still are palatable. "But why does not the New England hen lay today? The answer is just as simple as the answer to the question why the price has gone up. The hen has something else to do. She has been active all summer with the false idea that she was raising her brood of chicks, which is her natural function in life, and she is now engaged in the making of her winter clothes, which must be ready before the very cold weather sets in. The party who has their headquarters out into the market and buy a ready-made suit and continue her daily pursuit without interruption, but she must shed her old suit and raise a new one on her own back, old and iron it as it grows, and at the same time store up energy to keep her well and strong during the extremely cold weather. "She roosts practically in the open air while her keepers cuddle around the heated stove. She is sitting on her roosting place exposed to untimely temperatures during the coming long, cold nights and keep herself warm in her new winter suit. She must eat three good meals a day now and pick and scratch for all the rest of the winter to get material enough for that winter suit, and if, perchance, she gets a little surplus of protein and carbohydrate, she will drop a few eggs occasionally. These substances must be served in almost instantaneous form and forced into old Biddy almost against her own will to produce that surplus. "October and November, and good parts of September and December, she is reserved by permission of nature for her personal affairs, and can't be coaxed into working for anybody else at that time on terms that would make it profitable to enlist her services. "Unable to find any beginning or end in the cycle of life of a hen, the hatching of the chick may be chosen as the arbitrary starting point on the road toward egg production. The chicks are supposed to approximate maturity sufficiently in six months to begin to lay eggs. If they are fed and cared for properly from the start they will lay at that age. Happy thought! Hatch chickens every month in the year and you will have eggs every month in the year. Fowling men do not absolutely deny that this could be done, if light and heat were regulated carefully throughout the year; and if eggs were \$1 a dozen the year round some experts might venture the undertaking. "At the little chick grows she needs food to build bone, flesh and feathers. After she is well feathered she sheds some of the first feathers and has to grow some new ones before much of the food supply can go toward egg production, and for several more months much of the nourishment goes to bone formation. During the early summer months when the weather is hot, the hen produces eggs several times a week, until the season's natural supply is exhausted, the old suit of clothes is worn out and all that remains is to drop off. It begins to drop. The hen keeper calls it moulting. Reg laying ceases. Now feathers begin to grow. They take all the strength the hen can produce and they take several weeks to grow out. By the middle of December the hen is ready to begin laying again. In January she will do a little better, in February and March the yield increases and in April reaches its

height. In two years a hen outlives her usefulness to the commercial keeper and she goes to the block. "Inasmuch as some eggs are laid even now by a flock of, say one hundred hens, it may be argued that there are twice as many hens there would be twice as many eggs, and at the high price of today, there would be big profits for the hen keeper. This is an erroneous deduction, however. While eggs today are sold in Boston at fifty to sixty cents a dozen, they are actually sold to men from \$5 to \$20 a dozen. This is no nonsense, says the skeptic. It is true, says the keeper. It is purely a matter of supply and demand. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a dollar a dozen. If it costs several dollars to feed one hundred hens at least three or four eggs during the week it is worth less than a dollar. The amount varies according to the mood of feeling, but it costs the ordinary hen man at least a week's feed for one hundred hens, beside the cost of labor. Consequently he will not sell for less than a

ED ON OF LIVING

Hamilton Speech.)
by the British Board of Trade, which
the cost of living has increased 7
decade, and in Canada 5 per cent.
Canada produces yearly 200,000,000
is only 50,000,000 bushels, and
to this time practically the only
in has to import all the wheat which
the price of wheat and the price
in Canada, then you have to
nothing rotten in the state of living,
at the end of the high cost of living,
or three months than it is today,
ons in the American tariff, mills,
before these products are already
know in the matter of cattle alone
all parts of Canada, where there are
not come back free from the United
of the same kind can come back free
it is that all of the articles which are
imported in Canada and the price in-
creases.
and the policy which I give you,
Canadian ought to support at the present
at Ottawa is to give up abso-
lutely and has been always the policy of
as far as possible we should stand
been very chary during the fifteen
years in the tariff.
a tariff of customs duties we create
and industries are developed,
that tariff all of a sudden the result
is that more than 50 per cent of the
we would be prepared to give up,
we found that it was pressing un-
nity we could be prepared to re-
sist in the tariff.
and for an alteration in the tariff,
id do better than we did. You have
your work."

