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REPORTED SLAUGHTER HOUSES

Officer, Declares That Methods are Horrible and Menacing to the Health of the People. Read to Common Council Yesterday. Supply Found.

stand. About half the number of hogs we were told, were intended for hog food. Both places are utterly unfit for the purposes used as at present conducted. You will note that, although I have not hesitated in condemning the slaughter houses proper as primitive, ill supplied with water and altogether inadequate, yet I feel that the greatest danger to the public health lies in the keeping of hogs attached to such places and in the materials which are fed. These materials, as noted in my report, are blood and the general offal of the slaughter house. Continuously thrown into the field under the hot sun and with abundant moisture, they quickly become decomposed and putrifying mass difficult to describe in its loathsomeness and in its dangerous qualities. As at a very low estimate, five per cent. of all the cattle slaughtered are probably affected with tubercular disease and the tubercular nodules are generally found in the parts of the animal discarded as offal, such as the intestines, lungs, the pleura, the cervical glands, etc. It is almost impossible but that the hogs, by eating such parts, will become in time dangerously affected by the same disease. But this is not the only danger incurred by the public in such keeping and feeding of hogs. Many parasites which infest man have as their chief hosts in their larval condition the dog and pig. I quote from Prof. Leuckart's Parasites in Man: "Other animals furnish us with the largest contingent of our parasitic guests, but they transmit them in very different stages. The parasites which we derive from the animal used in food are adult forms like the common tapeworm and the trichina. We receive them, however, in a larval state, the tapeworm in the form of the bladder-worm and the trichina in its encapsulated form, among the muscles. Both these forms are most commonly derived from the pig."

Again from the same authority: "From the pig we derive the Trichina Solium. The food of pigs should never, as at slaughter houses, be of the remains of slaughtered animals."

There is scarcely any limit to what might be said against this horrible method of feeding pigs, which are afterwards to be slaughtered and sold for human consumption. Not only specific diseases, as above, may be so engendered, but I think it is the general consensus of enlightened opinion that the flesh of swine fed wholly or largely upon animal organic matter, and that in a highly decomposed state, is quite unfit for human food, without respect to the pathogenic parasites it may contain. You are quite at liberty to make any use of this letter you think proper, that may, in your opinion, be conducive to the public welfare.

Sincerely,
GEO. G. MELVIN.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO. TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

Newcastle, Sept. 6.—The Northumberland County Teachers' Institute meets in Chatham Grammar school Thursday and Friday, Sept. 14 and 15. The programme is as follows:

Thursday, Sept. 14.

10 a. m.—Enrollment.

11 a. m.—Addresses by Pres. C. J. MacGregor, Inspectors G. W. Merseaux and R. F. Steeves and others.

2 p. m.—Advanced section: The Teaching of Geography, by C. E. Jones, Th. D., L.L. D., of the U. N. B.; primary section: The Teaching of Composition, by Miss Mabel M. MacGregor; trustee section: The Duties of Trustees, by Inspector Merseaux.

3 p. m.—Teachers' sections, physical training, by N. D. Cass; trustees' section, school gardening, by D. W. Hamilton, Th. D.

8 p. m.—Public meeting to be addressed by the lieutenant-governor, Mayor Byrne and others.

Friday, Sept. 15.

9 a. m.—Roll call; whole institute, School Gardening, by Dr. Hamilton.

10 a. m.—Advanced section, The Course of Study, by H. H. Stuart; primary section, Paper Folding and Cardboard Cutting, by Mr. Starrak.

11 a. m.—Election of officers.

Afternoon—At exhibition.

There will be an exhibition of writing, drawing and manual work.

WHY DR. McALISTER HAS DONE FOR KINGS-ALBERT; HERE ARE DEEDS WHICH SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS

Office of D. H. McAlister, M. D.
 Sussex, N. B., Aug. 21, 1911.
 Dear Sir:
 An election for the House of Commons will be held September 21, and the Liberals of Kings-Albert, assembled in convention August 20th asked me to again be the candidate of the party and I have consented to do so.

Some of you may be surprised at this because early in the year I expressed my general aversion from politics, but as I explained on convention day, my statement made at Hampton before a local Liberal convention, was so misrepresented by the Conservative newspapers and leaders that I feel it my duty not only to my party and to my supporters but to myself, as well, to respond again to the call that is made upon me.

And I do this with greater willingness because of the great issue that is before the people of the country, namely, reciprocity.

We, in the Maritime Provinces, have hoped for it, striven for it, yet, almost prayed for this since the days of confederation. We had reciprocity before 1867, from 1854 to 1866, and our fathers say such prosperity was never seen before or since in this part of Canada. We gained in population, as you will see by the statement from the census books I am enclosing with this letter, we kept our friends and relatives with us for there was no necessity for them to go west to make a living; our farms were all busy and not half vacant as you see them now. Reciprocity meant prosperity then and it will mean prosperity again—more people—some of our own, no doubt, will return to us—more products and more trade, and for these reasons I will support it with all my heart.

So much for the great trade question, now let me write a few words about my record as your representative in parliament.

It will be three years next October 26th, since you elected me to represent you. You knew that what I was—not an orator—not a politician—but simply a physician attending day and night to the duties of my profession and performing them as best I could. When I went to Ottawa I was in a most trying and difficult situation. For a long time the counties of Kings and Albert had been represented by Mr. Fowler, a gentleman opposed to the agreement. There was much complaint that nothing had been done to improve the public services in our counties, and the hope was expressed that all this would be changed when the people elected me to support the Liberal government.

You will, I know, realize how hard it was for me to do this, and how much I have done for wharves, for railway extension, for operation of the branch lines by the Intercolonial, for various improvements at different stations along the Intercolonial itself, and in addition, by all these, the people in almost every session were asking for greater and more frequent mail accommodation, for additional post-offices, and altered mail routes. May I ask you to be patient with me while I speak of my success in these undertakings, because they are the records of my work as your member; they show whether I have been worthy or not, and whether I deserve your support or your condemnation.

Even if I could see and talk with every voter in Kings and Albert, I could not perhaps, remember to say all that I will in this letter, nor could you remember it. I will begin with the rivers and wharves of Kings and the coast of Albert, and endeavor to show what was necessary and what was done.

In both the St. John and Kennebecasis Rivers, in Kings county, the channels needed to be deepened and widened from the day of my election the government dredge "New Brunswick" has been engaged in these waters. From St. John to Hampton, on the Kennebecasis, the channel for river steamers has been made navigable, the water has been deepened in front of the wharves, and at Hampton village the dredging was so extensive that great assistance will be given for many years to the means of water transit for the large industries there. From the wharf to Perry's Point, at Murphy's, Reed's Point, Gondola Point, Clifton, Moss Glen, Mathers' and Long Island, and Rothesay and White Head, the necessary dredging has been done, and in addition there are three splendid wharves at Rothesay, as well as Long and Mathers' Islands.

A most important and heavy piece of work on the St. John River was the deepening of the Grassy Island Channel, which enabled the river steamers to approach these wharves that were convenient for the farmer. This work is completed, and the channel to Shamper's wharf as well is now able to accommodate the river steamers at low water. Hatfield's Point and Jenkins' Wharf, on the Belleisle, have also been much benefited, and last week the dredge "New Brunswick" began work in Kingston Creek that has waited for years, and could not be obtained until I took the matter in hand. I am glad to say that the deepening of this river inlet will enable contractors for the Valley Railway, which has been surveyed along its banks, to use this channel to get their supplies and heavy construction machinery to the base of operations.

Had the elections been held at the usual time, a year from now, there were other works in contemplation, wharves at Sandy Point, Morrisdale and Brundage's Point, and dredging of Jones' Creek. Should I be elected I will be in a position to have these necessary works attended to.

In Albert county, so far as dredging and wharves are concerned, the government

Population of Kings - Albert
 WHEN THERE WAS RECIPROCIITY
 (1854-1866)

Population of Kings in 1851	16,842
Population of Kings in 1871	24,593
Increase in twenty years	5,751

**WHEN THERE WAS NO RECIPROCIITY
 (1871-1901)**

Population of Kings in 1871	24,593
Population of Kings in 1901	21,655
Decrease in thirty years	2,938

Don't You Want Reciprocity Again?

**When Albert County Had Reciprocity
 (1851-1871)**

Population of Albert 1851	6,313
Population of Albert 1871	10,872
Increase in twenty years	4,559

**WHEN THERE WAS NO RECIPROCIITY
 (1871-1901)**

Population of Albert in 1871	10,872
Population of Albert in 1901	10,926
Increase in thirty years only	54

Don't They Want Reciprocity Again?