light. In two years a hen outlives her
fulness to the commercial keeper and
goes to the block. It is not a matter
inasmuch as some eggs are laid even
by a flock of, say one hundred
it may be argued that if there were
as many hens there would be
as many eggs, and at the high
prices of today there would be big profits
for the farmer to raise a dozen
deduction, however. While eggs to-
day are sold in Boston at fifty to sixty
cents a dozen, they actually cost the hen
85 to 90 a dozen. That's the
expense, says the skeptic. It is true,
says the keeper. It is purely a matter
of mathematics. If it costs several dol-
lars to feed one hundred hens one week
of those one hundred hens only one
or four eggs during the week it is
ident that it will take two or three
weeks for the farmer to raise a dozen
eggs and just as evident that it costs
in several dollars. The amount varies
according to the method of feeding, but
costs the ordinary hen, at least a
week for feed for one hundred hens
side the cost of labor. Consequently
it makes more money when eggs are
sold for a dozen than when they are
twenty-five cents a dozen, in fact has
made enough then to pay for his
sex when the prices for eggs are high.

C.R. SURVEYOR KILLED BY TRAIN NEAR ATHOL, N.S.

Another Badly Injured—Victims On Hand-car, Were Struck By C. P. R. Express.

Amherst, Nov. 27.—Ralph Noyes, a
member of an I. C. R. surveying party
going to Athol (N. S.), was instantly
killed this morning, and a comrade, W.
Currie, was very seriously injured.
They were working under J. H. Con-
cannon, of Dartmouth, on the sur-
veying the double track. Others in
the party were J. J. Rankine, of York
county, James Workman, of Salsbury,
and A. A. Burke, of Moncton.
The party have their headquarters at
Athol and this morning were work-
ing west. Condon and Rankine were
riding the track ahead of a trolley car,
which were the others. The C. P. R.
train from Halifax came up behind,
and within a car-length of the trol-
ley car Burke and Workman heard its
whistle, and giving a warning cry,
led this safety. Noyes and Currie
climbed on the car, which was struck
by the engine. Noyes was thrown
a distance, and lighting on a pile of
logs was instantly killed. Currie was
badly injured. One of his legs was
hand cut off, and his head injured.
Now in the hospital at Amherst,
Noyes' body is at Moncton, where
an inquest will be held. Noyes, who
was about twenty-five years of age, be-
longed to Malden (Mass.), and is un-
married. Currie, aged twenty-three, is
Halifax man.

E. LITTLE GIRL BURNED TO DEATH

Arloctown, P. E. I. Nov. 27.—The
year-old daughter of Mrs. Howatt
of West Troy was burned to
death this morning. The child was
put out of bed and went to the
bath. A spark from the stove caught
her night dress and when the mother
went to the child's cries, hastened
to her assistance she found her char-
red in flames.
Howatt was badly burned about
while smothering the fire. The
child died a few hours later.

North Shore Man Breaks a Leg.

Newcastle, N. B. Nov. 27.—(Special.)
Lawyer, of Redbank, employed on
his power house here, fell from a
scaffold, breaking one of his legs.
He was taken to the Chatham hospital.
The accident was caused by a ladder
going on an icy roof.

MAIDS AND HOUSEKEEPERS WANTED

WANTED—General girl, convenient
flat; small family. Mrs. H. J.
Evans, 106 Duke street. 146-17.

WANTED—Capable woman for house
work. Apply, Mrs. E. S. Carter,
Fair Vale, Robb's Bay. 1429-31.

WANTED—Girl for general house-
work; references required. Apply,
Mrs. A. C. L. Tapley, 102 Douglas
avenue, St. John, N. B. 28-17.

NURSES WANTED

WANTED—Young men and women
to take the training course for
nurses at the Hartford, Connecticut.
Retreat. Good wages. Good position.
References required. Miss Agnes M.
Glen, Superintendent of Nurses, 30
Washington St., Hartford, Conn. 682-14.

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative wanted,
to meet the tremendous demand for
fruit trees throughout New Brunswick
and adjacent areas. We want three or four
good men to represent us as local and
general agents. The special interest taken
in the fruit-growing business in New
Brunswick and adjacent areas is a
men for enterprise. We offer a per-
manent position and liberal pay to the
right man. Stone & Wellington, Toronto,
Ont. 77.

WANTED

THERE is a boom in the sale of trees
in New Brunswick. We want
able Agents now in every un-
represented district. Pay weekly; liberal
terms. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto,
Ont. 17.

WANTED

WANTED—Steady and reliable black-
smith. Apply, stating wages, to
David Blackmore, South Nelson, N. B.
2140-102.

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—A second class female
teacher for Darling's Island, School
District No. 10, Parish of Hampton,
Kings Co. Apply, stating salary, to
James R. Henderson, secretary, Nau-
wigawank, Kings Co., N. B. 4877-19-9.

TO LET

TO LET—For the summer months,
a comfortably furnished house in
central part of the city. Apply Box 92,
Telegraph Office. 842-17.

FOR SALE

FARM FOR SALE—One mile from
C. P. R. station, 110 acres, about
half under cultivation, balance good
wood and timber, in good condition,
well supplied with water; portion inter-
ested. Good bargain for cash. Owner
buying larger farm. Apply to Valley
care of Telegraph.

Now is the Time to Enter

Full staff of skillful and experienced
teachers. Up-to-date courses of study,
light, airy, cheerful rooms. Complete
equipment. Over 40 years' experience
of the needs of the public, and of suc-
cess in meeting those needs.

PRINCE ARTHUR IN GREAT DEMAND.

To meet Prince Arthur of Connaught
the president of the Territorial Force
Association of the county of London,
has issued invitations for a dinner on
Dec. 10, at the Duke York's headquar-
ters, Chelsea, on the occasion of the
opening of the London Territorial Ser-
vice Club.

Prince Arthur has consented to per-
form the ceremonial ceremony of the
National Hospital for Diseases of the
Heart at Sobro on Jan. 12.

The Union Bank of Canada will open
a new branch at St. John's, starting
today, with G. M. C. Hart Smith as
manager.

PLENTY OF ARMS FOR MEXICAN REBELS

(Continued from page 1.)
was not made clear just how the Amer-
ican naval officers had managed to get
in touch with General Aguilar, the rebel
leader in the state of Vera Cruz, as the
latter was understood to be at least 25
miles in the interior. He reached him,
however, and was given definite assu-
rance of the safety of foreign lives and
property. So far as can be learned here,
General Aguilar imposed no conditions
in regard to the presence of the federal
gunboats in the harbor of Tampico, al-
though last week he demanded their
withdrawal under penalty of destruction
of the town.

News came to the navy department of
the departure from European waters of
the fourth division of the Atlantic fleet,
comprising the battleships Connecticut,
Kansas and Ohio under the command of
Rear Admiral Beatty. The division will
keep company with Admiral Bagley's
command until the Azores are reached,
when the fourth will steam directly for
the Mexican coast, stopping at Guanta-
namo.

NEWCASTLE NEWS

Newcastle, Dec. 1.—The proceeds of
Friday's pie lunch in aid of Harkins
Academy were \$156.

The Methodist ladies held a successful
sale of home cooking Saturday afternoon.
Proceeds some \$30 for church repairs.

The ladies of St. Mark's Presbyterian
church, Douglastown, held a Scotch con-
cert Friday evening. Together with
some preliminary cottage socials, \$65 was
realized.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

Thursday, Nov. 27.
Str. Montreal, 6221, McNeil, London,
C. P. R., pass and general (docket at
9.45 a.m.).
Str. Clothilde Cuno, 688, Titland,
New York, J. T. Knight Co., gen cargo
(docket at 8 a.m.).
Str. Lingan, 2503, Gilbert, Louisbourg,
Stary, with coal.
Str. Eastington, 268, Stevenson, Louis-
bourg, Stary, with coal.
Coastwise—Str. Connors Bros, 84,
Warnock, Chance Harbor; schs Walter
C. 18, Belding, North Head; Viola P.
28, Wadlin, Wilson's Beach.