Note—The above figures are copied from the official census returns as they appear in the blue books.

has been no less generous to me, and if you will look at the list of wharves built and dredging done attached to this letter, you will see that I have done more for the people of Kings-Albert than any other representative of the party. When James Deshaire represented Kings county, he had a splendid public building erected in Sussex. Since then nothing has been done until this year when the contract for a handsome public building at Hillsboro' in Albert has been awarded, and there is \$3,000 granted to start the construction of a new post office at Hampton. In this, the shrewdest of Kings there is another most important work to begin, namely the extension of the Intercolonial, from Hampton Station to Hampton Village. When that work was determined upon, an election this year was not thought of—in fact that is true of all these works—so I am not open to the charge made so often that public work is done only at election times.

I have not been able to secure as much in connection with the Intercolonial Railway as I hoped or wished. I am glad, indeed, that the people of New Brunswick can still say that the I. C. R. is the "People's Road," because there were many members on both sides of the house who wanted to turn it over to a big railway corporation. I opposed that with all my power, both on the floors of the house and elsewhere, and I am glad, as I said above, that the I. C. R. is still a government road, because we have cheaper freight rates and better passenger service than any other railway gives in Canada. If the I. C. R. were leased or owned by any of the large railway corporations, the farmers and the merchants of Kings and Albert would have to pay many thousands of dollars in freight more than they do at present. Yet I do not need to tell you that under the present management by commission the Intercolonial Railway is not conducted in the interests of the Liberal party. Under the Conservative government the Intercolonial gave the party in power great assistance. Today the railway is for all the people irrespective of politics, and a man who wants work at a position on the road must first be able himself to do the work before any recommendation of mine will be listened to. Some of my friends, perhaps some of your friends, have felt aggrieved because I was unable to obtain all that was asked of me. This is the reason the railway commission, in charge of the People's Railway, do not want to lose money, but to show parliament and the country that it can pay its way, and with economy ever in front of them, they are always curtailing expenses.

While speaking of railways, let me deal with my position on the branch lines and their operation as a part of the Intercolonial Railway.

That was a part of my policy declared before the people in 1908, and I still stick to it. The branch lines in Kings and Albert must be taken over by the Liberal government. I am sure that they will be. The branch lines in Kings and Albert must be taken over by the Liberal government. I am sure that they will be. The branch lines in Kings and Albert must be taken over by the Liberal government. I am sure that they will be.



DR. D. H. McALISTER, THE MAN FOR KINGS-ALBERT.
 Read what he has done for his great constituency.

- 1909-10. Anderson's Hollow—Repairs to breakwater. Harvey Bank—Extension to wharf and repairs. Brown's Flats—Rebuilding wharf. Long Island—Construction and approach to pier. Mathers' Island—Wharf extension. Rothesay—Wharf rebuilding.
- 1910-11. Anderson's Hollow—Repairs to wharf. Herring Cove—Repairs. Mathers' Island—Repairs to piers. Rothesay—Repairs to wharf.
- 1911-12—Authorized Work. Anderson's Hollow—General repairs to breakwater wharf. Hopewell Cape—New steps and repairs to slip. Harvey Bank—Raising wharf. Point Wolfe—Improvements to harbor protection works. Clifton—Wharf (half the cost).
- Dredging. Clifton, 620 cubic yards. Myellville's, 1,400 cubic yards. Hampton, 6,020 cubic yards. Long Island, 5,380 cubic yards. Moss Glen, 770 cubic yards. Murphy's wharf, 9,050 cubic yards. Reed's Point, 980 cubic yards. Seal's Island, 34,613 cubic yards. White Head, 2,500 cubic yards.
- 1909-10. Hampton, 24,300 cubic yards. Jenkins' Cove, 13,370 cubic yards. Harveybank, 1,600 cubic yards. Shamper's, 76,980 cubic yards. Wananaker's, 1,050 cubic yards. Clifton, 103 cubic yards.
- 1910-11. Day's Landing, 5,000 cubic yards. Grassy Island, 26,400 cubic yards. Hatfield's Point, 500 cubic yards. Jenkins' Cove, 2,050 cubic yards. Kennebecasis River—Snags, logs, etc., removed. Shamper's, 1,700 cubic yards.
- 1911-12—Authorized Work. Hampton, 5,444 cubic yards. Hatfield's Point, 28,897 cubic yards. Mathers' Island, 2,924 cubic yards.
- Improvements in Mail Service. Newtown and Sussex from 3 to 4 times a week. Clifton and Reed's Point, extended to Reed's Point. Clifton and Grey's Mills, rural delivery. Sussex and Sussex, rural delivery. Battarant, Ridge, via Canadian road, Thornbrook to Battarant Ridge, rural delivery. Kingston and Reed's Point extension. Kingston and Perry's Point, extension. Jordan Mountain and Newton, new route. Belleisle Creek and Martown, new route. Torryburn and Railway Station, new service. East Riverside and Railway Station, new service. St. Martins and Hampton Railway, daily service to Upland. Long Point and Springfield, increase in service. Hatfield's Point and Toleton, increase in service.
- Kingston and The Bluffs, restored service, three times weekly. Weldon (Hillsboro' and Steeves' Mill) increase in service. Millidgeville and Holderville, daily all months during navigation instead of June let to October let. Kingston and Urquhart, rural delivery asked for and ordered. Model Farm, office just ordered. Fair Vale, office established in 1908. Westfield, through Greenwich, along River Road, daily mail and rural delivery. Hampton, new post office building authorized and \$3,000 voted to start construction. Greenwich Hill to Day's Corner, twice a week service asked for and recommended. Johnston Croft, improvement in service.
- New Post Offices. Mount Prospect. Plumwessop (daily). Torryburn (to serve part of Rothesay). Renforth (Chalet). East Riverside. Upper French Village. Parkindale. Gander Road. Brookton (pe Est). East Scotch Settlement. Jordan Mountain. Sheups. The Bluffs. Sprud. Leigalside. McAlary's (just ordered). Lakfield. Foot of Bull Moose Hill (just ordered). Caronville. East Cornhill. Springfield Corner. Crossman. Ganningsville. Igleside.

THIS IS TO BE A "FLAG ELECTION," IS IT? WELL---

Great Britain has just signed a sweeping arbitration treaty with the United States. In the event of European war the treaty with Japan would safeguard the Far East, and the treaty with the United States, which makes that country virtually an ally, would enable Great Britain to use all its fleet in European waters. Query: If His Majesty King George has signed an arbitration treaty with the United States, involving the highest questions of national honor and security, what sense is there in saying that it is disloyal or dangerous for Canada to make a tariff agreement with the United States? British cabinet ministers have pronounced in favor of reciprocity between Canada and the United States. Are the Conservatives more loyal than the King and his ministers?

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES

These newspapers, advocate British connection

These newspapers, advocate British connection Honesty in public life Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion

No graft! No deals! The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwined, The Maple Leaf forever.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 13, 1911

WHAT AILS MR. POWELL?

Does Mr. H. A. Powell believe the electors of this city are ignorant enough to be deceived by the obviously insincere canvasses he is making publicly in this city?

Mr. Powell at a meeting last evening warned his hearers against the trade agreement, saying that if we become accustomed to send our cheese to the United States, the Americans are likely to abrogate the agreement suddenly, as for example, on the eve of an American election, and so dislocate the trade after it had become established.

These are the Toronto Mail and Empire's headlines over its Ottawa dispatch telling of the Bourassa meeting in Hull on September 5, when Mr. Bourassa spoke in support of Mr. Louis Cousineau, the Conservative candidate.

The Mail and Empire is the official organ of the Borden party in Ontario. Mr. Bourassa preaches sedition in Quebec while Mr. Borden prates about loyalty elsewhere. It is a pretty alliance.

Conservatives cannot deny its existence. The proof is too frequent and too plain.

If there really are any Conservatives in St. John and New Brunswick who are afraid that Canada may not be sufficiently British, why do they not demand that Mr. Borden denounce his ally, Mr. Bourassa?

Is Mr. Borden to be permitted to profit by sedition in Quebec while he waves the flag in other places? If so, what becomes of the Conservative cry about loyalty?

"A MAN IS KNOWN BY THE COMPANY HE KEEPS"

Mr. Bourassa says he has won Mr. Borden over to his view that we must have nothing to do with British wars. Read what Mr. Bourassa said at St. Andre last Sunday.

"If England was attacked on Canadian territory it would be the duty of Canadians to shoulder arms to defend herself. But it is not our duty as Canadians and British subjects to take part in wars outside of Canada. Our duty is to devote all our force to strengthen Canada. If England took part in an unjust war the people of England could protest by their vote. We, having no voice in declaring the war, should not be forced to take part in it. That is the Nationalist doctrine which I have preached. At first the Conservatives did not wish to accept it, but little by little they have come to be in accord with it."

Mr. Borden's alliance with Mr. Bourassa is not a pretty exhibit. Conservatives have said this was to be a "flag election." If so what are loyal Conservatives going to do about the "unholy alliance?"

THE CAMPAIGN UP TO DATE

ermen, our farmers, and our lumbermen, a larger market for those articles upon which they depend for a livelihood.

Mr. Powell has had some experience in addressing juries, and it must be his experience that they are not easily fooled. He is now addressing the great jury which makes the laws of this country, which makes and unmake governments. Can he think of no better argument than the insincere flatteries he has mouthed in the present campaign?