Friday, Nov. 28.
Coastwise—Stary Lillie, 49, Lipssett,
Yarmouth; schs West, 49, MacKinnon,
Westport; Margaretville, 37, Belden; Mar-
garetville; schs Emory, 30, Anle, North
Head.

Saturday, Nov. 29.
Str. Peloponnes, 79, Stewart, St. Mar-
tins for Bath, C. M. Kerrison, in for har-
bor, with two barges in tow.
Coastwise—Schs M. & E. Hains, 30,
New York; J. W. Smith, 31, New York;
McNally, Advocate.

Cleared.

Thursday, Nov. 27.
Str. Eastington, Stevenson, Parrsboro,
Slary, bal.
Coastwise—Str. Champlain, Wasson,
Meteghan; schs Viola Pearl, Wadlin,
Beaver Harbor; Walter C, Belding, fish-
ing.

Friday, Nov. 28.
Str. Clothilde Cuno, Titland, for
New York, J. T. Knight Co., gen cargo.
Schs Ronald, Weldon, for Kings-
port (N. S.); J. W. Smith, bal.
Coastwise—Stary Westport, MacKinnon,
Westport; Connors Bros, Warnock,
Chance Harbor; Margaretville, Baker,
Fort Williams; schs Friendship, Dixon,
Alma; Effort, Ogilvie, Five Islands;
Lena, Desmond, Parrsboro; Emily,
Antioch; Hattie McKay, Card,
Fort Williams.

Saturday, Nov. 29.
Coastwise—Schs M. & E. Hains, Free-
port; Stanley L. McNally, Advocate; E.
Carson, Tingley, Walton; Susie Pearl,
Clark, Hopewell.

Sailed.

Thursday, Nov. 27.
Str. Eastington, Stevenson, Parrsboro,
Sch. Carrie C, Ware, Ward, Hants-
port (N. S.).
Sch. Charles C Lister, Robinson, New
York.

Friday, Nov. 28.
Str. Clothilde Cuno, Titland, for
New York.
Schs Ronald, Weldon, for Kingsport.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Campbellton—Cld Nov 26, str. Tya-
land, New York, 22nd, str. Selan, New
York, via Dalhousie, 30th, str. Olaf,
New York.

Halifax, N.S. Nov 27—Arr, str. Can-
ada, Liverpool, Amella, Hamburg.
Sydney, N.S. Nov 27—Arr, str. Can-
ada, Liverpool, Amella, Hamburg.
Bretton, St. John (N.B.); Cocoon, Char-
lottetown (P. E. I.).

Liverpool, Nov 27—Arr str. Glen-
dora, Sablem, from Boston.
Cld—Schs Coral Leaf, for Philadel-
phia; Silletto, Elen, for Bonne Bay
(N.B.).

Yarmouth, Nov 27—Arr str. Lillie
Lipssett, from Richibucto, and cleared
for St. John.

Cld—Str. Hugh B, to tow U S sch
Squanto, to Boston.
Halifax, N.S. Nov 28—Arr str. Stary
Sachem, from Boston en route to Liv-
erpool.

Sid—Stary Anita (Nor), for Jamaica
and Cuba; Canada, for Portland (Me.)
Parrsboro, Nov 28—Cld str. Easting-
ton, Stevenson, for Portland, with 1800
tons coal.

Louisbourg, N. S. Nov 27—Arr str.
Keatsky, from Copenhagen, and sailed
28th for Newport News.

Yarmouth, Nov 28—Cld schs Eddie
Therault, Blinn, for Bear River.
Halifax, N.S. Nov 28—Arr Saturday,
stary Megantic and Virginia, from
Liverpool—Sunday, stary Hesperian, from
Glasgow.

Sid Saturday—Stary Trafalgar (Nor),
for Cuba; Anita (Nor), for Cuba and
Jamaica; Sunday, stary Megantic, for
Portland (Me.).