WHAT? SIR WILLIAM DISTRUSTS MR. HAZEN

Between its shrieks about the "disloyalty" of its opponents, the protectionist Standard yesterday undertook to make some political capital out of the delay of the Van Horne Company in developing its projected enterprise at Grand Falls, where it has a concession for the harnessing of the great water power.

The Standard intimated that Hon. Mr. Pugsley could, if he would, tell more about the delay than Sir William Van Horne.

The Minister of Public Works was in Grand Falls yesterday, and made a speech there to a large and enthusiastic audience last evening in support of Mr. Pugsley, the Liberal candidate, who is going to be elected in Victoria-Madawaska by an immense majority.

In the course of his remarks the Minister of Public Works referred to what the Standard had said about the Grand Falls power project, and proceeded to give some light upon the subject which will be somewhat painful to the Standard, to Premier Hazen, and perhaps even to Sir William Van Horne.

It appears that after considerable delay over the Grand Falls matter, Hon. Mr. Pugsley helped to facilitate a merger of the Van Horne company and its rival, both of which were claiming the power concession.

Sir William Van Horne went to England soon after that, avowedly for the purpose of interesting capital to harness the great power and build up several large industries at Grand Falls. Soon afterwards, however, the secretary of the company received from Sir William a letter in which he resigned as president of the concern, stating that he had lost faith in the local government led by Mr. Hazen, and said he would have nothing further to do with the project so long as it was subject to provincial legislation. "This," said Dr. Pugsley, "is my answer to the Standard." Proceeding, the Minister of Public Works served notice upon both Mr. Hazen and Sir William Van Horne that if they kept on delaying the long promised development, which is of a most important character, he would deem it his duty as Minister of Public Works to "assist" in the matter.

The Standard, and Mr. Hazen, and Sir William Van Horne, may now be left to compose their differences which, thanks to the Standard's attack upon the Minister of Public Works, have been disclosed for the consideration of an anxious public.

A PLAIN QUESTION

"BOURASSA BACKS CONSERVATIVE BEFORE VAST AUDIENCE IN HULL"

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THE CAMPAIGN UP TO DATE

Laurier government, about which there is not the slightest question.

The other is that Sir Wilfrid, when he enters the House of Commons in October will have at his back a greater majority than he has had at any time since 1906.

At the campaign approaches its climax, it becomes more clear daily that the Conservative party has long since abandoned all attempt to present solid economic argument against the tariff agreement, which is the supreme issue of the day, and fallen back upon appeals to passion and to prejudice, seeking to cover up their lack of effective argument by parading their loyalty—as if a good woman does not parade her virtue.

The Conservative campaign has been marked not only by this flag-waving which has been an insult to an intensely loyal people, but also by the appearance, in the front rank of the Opposition army, of certain sinister figures upon which it has been necessary to concentrate considerable public attention. These sinister figures have been those of the "interests" which are unwilling that the farmer and the consumer shall be rescued from the position in which they now are because the tariff shuts them within a limited market and makes them the easy prey of those combinations which thrive upon special privilege and high tariffs. Day after day as the campaign has taken form, it has been more clearly demonstrated that Mr. Borden and his followers are wearing the livery of greedy and selfish interests which have fattened upon unjust profits. The nature of the selfish combination behind Mr. Borden, coupled with his unholy alliance with Mr. Bourassa—an alliance which stamps the Conservative loyalty cry as spurious and shameful—has presented the Tory party to the farmers and consumers of Canada in its true light.

And now, what has the country been saying, and what is it going to say on September 21? The history of the previous elections gives us some light upon the probabilities, and reports from all sections of the country, added to past experience, make it a simple matter to predict the popular verdict with some accuracy. There is, in brief, only one question; that is as to the size of the Liberal majority.

Let us test the matter glancing at the nine provinces.

Nova Scotia gave Laurier twelve seats and Borden six in 1908. Today there is actually one safe seat in Nova Scotia for the Conservative party. Once before the whole eighteen seats went Liberal. This time it is highly improbable that the Conservatives will carry more than three of them.

New Brunswick in 1908 gave Laurier eleven and Borden two. This time New Brunswick will return either twelve or thirteen Liberals.

Prince Edward Island in 1908 returned three Liberals and one Conservative. The Premier of that province said three days ago that the Island would send only four Liberals to Parliament, because it only had four seats, and that it would send ten Liberals if it had ten members of Parliament to elect.

Quebec, where the Conservatives through their alliance with the Nationalists hoped, early in the campaign, to be able to make a serious breach in the Liberal ranks, will stand almost solidly by the Laurier administration. In 1908 Quebec elected fifty-three Liberals and twelve Conservatives. Today, Premier Gouin, who knows Quebec as he knows the fingers of his right hand, says that the Liberals will gain some seats instead of losing any.

Ontario in 1908 returned thirty-five Liberals and fifty-one Conservatives. As usual the Liberal party will be beaten in some of the protectionist centres, notably Toronto; but Sir Wilfrid and his Ontario ministers are confident that the party will gain in the rural districts, and that their increased strength there will easily offset any gains the Conservatives may make in the Ontario cities. So the fair expectation is that the government will gain rather than lose in Ontario.

Going West, Manitoba in 1908 returned only two Liberals, and eight Conservatives. The Liberals expect some gains there, and they will get at least five out of ten.

Saskatchewan was represented in the last House of Commons by nine Liberals and one Conservative. The one Conservative will not be there when Parliament re-assembles in October. There will be ten Liberals.

In Alberta the Liberals carried four seats in 1908, and the Conservatives three. This time Liberals will carry six if not seven.

In British Columbia the Liberals carried two seats in 1908, and the Conservatives five. This time the seats will be divided about evenly, but the Liberals hope to carry half out of the seven.

The Yukon will contribute the Liberals.

At the time of dissolving the Liberal majority in the House of Commons including the speaker was forty-three. Today when the campaign is within a little more than a week of its close, there is no sign in any part of Canada that the government has lost ground; but, on the other hand, there are many signs that it has gained strength both because of its past record of constructive achievement, and because the leading issue of the hour, reciprocity, is one that has seized upon the solid common sense of a business people, and has convinced them that by the voting for it they are voting for additional prosperity.

One lesson of Canadian political history is that no government has ever been beaten at a time when the country was prosperous.

Under all the circumstances, therefore, a sweeping Liberal victory is certain. As to the size of Sir Wilfrid's majority, it will be greater than it was at the time of dissolution, and it may easily run to sixty seats.

PITY THE POOR PACKERS

Any elector who has been misled by the cry that under reciprocity our market will be flooded by American farm products, ought to ask himself why the Canadian

packing houses, like the Canadian millers and some other "interests," are fighting the reciprocity agreement tooth and nail. The facts are highly instructive. So long as the farmer has a limited market for his produce, just so long will the Canadian packer and miller have the farmer and the consumer both in his clutches.

Let us take, for example, the Canadian packing combine. Mr. J. W. Flaville, of Toronto, one of the leading Tory abolitionists against reciprocity, is the directing force in the biggest of Canadian packing houses. The capital of this company in 1893 was \$250,000. In 1900 it was increased to \$400,000, and by 1904 it had grown to \$675,000. It is said that the original cash investment did not exceed \$100,000.

With these facts to assist us in understanding the figures quoted later, let us glance at a speech made by Mr. Gordon Waldron, Liberal candidate in West Toronto. The figures he uses were brought out in a law suit in which the William Davies Company was concerned. Mr. Waldron said:

The abolition of duties and these reductions of duties will take you out of the clutches of Flaville and the cannery combine, who pay the farmer less for the raw produce, this is animals, fruits and vegetables, than their American competitors, and you (the consumer) pay more than the American consumer for the same goods.

The cannery combine has twelve million of watered stock, heavy dividends on which are mercilessly squeezed out of you.

You have seen the philanthropic Flaville drive to the wall the little butchers, who carried you when there was a pinch. From sworn statements in court and from public records we learn that the Wm. Davies Co. has paid the following sums in dividends, not to speak of its reserves and reinvestments of profits in plant, stock and lands held in the name of the Freshfield Realty Co. and others, and amounting, it is said, to millions.

Table with columns: Dividends, Percent, Amount. Rows include years 1893 to 1905 and total dividends in 13 years.

Mr. Waldron added that he did not know the dividends of the company for the last six years, but that at the same rate they would amount to another \$2,000,000. Five to ten millions of profits on an original cash investment of about \$100,000, he said, pretty good. And he added, addressing the consumer: "It comes out of you and the farmer's."

Give the farmer his natural market, so that he can grow as large a crop as possible and always find a steady market for it at ruling prices, and then the consumer and the farmer will be delivered from the hands of the middlemen who exploit both of them today.

SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE AND RECIPROCIITY

Conservatives' animosity with a great flourish of trumpets that Sir William Van Horne is to speak here tonight, against reciprocity. There will be nobody in the Conservative party who will doubt the wisdom of bringing Sir William Van Horne, the millionaire, to St. John at this time to tell the people of this city and this province how they should vote.

There are several reasons why such a doubt may be expressed. One of them is particularly interesting. A few days ago the Toronto Globe published a photograph of a sign which appeared in the window of the Canadian Pacific Lands Company's office in Seattle on August 23, and which said:

RECIPROCIITY WILL INCREASE CANADA LANDS BY 100 PER CENT.

That is the business view of the C. P. R. as a corporation. What Sir William Van Horne, the millionaire, thinks personally, or what he desires for private pocket reasons, is another matter.

Since the reciprocity agreement became a matter of public discussion, C. P. R. stock in London, Montreal and New York had been booming as never before, and the stock market unquestionably in the stead of injuring the C. P. R. or Canada, reciprocity will be a boon for both.

Moreover, Sir William Van Horne is a large owner of the stock of the Laurentide Pulp & Paper Co., a Canadian concern which all Canadians are anxious to prosper. But, reciprocity unquestionably will lead to the establishment of more pulp and paper mills in Canada, and that will mean keener competition for the Laurentide, in which Sir William is personally so deeply interested.

Therefore, when Sir William raises his voice tonight in opposition to a trade agreement that will give justice and prosperity to our farmers, our fishermen, our lumbermen, and our great mass of consumers, all who hear him will know that his voice is the voice of those sinister "interests" which are financing Mr. Borden's campaign today.

The Conservative party is welcome to any benefit it can reap from the appearance of Sir William Van Horne on the stump.

A VOTE FOR BORDEN IS A VOTE FOR BOURASSA

Henri Bourassa told the Hull audience on Sunday night, Sept. 3, that Laurier had been seduced by the Imperialists into a policy which would make Canada a partner in the Empire's wars and therefore he must be opposed. Canada, he said, was not a nation. Why should it be called upon to accept a nation's responsibilities?

"The government of Quebec," he said, "offers a bounty for the men who will kill wolves. The Laurier government offers a bounty to seduce men from their

presides to become food for cannon on warships."

The Nationalist victory in Drummond and Arthabaska, he went on, had compelled R. L. Borden to reconsider his position on the navy, and the men who would be sent to parliament from Quebec would compel him to still further reconsider his policy and make him meet the views of the people against the navy.

This, he said, was proven by the pledges of the Conservative candidates in Sherbrooke, Missisquoi and Sherbrooke, who had pledged themselves to vote against any navy, and they were by the types of the rest of the candidates in Quebec province.

The duty of the hour, Mr. Bourassa said, was to elect a sufficient group of independents to the commons who would turn out any government which would not refuse to participate in the wars of the Empire.

Continuing he said that fifteen or twenty members from the province of Quebec, unbound to either party, could dictate the destinies of Canada, and he asked Wright to send Louis Cousineau (Conservative), to be one such group.

Should the Conservatives win (as they have no chance of doing, fortunately), Mr. Borden, a weak man, would be at the mercy of Mr. Bourassa, who preaches sedition. A vote for Borden is a vote for Bourassa.

THE TAXES ON FOOD

Tariff taxation nearly always rests disproportionately upon the necessities of the poor rather than upon the luxuries of those who have large incomes. If the Conservatives are so anxious to insist upon levying a tax upon food, why do they not manifest the same enthusiasm to tax the property of well-to-do citizens? Some countries have tried a tax on income, a tax on corporate receipts, a tax on watches, and articles of special luxury. These have been imposed on special occasions, but when the occasion passed they were abolished with a haste that contrasted with the deliberation with which the tariff was even touched, and the obstinacy with which it was meddled with only to increase its burdens. Why does not Sir Edmund Walker advocate a special tariff tax upon money sent into the United States, as well as upon wheat and flour? Why does he not assure us that it is disloyal to issue a check without paying a tax upon it?

The special interests are anxious that the taxes be so arranged that wealth escapes the burdens of government which are put on the shoulders of the masses. In proportion as a man's income is needed for the sustenance, shelter and food of himself and his family, to that the Conservatives insist on retaining; while to the extent that the income of the more fortunate citizen is so large as to enable him to amass wealth by laying aside a part of it, to that extent he escapes the heavy pressure of the tax on food.

It is a tax on consumption as distinguished from wealth. The greater part of the tariff which the reciprocity agreement proposes to remit, is added upon the farmer, the consumer and the poor man with a large family. If it were a tax upon wealth, upon luxury and upon the superfluity of the rich, the Gamallels of Toronto and Montreal would not be assuring us that it is disloyal to have it remitted.

NOTE AND COMMENT

"Both seats this time!"

The farmer is going to have his turn.

"Both seats this time!" Make the majorities big.

Victory for Hon. Mr. Pugsley and Mr. James Lowell means a greater St. John. "Both seats this time." Make the majorities big.

Eleven days more, then Mr. Borden, Mr. Bourassa, the "interests," and the high protectionists, will realize what Canada really thinks of them.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is making the greatest campaign of his career. Cheerful, confident, convincing, the great Liberal leader is everywhere a herald of victory.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley got a great reception in Campbellton, Friday night. Restigouche never looked better from the Liberal standpoint. Mr. Reid's majority will be large.

Dr. Daniel retreated from the city to escape from Hon. Mr. Pugsley, but in going to the county he encountered Mr. Lowell. N. B.—Dr. Daniel is all through with Ottawa.

Just as Hon. Robert Maxwell was beginning to qualify as a real patriot, Mr. Lowell came along with the cruel reminder that the Honorable Robert stood up in the Legislature last year and assisted in voting down a Liberal resolution in favor of increasing the British preference to fifty per cent.

Premier Gouin of Quebec says Sir Wilfrid will beat the Borden-Bourassa-Monk alliance all hollow. Instead of losing seats in Quebec, says Hon. Mr. Gouin, the Liberals will make gains. With election day only two weeks away thoughtful Conservatives all over Canada thoroughly realize that their cause is hopeless.

"Here is the funnel through which the trade of Canada must pour. Whether Liberals or Conservatives are returned to power everything necessary to handle the trade at St. John will be done."—H. A. Powell at Queen's Rink.

So the traffic is really going to come to St. John after all, Mr. Powell may soon be able to convert Dr. Daniel.

Mr. Borden is likely to be beaten in Halifax, and his forces certainly will be very badly beaten in every province. That is well, for, as the Toronto Globe puts it: "Were it possible that Mr. Borden should carry a majority of seats in the English-speaking Provinces, he would be at the mercy of Mr. Bourassa. The leader who in Ontario had not the pluck or the power to dislodge a discredited lieutenant like George E.

SIR WILFRID AND SIR JAMES Stratford, Sept. 8.—"Sir James Whitney (the Conservative Premier of Ontario) spoke at North Bay last night," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier this afternoon, addressing the great gathering of 10,000 enthusiastic people in Victoria Park. "I had not the opportunity of hearing him, but those who did hear him report that, notwithstanding the fact that he spoke from an anti-reciprocity platform and in opposition to the agreement, he stated frankly and fairly that this talk of the loyalty of the Canadian people being affected, and that there was danger of their being seduced into annexation, was sheer nonsense. Canadians are of better stuff than that, and their loyalty to their motherland cannot be bought. Sir James Whitney is right in that. He represents the situation just as it is. He is in accord with Sir John Macdonald, Sir George Cartier, and the great Conservatives of the past, who were not affected in their efforts to obtain reciprocity by any such nonsense—not only nonsense, but insult to the Canadian people." (Prolonged cheers.)

Foster, and who in New Brunswick had to take back the disgraced George W. Fowler, would have no power at all against the machinations and intrigues of Henri Bourassa and his disloyal contingent."

"The great financiers of the country claim that their interests will be hurt by reciprocity, but the people are not losing any sleep over these few men who have been fattening for years at the expense of the rest of the country. Hon. A. L. Sifton, Premier of Alberta, whose rich brother, Hon. Clifford Sifton, is stamping the country against reciprocity."

Reciprocity means a greater St. John, a more prosperous New Brunswick, rapid growth in the towns and in the rural districts, a powerful new current of commercial progress for all Canada. No wonder the "stand-patters" oppose it; they want a tariff "as high as Haman's gallows," in order that they may go on taxing the people for the profit of the "interests."

There was a mistake in the Payne-Adair tariff. They put the duty on cream down at five cents a gallon instead of six much a pound. One fellow found it out and started shipping cream to Boston. The trade grew to two million dollars in one year. That shows what reciprocity will do for the farmer. Give him free entry to the big market for all his products, and watch New Brunswick grow.

So Mr. J. K. Flemming, Provincial Secretary, was in favor of reciprocity when the agreement was first published. Mr. Frank Clements, the "potato king," said in a speech on Saturday that Mr. Flemming told him reciprocity would build up New Brunswick. Mr. Clements' speech places Mr. Flemming in a somewhat awkward position. Sounds like that which Mr. Flemming said to Dr. Birch.