Halifax, Nov 30—sailed Nov. 29 str.
Sachem, Liverpool.

Quebec, Nov 27—Arr str. Wauson-
ta, (Nor) Sydney.

BRITISH PORTS.

Barbados—Arr Nov 8, sch H. R. Sil-
ver, Campbellton and sailed 10th for
Turks Islands; 10th, sch Oregon, La
Hayes, 11th, schs J. W. Belluse, Camp-
bellton; G. M. Cochran, Liverpool (N. S.);
12th, sch John Parker, Tangier (N. S.);
14th, sch Wilfred M., Rio Janeiro;
15th, sch. Hostale Belliveau, Belliveau
Cove.

Sid Nov 8, sch Inga, Halifax; 16th,
schs Hesse, Trasher, Charlottetown.
Liverpool, Nov 27—Arr, str. Victori-
an, Montreal.

Manchester, Nov 28—Arr str. Man-
chester Shipper, Perry, from Montreal.
Liverpool, Nov 28—Arr str. Cedric,
from New York.

Plymouth, Nov 28—Arr str. St. Louis,
from New York.
Shields, Nov 27—Steamed, steamer
Kvarra, Davis, for St. John.
Liverpool, Nov 29—Arr str. Laurus,
antic and Manchester Corporation, from
Montreal.

FOREIGN PORTS.

New York, Nov 27—Arr, str. Steph-
ano, St. John's and Halifax; schs
Catherine, Digby; Flora Gordon, 401
Ann J. Trainor, Dalhousie (N.B.); John
B. Bell, Hantsport (N.S.); Madeline,
Eatonville (N.S.); Fred B. Balano, Lu-
beck; Seguin, West Sablem, Lunenburg.
New York, Nov 27—Arr, str. Ar-
drey, Hantsport, Mass., Nov 27—Arr,
schs W. Zwicker, Elizabethport;
Ladysmith, do; Hugh John, New York.
New York, Nov 27—Cld str. Big,
Walton (N.S.); Edda, Hillsboro (N.B.).
Vineyard Haven, Nov 27—Cld, schs
Harry W. Lewis, New York; Caribbi,
do; Viola May, do.

Boothbay, Me., Nov 27—Cld, sch
Oakes Ames, New York.
Portland, Nov 27—Cld, sch Harold B
Cousens, New York.
Boston, Nov 27—Cld, schs Annie, Sal-
mon River (N.S.); Walter Miller, St.
Martins (N.B.).
Norfolk, Va.—Arr Nov 25, str. Anna,
Brunswick for Dorchester.
Vineyard Haven, Mass., Nov 28—
Cld str. Henry H. Chamberlain, for
New York.
New York, Nov 28—Arr str. Francis,
from Wallon (N.S.); schs Henry,
W. Lewis, from Eatonville (N.S.); Scotia,
Crosby, from Windsor (N.S.); Mary J.
Crowley, from Bridgewater (N.S.); Ann
Lockwood, from Wallon (N.S.); Mary
A. Hall, from St. John; Viola May, from

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1913

of May sold for enough to pay the original cost of the stock and the grain they had bought.
Such good laying did the pullets do that they began to become broody in early March. The Plymouth Rocks were wanted to give more "letters" than the Wyandottes. This called for the hatching machines that first spring. In the dry barn cellar the nests were put, filled with eggs and covered with the broody pullets. This called for the east, had a wide driveway into it and made a fine place to hatch the chicks. Until Mr. Blank could spend all of the time at home it was thought wise to hatch with hens rather than with incubators.
During the winter four small houses, 8 by 8 feet each, were built by the barn door and drawn out to a sunny spot in early March. In each of these houses a party of brooding hens was kept, and care for the chicks through the weeks when heat was required. The pullets were set in lots of four, and when the chicks were hatched once out of the boxes, they were put together and placed in a brooder. The average hatch was eight chicks, though they got twelve several times. For each brooder, one out of thirteen eggs set under each pullet. Later in the season, in April and May, six hens were set at a time, giving more chicks for each brooder. Never were more than fifty-five chicks put under a single hen, and they well repaid the ample room given them.
Much of the grass land, some pruning was done to the small orchard of overgrown apple trees. A man was hired to cut brushwood in the woods. When the frost was laid of the ground in March posts were set and wire netting stretched to make yards for the four pens in the barn. In middle April 100 pullets and hens were located in good range, the coops being located not be looked out for through the year and the amount of cultivated land was purposely made small.
It was hard to raise so early in the morning and by frolic early the city, and it was a long day before he got back to his wife and children gave in the care of hens and the raising of chicks made possible the final success. It was hard to raise so early in the morning and by frolic early the city, and it was a long day before he got back to his wife and children gave in the care of hens and the raising of chicks made possible the final success.