See on page 6 of this issue a few joyous remarks about Messrs. Borden, Foster, Fowler, and Sifton, printed by the Montreal Star in October, 1908—a few days before election day. Then remember that the Borden of 1911 is the Borden of 1908, and that this year, in addition to the new proposals to remit, is added upon the farmer, the consumer and the poor man with a large family. If it were a tax upon wealth, upon luxury and upon the superfluity of the rich, the Gamallels of Toronto and Montreal would not be assuring us that it is disloyal to have it remitted.

The Conservative carried just two seats in New Brunswick in 1908. This time they will be exceedingly lucky if they carry one. The money contributed by the "interests" enables them to make a somewhat noisy campaign, but the noise will die away quickly when the returns begin to come in on the night of September 21. That is going to be a great night for the Liberals from Halifax to Vancouver, but New

From Dr. D. H. McAlister's letter to his constituents in Kings-Albert:

"I know that false stories have been spread among the people that reciprocity means annexation. My friend, if I thought that for one moment I would never raise my voice in favor of, nor cast my vote for it; but instead of annexation, reciprocity stands for more trade, more business and more money, and greater happiness and contentment that always keep company with a full pocket and a light heart. What was good enough then for the great Conservative leaders, and what is good enough now for my honored leader, is good enough for me. I ask you not to listen to the insidious insinuations that you cannot sell the products of your farm wherever you please without at the same time selling your allegiance to your King and country."

"My father's Scotch, my mother was Irish. Their loyalty never was questioned; my loyalty never will be doubted, and if you voted for me on September 21st, as I ask you to and as I hope you will, you will always find me standing in the House of Parliament for what is right for my country and what is loyal to my King."

On Sept. 21 the Liberals will give a never-to-be-forgotten answer to the Conservative cry that more than half the people of this country are disloyal.

If the house is infected with ants, dip a sponge into sweetened water and lay it where they can get it. They will soon cluster upon it, when the sponge should be dipped into hot water.

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So That Trunk Pa Rates--The Reciprocity mously Si

(By E. W.)

Ottawa, Sept. 6.—The fact too much to Saturday Sir Wilfrid against the agreement form, alongside the b These two C. P. R. done as much to the elaborate methods to plays to oppose f tipped the weak all continental in. Sir Thomas and St. born Americans, and activity of young ma It is, therefore, impos Quite the contrary, enhanced the price an any's vast holding of prairie lands. C. P. R. ocean water are the rival United States of P. R. stands to gain system regions when facilities, international ducts. Hungry subside the C. P. R. was equipped and manag

OUR LADY OF THE SNOWS. (Canadian Preferential Tariff, 1897). (By Rudyard Kipling.)

A Nation spoke to a Nation, A Queen sent word to a Throne: "Daughter, am I in my mother's house, But mistaking my way? The gates are mine to open, And I set my house in order," Said our Lady of the Snows.

"Neither with laughter nor weeping, Fear or the child's amaze— Soberly under the White Man's law My white men go their ways. Not for the Gentiles' clamour— Insult or threat of blows— Bow we the knee to Baal," Said our Lady of the Snows.

"My speech is clean and single, I talk of common things— Words of the wharf and the market-place And those were the merchant brings: Favour to those I favour, But a stumbling-block to my foes Many there be that hate us," Said our Lady of the Snows.

"I called my chiefs to council In the dim of a troubled year; For the sake of a sign ye would not see, And a word ye would not hear. This is our message and answer; This is the path we chose: For we be also a people," Said our Lady of the Snows.

"Carry the word to my sisters— To the Queens of the East and the South. I have proven faith in the Heritage By more than the word of the mouth. They that are wise may follow: Ere the world's war-trumpet blows, But I—I am first in the battle," Said our Lady of the Snows.

A Nation spoke to a Nation, A Throne sent word to a Throne: "Daughter, am I in my mother's house, But mistaking in my own? The gates are mine to open, And I abide by my mother's house," Said our Lady of the Snows.

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INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL FEATURES FOR OUR COUNTRY READERS

DAIRY FARM CHEESE

How to Make and Cure for Home Consumption.

There are many farmers' wives who are interested in making cheese for home consumption. The following simple method, if carefully followed, may be depended upon as producing a very good cheese for home use.

Keep the night's milk at a temperature of from 60 to 65 degs. F. until next morning, when the morning's milk is added to it. Place the mixed milk in any simple tin or vat which can be set inside of a water tub.

Set the vat of milk in the tub and surround it with moderately hot water, heating the water to a temperature of 80 to 90 degs. Stir the milk while heating until it reaches the proper temperature.

Now add rennet extract to one-half ounce to 100 lbs. of milk. Dilute with water to the extent of four or five times its own volume before adding it to the milk.

Mix the rennet thoroughly with the milk, and stand quietly until thick enough to cut. This point is reached usually in less than half an hour.

As soon as the whey separates from the curd, it is ready to cut. The curd is cut with a long bread or butter knife. Slice the curd into small pieces, no longer than a sugar-stick.

Now cut the curd into strips with the hands and gradually raise the temperature to 100 to 102 degs. F. The curd curd during the heating process, which should be about 30 minutes.

Keep the curd at a temperature of 100 to 102 degs. F. for one and a quarter hours, stirring occasionally, when it will be firm enough to handle.

To remove the whey, pin a double thickness of cheesecloth over the whey boiler and dump the vat of curd and whey on top of the cheesecloth.

Stir the curd with a long-handled fork for about 15 minutes. Then dump the curd back into the vat and salt at the rate of three to three and one-half ounces per 100 lbs. of curd.

Now press the curd with the hands, pushing the curd to the higher end. This will permit further separation of the whey which collects at the lower end.

Half an hour after salting the cheese is ready to put into the cheese hoop.

A regular cheese hoop can be obtained from any dairy supply house or very small cost. A "Young America" hoop will hold the curd from about 80 lbs. of milk and makes a nice sized family cheese.

Prepare the hoop, (model as follows): Place a piece of muslin in the bottom of the hoop and on top of this a cheesecloth circle somewhat less in diameter than the hoop.

Now place the bandage (cheesecloth lining of hoop) on the hoop, and when the latter is in position the bandage will lap slightly over the cheesecloth circle in the bottom.

Now add the curd to the hoop. This done, cover with a piece of muslin and stand on the cover. The cheese is now ready for pressing, which may be nicely accomplished in a wire or cedar press; or, lacking this, in a press of pulley and rope.

Put the hoop on a table, and cover the cover of the hoop and pressure applied to this by means of long pole, the block acting as a fulcrum. The cheese should be pressed for about an hour, or until it is about the size of the square inch.

Shortly after pressure has been applied, remove the cover, muslin cloth, and bandage, lap the pressing bandage on the muslin, and then apply full pressure for about 24 hours when the cheese may be removed from the mold.

Put the cheese in a damp, not too ventilated room, kept at temperature

as near 80 degs. F. as possible. Turn and rub the cheese daily during the first two weeks and thereafter occasionally until cured. If kept at a temperature of 60 degs. F., the cheese will be ready to eat in six to eight weeks' curing. Many who like fresh, mild cheese will prefer to eat it after four weeks' curing.—John Michels.

THE DAIRY HERD

How to Handle in Early Autumn—Preparing for Fall.

There is no time during the year when dairy cattle require better care and more liberal feeding than during the autumn months, yet very few dairy farmers appear to realize the importance of giving the cows an special care and attention during this critical period.

My own experience in feeding and caring for dairy cattle leads me to believe that more than one-half of the complaints regarding dairy cattle coming through the winter in a poor, emaciated condition, are due directly to their being kept out too long in the pasture or fields and then changing them into winter quarters and putting them on a ration of dry forage and fodder.

The cow that is allowed to run outside until cold weather comes and compels her owner to put her in the stable for winter, cannot regain her lost condition and flesh and become accustomed to her change of food and surroundings in any short period of time.

Then again, few dairymen practicing a liberal system of feeding during the winter, are especially when the cows are dry, and for that reason they cannot recover their condition and go through the calving period and come out in the condition to be effective dairy cows the following season.

The average dairy farmer takes it as a matter of course that cows usually shrink during the fall and fall away in their flesh condition, and therefore he makes no plans to remove the cause of the shrinkage and falling away in condition.

Every thinking dairy farmer knows that he is slightly dependent on an increased percentage of fat in the milk, resulting almost entirely from increased milk production. I note that in increased milk production, it is not only the quantity of milk that is increased, but also the fat content.

A man who reads these reports as published in the dairy press writes about a neighbor of his that is working into Holstein-Friesian cattle by using a fine looking half-blood bull, nearly half of his calves being black and white, and who intends to use a pure-bred bull as soon as he becomes a little cheaper.

Such a man in his efforts to improve his herd, is doomed to failure, for he has started wrong; and because Holstein-Friesian cows, even in small quantity, is apt to effect color, he will be apt to hold that he is responsible for his ill success.