CITY FAMILY BUOYS UP A POULTRY FARM

Runs Smoothly After Two Years
and Owner Retires from Business

Life

BOTH PROFIT AND HEALTH

Food for Chicks Raised on the
Land and Eggs Find Ready Sale

(New York Sun.)

John Blank moved his family from the city to the small farm that he bought, but his wife and children gave in the care of hens and the raising of chicks made possible the final success.

It was hard to raise so early in the morning and by frolic early the city, and it was a long day before he got back to his wife and children gave in the care of hens and the raising of chicks made possible the final success.

The months passed, the farm life became that of John Blank, and now he is finishing three whole years on his home acre. No great feat has been accomplished. He has grown up into his batching and raising of the year, all the butchering work as well as the regular trips to express office, store, church and Sunday school. The Blanks have been accepted as part of the community life and are happy in their work.

Five years from the date of moving to the farm we find a poultry plant that is simple, unassuming, profitable. There are houses in the barn, layers, incubators, brooders and coops for producing 800 chickens each season. The single acre of field crops has grown to a garden below it. Each year has seen more chicks hatched, another house or two built, more hens wintered. A second cow is in the pasture giving them milk all the month of the year, all the butchering work as well as the regular trips to express office, store, church and Sunday school. The Blanks have been accepted as part of the community life and are happy in their work.

Five years from the date of moving to the farm we find a poultry plant that is simple, unassuming, profitable. There are houses in the barn, layers, incubators, brooders and coops for producing 800 chickens each season. The single acre of field crops has grown to a garden below it. Each year has seen more chicks hatched, another house or two built, more hens wintered. A second cow is in the pasture giving them milk all the month of the year, all the butchering work as well as the regular trips to express office, store, church and Sunday school. The Blanks have been accepted as part of the community life and are happy in their work.

Five years from the date of moving to the farm we find a poultry plant that is simple, unassuming, profitable. There are houses in the barn, layers, incubators, brooders and coops for producing 800 chickens each season. The single acre of field crops has grown to a garden below it. Each year has seen more chicks hatched, another house or two built, more hens wintered. A second cow is in the pasture giving them milk all the month of the year, all the butchering work as well as the regular trips to express office, store, church and Sunday school. The Blanks have been accepted as part of the community life and are happy in their work.

Five years from the date of moving to the farm we find a poultry plant that is simple, unassuming, profitable. There are houses in the barn, layers, incubators, brooders and coops for producing 800 chickens each season. The single acre of field crops has grown to a garden below it. Each year has seen more chicks hatched, another house or two built, more hens wintered. A second cow is in the pasture giving them milk all the month of the year, all the butchering work as well as the regular trips to express office, store, church and Sunday school. The Blanks have been accepted as part of the community life and are happy in their work.

Five years from the date of moving to the farm we find a poultry plant that is simple, unassuming, profitable. There are houses in the barn, layers, incubators, brooders and coops for producing 800 chickens each season. The single acre of field crops has grown to a garden below it. Each year has seen more chicks hatched, another house or two built, more hens wintered. A second cow is in the pasture giving them milk all the month of the year, all the butchering work as well as the regular trips to express office, store, church and Sunday school. The Blanks have been accepted as part of the community life and are happy in their work.

Five years from the date of moving to the farm we find a poultry plant that is simple, unassuming, profitable. There are houses in the barn, layers, incubators, brooders and coops for producing 800 chickens each season. The single acre of field crops has grown to a garden below it. Each year has seen more chicks hatched, another house or two built, more hens wintered. A second cow is in the pasture giving them milk all the month of the year, all the butchering work as well as the regular trips to express office, store, church and Sunday school. The Blanks have been accepted as part of the community life and are happy in their work.

Five years from the date of moving to the farm we find a poultry plant that is simple, unassuming, profitable. There are houses in the barn, layers, incubators, brooders and coops for producing 800 chickens each season. The single acre of field crops has grown to a garden below it. Each year has seen more chicks hatched, another house or two built, more hens wintered. A second cow is in the pasture giving them milk all the month of the year, all the butchering work as well as the regular trips to express office, store, church and Sunday school. The Blanks have been accepted as part of the community life and are happy in their work.

Five years from the date of moving to the farm we find a poultry plant that is simple, unassuming, profitable. There are houses in the barn, layers, incubators, brooders and coops for producing 800 chickens each season. The single acre of field crops has grown to a garden below it. Each year has seen more chicks hatched, another house or two built, more hens wintered. A second cow is in the pasture giving them milk all the month of the year, all the butchering work as well as the regular trips to express office, store, church and Sunday school. The Blanks have been accepted as part of the community life and are happy in their work.

Five years from the date of moving to the farm we find a poultry plant that is simple, unassuming, profitable. There are houses in the barn, layers, incubators, brooders and coops for producing 800 chickens each season. The single acre of field crops has grown to a garden below it. Each year has seen more chicks hatched, another house or two built, more hens wintered. A second cow is in the pasture giving them milk all the month of the year, all the butchering work as well as the regular trips to express office, store, church and Sunday school. The Blanks have been accepted as part of the community life and are happy in their work.

Five years from the date of moving to the farm we find a poultry plant that is simple, unassuming, profitable. There are houses in the barn, layers, incubators, brooders and coops for producing 800 chickens each season. The single acre of field crops has grown to a garden below it. Each year has seen more chicks hatched, another house or two built, more hens wintered. A second cow is in the pasture giving them milk all the month of the year, all the butchering work as well as the regular trips to express office, store, church and Sunday school. The Blanks have been accepted as part of the community life and are happy in their work.

Five years from the date of moving to the farm we find a poultry plant that is simple, unassuming, profitable. There are houses in the barn, layers, incubators, brooders and coops for producing 800 chickens each season. The single acre of field crops has grown to a garden below it. Each year has seen more chicks hatched, another house or two built, more hens wintered. A second cow is in the pasture giving them milk all the month of the year, all the butchering work as well as the regular trips to express office, store, church and Sunday school. The Blanks have been accepted as part of the community life and are happy in their work.

Five years from the date of moving to the farm we find a poultry plant that is simple, unassuming, profitable. There are houses in the barn, layers, incubators, brooders and coops for producing 800 chickens each season. The single acre of field crops has grown to a garden below it. Each year has seen more chicks hatched, another house or two built, more hens wintered. A second cow is in the pasture giving them milk all the month of the year, all the butchering work as well as the regular trips to express office, store, church and Sunday school. The Blanks have been accepted as part of the community life and are happy in their work.

Five years from the date of moving to the farm we find a poultry plant that is simple, unassuming, profitable. There are houses in the barn, layers, incubators, brooders and coops for producing 800 chickens each season. The single acre of field crops has grown to a garden below it. Each year has seen more chicks hatched, another house or two built, more hens wintered. A second cow is in the pasture giving them milk all the month of the year, all the butchering work as well as the regular trips to express office, store, church and Sunday school. The Blanks have been accepted as part of the community life and are happy in their work.

Five years from the date of moving to the farm we find a poultry plant that is simple, unassuming, profitable. There are houses in the barn, layers, incubators, brooders and coops for producing 800 chickens each season. The single acre of field crops has grown to a garden below it. Each year has seen more chicks hatched, another house or two built, more hens wintered. A second cow is in the pasture giving them milk all the month of the year, all the butchering work as well as the regular trips to express office, store, church and Sunday school. The Blanks have been accepted as part of the community life and are happy in their work.