As he does not read dairy papers, he will never stop to think that the progeny of a half-blood bull carry but one-fourth the blood he desires, and that the one-fourth cannot offset the preponderating influence of the other three-fourths.

He will never learn that the only really good point that his grade bull possesses is the point where the butcher's pole can be put over his head when he is led to execution.

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will quickly tell you that he is not farming for his health, and that he cannot afford to have high blooded or high priced land mowing time away with such narrow gauged tools. By reading a good farm paper he will apply the same logic to the waste of time resulting from the use of narrow gauge cows.

Suppose that a man pays out \$100 for a pure-bred Holstein-Friesian bull and raises but ten of his better calves. Suppose that each of these calves on coming to profit yields but one pound more of milk at each milking than did her dam at the same age, an amount which would not be noticeable without weighing; yet it would amount to 600 pounds for the 600 milkings of the year, and have an average value of not less than \$7.50, or \$75 a year gain for the ten better calves.

Another point that many neglect in making the cows comfortable during the fall months, I believe that as soon as freezing nights come they should be put in the stable every night, but I am in favor of allowing them to be out every favorable day, for the extreme cold winter weather which we are sure to have in this latitude compels us to keep them confined in the stable much longer than we realize.

The man who allows his cows to go dry in the fall is cultivating a habit in them that will be hard to overcome, for once a heifer or cow is allowed to go dry after being milked a few months, it is hard to make her continue her period for a longer time after she drops her next calf.

Training as well as breeding influence her future usefulness.—W. Milton Kelly.

ing downward into the stalk and core of the head. The bacteria probably gain entrance from infected soil to which they are brought by infected seed, but are spread from leaf to leaf by worms, snails and other agents. The best remedy is crop rotation and seed disinfection. Use one ounce formalin to two gallons water and allow the seed to be immersed in the solution for twenty minutes.

Plan Lice.—The small, mealy lice are often quite troublesome on cabbage and cauliflower, especially in dry seasons. In the plant bed, or greenhouse, smudging or vaporization with tobacco is effective. For field attacks, before the plants begin to head, spray with weak soap washes, or whale-oil soap, one pound to six gallons; or kerosene emulsion diluted six times. Dip or spray the young plants before setting in the field.

Leaf Blight of Celery.—This disease, which makes large, irregular, brownish spots on the leaves, is very destructive to the celery crop. It is quite common and must be combated in order to successfully grow celery. Spraying with Bordeaux should begin in the plant bed and be repeated frequently up to the time the plants are banded.

Celery Caterpillar.—This insect seldom occurs in injurious numbers in this climate. It also attacks parsley, and is annoying if first brood of larvae appears to be the most satisfactory method of control.—H. L. Price.

SENSE ABOUT CALVES

How to Prepare the Youngsters for the Coming Winter.

With a little care and consideration the annual loss in calves could be greatly reduced. When a calf has become poor it is almost impossible to get it fat again before it is full grown.

Whether the calves are pure bred or grades they should be put up in a nice coat during the day and turned out at night in a good grass lot. We often neglect to keep our barns cool. During the winter we are careful to keep the door and windows shut to keep the cold out, but we neglect to reverse the order and shut the cold in during the summer.

When evening comes turn the calves out and open everything up. Sprinkling the floor on a dry hot day will quickly lower the temperature. In this way your barn, that has a lay loft or other air space to check the heat of the sun from striking the calves, can be kept nice and cool. It is a pleasure to go in such a barn to work.

Another very important consideration is cleanliness. Give the calves a good bed of clean straw. In this they will be clean and stretch out full length. The stall should be cleaned out every day and the floor sprinkled with one of the coal tar dips.

The method of feeding must, of course, depend largely upon the class of stock handled. Pure bred calves are usually allowed one or two nurse cows. These should be brought in morning and night to allow the calves to suck, then taken away where they will not disturb the calves during the remainder of the day or night.

The skim-milk calf is the one, however, that is most neglected. Yet he pays a good profit if properly handled. There is no danger of over-feeding with skim-milk there is of under-feeding.

Although it is often impossible to have the parts scaled out, they should at least be well cleaned with cold water immediately after feeding. It is undesirable and unnecessary to mix any kind of meal with the milk. It is hard to wash out the parts and goes to the same place if mixed with the oats.

If a little oil meal or better yet flax meal is sprinkled over the oats the calf can be taught more easily. When the calf has learned to eat oats well mix in some cracked corn. Always feed all the good bright clover hay they will eat.

Calves handled in this way will go into winter quarters in good condition and there will be no danger of the usual heavy loss before spring.

FALL CALVES

Many farmers who wish to get the most out of their cows have learned that it pays to have them fresh in the fall. September and October being the best months. There are many reasons for this. The cows will give milk for a longer period than if fresh in the spring; it brings the greatest flow of milk at a season when milk and butter prices are highest, and the largest part of the milking comes at a time of the year when other farm work is not so rushing.

The milking and care of the calves

STOCK PUREBRED SIRE

Their Place and Value in Building Up a Herd.

It is evident to a student of Holstein-Friesian sires and developed dams. Holstein-Friesian breeders are producing animals of greater capacity as well as acquiring greater skill in the development of that capacity, also that the improvement is but slightly dependent on an increased percentage of fat in the milk, resulting almost entirely from increased milk production.

I note that in increased milk production, it is not only the quantity of milk that is increased, but also the fat content.

A man who reads these reports as published in the dairy press writes about a neighbor of his that is working into Holstein-Friesian cattle by using a fine looking half-blood bull, nearly half of his calves being black and white, and who intends to use a pure-bred bull as soon as he becomes a little cheaper.

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THE FARM TEAM

Points That Characterize a Well-Matched Pair.

An impressive fact is the scarcity of well matched farm teams. There is a very strong demand for such teams and one who possesses one usually has several standing offers for them either from neighbors or city buyers. A few men appreciate the value of a well matched team, but most of the average farmer pays slight attention to the proper matching of his horses.

Many a team is considered well matched which, in reality, is not so. The work of putting together two horses that are enough alike in all characteristics to work in harmony is an art not to be despised.

There must be a similarity in style; action, general conformation, appearance and color to produce the well-matched pair. The best results are usually obtained when horses are paired soon after being broken.

There will also be more of a tendency to grow alike in action and less danger of developing irritable dispositions. Habits in horses as in men become more fixed with age.

Considering that all other points are medium in perfection there is no quality which adds or detracts so much from the value and appearance of a team as action. Horses that move with snap and vigor, are stylish, steady, straight and balanced there is no feature so attractive to the buyer or so pleasing to the driver. It matters little how well the team meets the other requirements if the action is lacking.

Strength and conformation are points next in value. Some teams will start out well matched, but after working a short time one will lag far behind. Strength is indicated by a short, deep middle, close coupled and well muscled over the loin. Loose joints and baby muscles never indicate staying power. Disposition often influences a horse's ability to do work.

A nervy, high strung horse will often keep up on the bit after he has become tired. Size is important, though it can be sacrificed when other points correspond.

A difference of a hundred pounds in weight does not materially detract from the value and appearance of a team. A difference in regard to color is the least objectionable feature in a team.

A well-matched team is a pleasure to handle and creates pride in the farm and

ing those provisions which forbid their amalgamation.

Such conspiracy is not yet indicated in any way. But Mr. Sifton has shown the new concessions if reciprocity be carried, as it certainly will be. Let us, however, imagine it defeated on the 21st inst. Then Mr. Sifton, now seemingly very close to his platform partner, Sir William Van Horne, could swiftly declare that the cost of the Eastern Division (which has cost exceeded estimates of 1902, and which is the basis of the percentage rental that the G. T. P. Company must pay) warrants that company in demanding release from obligations to operate it on the specified terms.

From the start of the G. T. P. Company to turn out an Liberal ministry which might be in office. This combination would, it was surmised, arise from G. T. P. desire to get rid of operating the eastern division, and from C. P. R. temptation to conspire with the G. T. P. in order to put in office the Tory party, whose chiefs would have to be so grateful for office, and so controlled by the two business conspire.

It was alleged in 1902, and often since, that the G. T. P. people undertook this

gold services of plate from collective thousands of old country shareholders who own C. P. R. stock.

But that is not all. Clifford Sifton, whose alleged talents have been, there is good reason to believe, engaged for some years in trying to do good to the Shagness-Van Horne road, has been last week a glimpse of what he and they appear likely to be pondering inwardly. He declared that the G. T. P. Company, if reciprocity came into effect, would be justified in demanding relief from charter obligations to operate the eastern division on extended terms during the next fifty years. That vision is some 1200 miles long. It extends from Montreal (N. B.) to Winnipeg, Manitoba. It is being constructed by the government. The G. T. P. Company has undertaken to run it, paying a specific rental, a percentage on its cost.

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HORTICULTURE INSECTS AND DISEASES

Common Pests of Cabbage, Cauliflower and Celery.

Cabbage Worm.—This common green worm of the cabbage plant is the larva of a white butterfly. There are several broods each season. It sometimes seriously interferes with the normal development of the plant. Arsenites are sometimes used against this pest while the plants are small, but this practice is dangerous and not to be recommended.

Club Root.—This is one of the most destructive diseases affecting plants of the cabbage tribe. It is due to a slime mold disease which lives over as a saprophyte, hence spray measures are of no avail. Crop rotation is the best means of avoiding this pest. Set only healthy plants. Infested land should not be set again in cabbage for several years. Do not use manure containing cabbage refuse. Infection may be carried on plows and hoes which have been used in fields of diseased cabbage, therefore clean all implements and dip them in a two per cent solution of carbolic acid to the city of their birth or residence.

Black Rot.—When young cabbage or cauliflower plants are attacked, the larger leaves turn purple, then become weakened and rotten. In severe cases the whole plant is killed. At maturity the core is often rotten and the head transformed into a soft, black mass. The disease is caused by bacteria which enter the plant through the veins of the leaf, ultimately work-

ing downward into the stalk and core of the head. The bacteria probably gain entrance from infected soil to which they are brought by infected seed, but are spread from leaf to leaf by worms, snails and other agents. The best remedy is crop rotation and seed disinfection. Use one ounce formalin to two gallons water and allow the seed to be immersed in the solution for twenty minutes.

Plan Lice.—The small, mealy lice are often quite troublesome on cabbage and cauliflower, especially in dry seasons. In the plant bed, or greenhouse, smudging or vaporization with tobacco is effective. For field attacks, before the plants begin to head, spray with weak soap washes, or whale-oil soap, one pound to six gallons; or kerosene emulsion diluted six times. Dip or spray the young plants before setting in the field.

Leaf Blight of Celery.—This disease, which makes large, irregular, brownish spots on the leaves, is very destructive to the celery crop. It is quite common and must be combated in order to successfully grow celery. Spraying with Bordeaux should begin in the plant bed and be repeated frequently up to the time the plants are banded.

Celery Caterpillar.—This insect seldom occurs in injurious numbers in this climate. It also attacks parsley, and is annoying if first brood of larvae appears to be the most satisfactory method of control.—H. L. Price.

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HE WHO RUNS MAY READ

ON THE OPPOSITION MIDWAY

From the letter of Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. William Paterson to Secretary Knox, January 21, 1911:

"Nevertheless, it is distinctly understood that we do not attempt to bind for the future the action of the United States Congress or the Parliament of Canada, but that each of these authorities SHALL BE ABSOLUTELY FREE TO MAKE ANY CHANGE OF TARIFF POLICY OR OF ANY OTHER MATTER COVERED BY THE PRESENT ARRANGEMENT that may be deemed expedient."

From the letter of P. C. Knox, United States Secretary of State, in reply, January 21, 1911:

"I take great pleasure in replying that your statement of the proposed arrangement is entirely in accord with my understanding of it."

John Kerron, Conservative candidate in MacLeod, Alb., puts the matter in a nutshell:

"The agreement can be cancelled at any time with a stroke of the pen."

The agreement will be of tremendous advantage to all classes of Canadians, but if we want to cancel it we can always do so at a moment's notice. Conservatives have shamelessly asserted the contrary, but the words of the agreement speak for themselves.

VERY STRONG ARGUMENTS FOR RECIPROCITY

MAKES STRANGE BEDFELLOWS There's Sir Macdonald, Bowell and Hon. George E. Foster, for instance—Hamilton Times.

THE RIGHT FAIR THIS TIME Give the farmer and the consumer their turn. The Big Interests have had theirs.—Toronto Globe.

BORDEN AND BOURASSA A vote for Borden is a vote for Bourassa. The company is a vote for the disruption of Canada.—Toronto Globe.

IS TRYING INTIMIDATION The president of the Canada Sugar Refining Co. is trying to persuade the members of the company that the fact that reciprocity will lead to free trade in manufactures and destroy the industries of Canada.

SIR WILFRID'S OPTIMISM Seen by The Montreal Herald, Sir Wilfrid said that his tour of the maritime provinces had lent strength to the view already expressed that the Liberal government will be returned by a greater majority than ever before.

THE ROORBACK SEASON. (Montreal Herald) The roorback season is now open. You may expect to see one or more any day from now on. You can easily tell them by their bright yellow color and their loud yawns. They are, as a rule, very short-lived.

AGAINST THE DEMAGOGUES (Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Coleau) "I will soon be seventy. I have not long to live. But Providence has given me better health at 70 than as a young man. I can fight my cause, and I will to the end. I shall defend your country and mine against dangerous demagogues both in Quebec and Ontario."

BARREFAID HUMBUNG. The Ottawa Journal has a series of alleged interviews with commercial travellers between Ottawa and Montreal, and the Toronto News has the same sentiments word for word, with the necessary topographical changes, expressed by travellers on a train between Montreal and Toronto.

A LUMBERMAN'S VIEWS (G. C. Hardman, Ottawa Lumberman) Reciprocity is the finest of all the fine things of the world. It will benefit the farmer one of us. It will benefit the manufacturer, and it will smash the monopolists who are banded together to pay the farmers little and charge the consumers a high price.

NOT LOSING SLEEP OVER MILLIONAIRES. "The great financiers of the country claim that their interests will be hurt by reciprocity, but the people are not losing any sleep over these few men who have been fattening for years at the expense of the west."—Hon. A. L. Sifton, Premier of Alberta, whose rich brother, Hon. Clifford Sifton, is stamping the country against reciprocity.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE IS DEAD. "As to the statement of Hon. Mr. Lucas that preferential trade is making progress in Britain, I can tell you that during my recent visit to England it was told by Lord Hugh Cecil, one of the leaders of the Unionist party that he would oppose any taxation upon food, and that if it were proposed it would divide the Unionist party in two."—Mr. Hugh Guthrie at Eganville.

MR. FIELDING IS ALL RIGHT Albert S. Swin, of A. S. Swin & Son, of Clark's Harbor, N. S., a prominent Conservative, says: "How can anybody deny the benefits to our fishermen if any Tory pretends to deny it, and him to me as I will convince him that the agreement is all good." "In Shelburne and Queen's" queried Mr. Swin: "There can be no doubt about that. MR. FIELDING ON THIS QUESTION WILL HAVE A MUCH LARGER MAJORITY THAN IN HIS

LAST CONTEST. I SHALL BE SURPRISED IF HIS MAJORITY IS LESS THAN EIGHT HUNDRED."

HERE'S ANOTHER LOYALIST St. Paul, Sept. 5.—The most glaring instance of disaffection to the British Empire and disloyalty to the British Crown that the campaign has yet produced occurred in the course of a joint meeting here yesterday, as the peroration of an inflammatory address by the Opposition candidate, A. Bellemore, who cursed the navy and violently declared the independence of Canada from all outside control whatsoever.

THE FAVORED NATIONS As to the talk about opening our markets to twelve other countries under the most favored nations' treaties of Great Britain, Sir Wilfrid Laurier in a recent speech declared that Canada had nothing to fear from this, these countries being obscure states from whom we had nothing to fear, while a practical agreement had been made with Great Britain for the abrogation of such treaties if they interfered with Canada.

MR. MONK AND THE NAVY. At a meeting in Quebec province last week, Mr. Monk, who is Mr. Borden's Quebec lieutenant, denounced the navy. He quoted the report of the Imperial Conference, to the effect that the navy can deliver ports only with the consent of the Admiralty; and later to the effect that in war time the navy will be an integral part of the army and the Admiralty flag must fly from the poop, and the Canadian flag from the prow, showing, continued Mr. Monk, that the vessel was under the Admiralty control. The real object of the navy was to involve Canada in wars where she had no interest.

BORDEN WON OVER SAYS BOURASSA. "If England was attacked on Canadian territory it would be the duty of Canadians to shoulder arms to defend herself. But it is not our duty as Canadians and British subjects to take part in wars outside of Canada. Our duty is to devote all our force to strengthen Canada. If England took part in any war against the people of England could protest by their vote. We have no voice in declaring war, should not be forced to take part in it. That is the Nationalist doctrine which I have preached. At first the Conservatives did not wish to accept it, but little by little they have come to be in accord with it."—Henri Bourassa at St. Andre, Sunday.

BETTER TO THINK IT OVER. (Amherst News) "Do our manufacturers in Amherst consider the fact that their interests are largely in the interests of the grain growers of the west? The merchants of the western towns who buy our Amherst manufactures, sell to the grain growers of the west the goods manufactured here in the east. The prosperity of the west means the prosperity of the east. A great many manufacturers recognize that fact and are supporting the government on the present great issue of reciprocity. We recognize that our factories here are reaching out for the western trade and getting a fair share of it. Will the western buyers who know what they want wish to buy goods from concerns here in the east whose managers and directors are enemies to their well-known and widely advertised wishes for Reciprocity?"