The Trend of Thought.

(Ottawa Citizen, Con.)

The Grain Growers' Guide, an up-to-date weekly published by the western farmers, is inviting its readers to vote on a number of important questions of the day. It announces that of all the questions in the Guide referendum none is arousing more interest and discussion than those which relate to the taxation of land values. Question No. 4 reads:

Are you in favor of having all school, municipal, provincial and federal revenues raised by a direct tax on land values?

Note—"Land" here is used in its economic sense to include all natural resources. The farmers of the prairie provinces and people of the cities have experienced a partial application of this principle for the majority of rural municipalities and many towns and cities exempt improvements of every kind from taxation. The proposal in the referendum question is to extend the system of taxation to provide provincial and federal revenues on the same principle; to abolish taxes on business and build-

ings and incomes, and to do away with the customs tariff tax on imports. Apparently the enlightened farmers of the West have no desire to see industry penalized for the benefit of the land monopoly. The trend of thought is towards a single tax on land values only.

For the first time in the history of England a colored man has been elected mayor of a borough. John Richard Archer, whose father was born in the West Indies, has been elected mayor of Battersea by a majority of one vote.

The British Museum has books written on bricks, tiles, oyster shells, bones and flat stones, together with manuscripts on bark, ivory, leather, parchment, papyrus, lead, iron, copper and wood.

The hottest region on the earth's surface is on the southwestern coast of Persia, on the borders of the Persian Gulf.

If the bright parts of the kitchen range turn black from heat, dip a cloth in vinegar and rub on the blackened parts.

When an Irish millionaire, after having breakfasted at a Scotch inn, called for his bill, he observed an enormous charge for eggs. Sending for the proprietor, and holding the bill in his hand, he said, "Fellow man, eggs must be very scarce here in Scotland!" "Oh, no, sir, eggs aren't at all scarce," Irish mil-
lionaire said.

When an Irish millionaire, after having breakfasted at a Scotch inn, called for his bill, he observed an enormous charge for eggs. Sending for the proprietor, and holding the bill in his hand, he said, "Fellow man, eggs must be very scarce here in Scotland!" "Oh, no, sir, eggs aren't at all scarce," Irish mil-
lionaire said.

When an Irish millionaire, after having breakfasted at a Scotch inn, called for his bill, he observed an enormous charge for eggs. Sending for the proprietor, and holding the bill in his hand, he said, "Fellow man, eggs must be very scarce here in Scotland!" "Oh, no, sir, eggs aren't at all scarce," Irish mil-
lionaire said.

When an Irish millionaire, after having breakfasted at a Scotch inn, called for his bill, he observed an enormous charge for eggs. Sending for the proprietor, and holding the bill in his hand, he said, "Fellow man, eggs must be very scarce here in Scotland!" "Oh, no, sir, eggs aren't at all scarce," Irish mil-
lionaire said.

When an Irish millionaire, after having breakfasted at a Scotch inn, called for his bill, he observed an enormous charge for eggs. Sending for the proprietor, and holding the bill in his hand, he said, "Fellow man, eggs must be very scarce here in Scotland!" "Oh, no, sir, eggs aren't at all scarce," Irish mil-
lionaire said.

When an Irish millionaire, after having breakfasted at a Scotch inn, called for his bill, he observed an enormous charge for eggs. Sending for the proprietor, and holding the bill in his hand, he said, "Fellow man, eggs must be very scarce here in Scotland!" "Oh, no, sir, eggs aren't at all scarce," Irish mil-
lionaire said.

When an Irish millionaire, after having breakfasted at a Scotch inn, called for his bill, he observed an enormous charge for eggs. Sending for the proprietor, and holding the bill in his hand, he said, "Fellow man, eggs must be very scarce here in Scotland!" "Oh, no, sir, eggs aren't at all scarce," Irish mil-
lionaire said.

When an Irish millionaire, after having breakfasted at a Scotch inn, called for