HERE'S A TOBY TRICK. Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 7.—It is reported here that the opponents of reciprocity are planning an effort to swing the factory vote solid behind the conservative candidate and to have manufacturers all over the country, a day or two before the elections, begin taking stock of the employees. It is given a hint that the significance of this is that if the former government comes back to power the factories will begin a policy of retrenchment and run on short time.

FARMERS FOR RECIPROCITY. "I feel that the farmers are almost solidly for reciprocity in Ontario," said Mr. E. C. Drury, president of the Ontario Farmers' Association last week "Through the country men of all parties are supporting reciprocity, I have attended eight local meetings since June for the discussion of this subject. At every one of these meetings, so far as I know, a Conservative took the chair, to show that there was no pro-politics in it. Farmers are throwing party politics to the winds and voting as citizens."

THEY CAN'T DODGE THIS. (Col. Hamilton, late of the Queen's Own, Toronto.) "If reciprocity today means annexation with the country as strong and prosperous as it is, what would it have meant when Sir John A. Macdonald tried to secure it 20 years ago. Ask the Tories who

believe that the same sources are pouring gold into Canada to help reciprocity alone? If the Montreal Star wants to find anybody contributing to anything in this connection, it would do well to look for a fund to fight reciprocity. The opponents are the ones who have 'the stuff'—and they're the ones who would be more likely to use it."

DR. SPROULE WANTED IT. Speaking in the House of Commons on March 30, 1910, Dr. Sproule said: "I was in hopes that in some important lines in which it would be an advantage to us to have the American market, such as grain, fruit, and animals, they would have given us some concessions, but there is no mention whatever made of them."

THE IMPORTANT INTERESTS OF THE FARMER, the fruit-grower, the fisherman and the lumberman have been carefully guarded. No such opportunity has ever before come to them whereby they can secure such a large and valuable market for their produce. It will add to the value of the farmer's hay; it will make profitable the growing of the greenestest and the finest varieties of apples and the smaller garden fruits for which a market has already been found to some extent in the United States; it will give to the fisherman a higher and more stable price for his catch and save him hundreds of thousands of dollars that will go into his pocket instead of into the treasury of the United States; and it will increase the value of the lumberman's lands in all parts of the province.

IF THE Conservatives are opposed to reciprocity on principle they ought to have declared against negotiations being carried on at all. None of them declared against the negotiations. Some of them said the negotiations ought to go on. A few thought it useless but only because they did not think Canada could get anything worth while. Many of them were really delighted when it was seen, as the Toronto News admitted, that Canada had gained more than she had conceded. It was only after the fact that they have been seen to regret their tacit approval or expressed encouragement, that they discovered, when they were told so from Montreal and Toronto, that bargaining was had and the advantages gained by the Canadians the worst thing about the bargain. If they are half as much in earnest as they pretend, why did not they start their fight for the principle at the right time?"

A LUMBERMAN'S VIEWS. Peter Lund, of Wariner, B. C., has come out strongly for reciprocity. That is his point of view, is that reciprocity is a declaration: "Although I have been a supporter in the past of the Conservative Party in the Province of British Columbia, I cannot at this time consistently support this party on the reciprocity issue."

"We who have cast our lot in the far north in a cold, rugged and in many instances, disagreeable climate, should insist upon having and enjoying all the luxuries and comfort of the commodities that are produced in the States, and they should be available, not only in the homes of the wealthy, but also should be in evidence on the table of every citizen of British Columbia. These commodities should be obtained at the actual cost of production, transportation and distribution, plus a reasonable profit on these operations, and nothing more."

HERE'S A SOLID FACT (Ottawa Free Press) This perpetual waving of the Old Flag when the Old Flag is in no danger is nauseating; it is childish and no one but a child could be led astray by it. The bulk of the people of Canada are Liberals in thought and sympathy. They believe in Liberalism, because they know that it is Liberalism, both in the Mother Country and in Canada, which has won the people all the constitutional liberties they now have, and which, if they were inclined to pay good deal more respect to the opinions of H. H. Asquith, of David Lloyd-George, of Sydney Buxton and of Lord Haldane, Sifton, Hawker and company of Borden, Sifton, Hawker and company.

And so when Canadians are told that the great leaders of Liberalism in Great Britain are behind Laurier and the Canadian Liberals, they will be inclined to say that this cry of British connection being in danger is nothing but an election cry.

ALL WILL RECEIVE BENEFIT The Hon. Mr. Graham in a recent speech discussed the reciprocity question, arguing that it would increase the price of farm products and give opportunities to bring in many fruits and other luxuries at prices which would place them within

the reach of all, while it would not increase the cost of living. As to wheat, Mr. Graham said that Canada now produced enough to feed herself and the whole of the British Islands, and must look to further markets, which would soon become a wheat importing country.

In the same way reciprocity would keep the farmers from being squeezed at both ends of the hog with their pork produced by freeing them from trust domination which kept the price to the farmer down and that to the consumer up, while the price of cheese, horses and other farm products would go up without increasing the cost to consumers in Canada.

THE ARGUMENT OF VAN HORN'S FEAR. (Montreal Witness) For inconsequence we have not seen the argument of Sir William Van Horne at both ends of the hog with their pork produced by freeing them from trust domination which kept the price to the farmer down and that to the consumer up, while the price of cheese, horses and other farm products would go up without increasing the cost to consumers in Canada.

THEY FAVORED IT THEN. (Montreal Herald) If the Conservatives are opposed to reciprocity on principle they ought to have declared against negotiations being carried on at all. None of them declared against the negotiations. Some of them said the negotiations ought to go on. A few thought it useless but only because they did not think Canada could get anything worth while. Many of them were really delighted when it was seen, as the Toronto News admitted, that Canada had gained more than she had conceded. It was only after the fact that they have been seen to regret their tacit approval or expressed encouragement, that they discovered, when they were told so from Montreal and Toronto, that bargaining was had and the advantages gained by the Canadians the worst thing about the bargain. If they are half as much in earnest as they pretend, why did not they start their fight for the principle at the right time?"

UNHAPPY MR. BORDEN. (Montreal Witness) Politics is a very odd business. Mr. Borden was acclaimed in Montreal as one of the greatest leaders of the Historic Liberal-Conservative party, if not the greatest, as every citizen is bigger and grander than all before it, and the "Gazette" acclaim him editorially and otherwise as—in the making—the "most effective speaker in the country's public life." Does one in a hundred of those who listen to or read the eulogies of the godsend leader, know of the "Gazette," that a foretelling section of this "great" Liberal-Conservative party has several times tried to depose Mr. Borden, the last attempt having been just before his recent tour to the West? Do one know that his present anti-reciprocity attitude was forced upon him by the interests as the price of his continued leadership? Does one know that even now the political handkerchief is prepared for him, and that after the defeat of the party on September 21 it will be presented to his lips and that his dear flatterers of today will force him to drink it?

WILL BRING THEM BACK. Stellarton, Sept. 7.—F. G. Macdonald has returned to live in his native county of Pictou. For years he was a successful merchant in Reading, Massachusetts. See

SEVEN GOOD REASONS. (L. A. Rivet, Liberal, Montreal) I support the trade agreement because: (1) Reciprocity in natural products is



THE GREAT ANTI-LAURIER SIDESHOWS

Is This True, Mr. Borden? "We are free and independent and no one—not Laurier or Mr. Wilson, or even His Majesty—has the right to ask us to go beyond our shores."—Henri Bourassa at St. Rose.

SILVER-PLATED LOYALTY

(Toronto Globe) The strangest feature of the anti-reciprocity campaign is the belief expressed on almost every platform by capitalists who have for years had the most intimate business relations with the United States, and without any hurt to their loyalty, that an increase of intimacy with the United States on the part of the farmer in selling produce or of the customer in importing it will result in annexation.

W. K. George, speaking at the anti-reciprocity meeting in Massey hall on March 9, is reported in part in the News thus: "I will now accept for the sake of argument that we shall gain. Even with this I take a stand against the agreement on the ground of nationality. Have we not for the past years been building up a nation clean and pure—the men of the north? . . . Annexation will undoubtedly follow the passing of this pact. We come in closer contact with Americans, and we will become Americans in our habits, and before long one flag will float to the North Pole. This from W. K. George is worthy of immortality. It is the most remarkable example of self-deception the campaign has produced. It is the finest bit of quadruple-plated cheek that has been placed on exhibition in the show rooms of the American silver plate pool in all its history. But the farmers of this country have no more fear of their loyalty than Mr. George has of his. They are going to vote for Laurier and larger markets.

ing the certain prospect of Reciprocity and appreciating fully that that meant that the turn of the Nova Scotia farmer had come, he disposed of his business in Reading and returned to Pictou county to invest his capital in farming. He has purchased the well-known J. B. Mackay farm at Riverton. He says: "I'm impressed with the opportunities presented should Reciprocity pass, as it certainly will. I sold a successful and prosperous business in Massachusetts and returned to my native county to locate permanently. TODAY THERE ARE MANY CANADIANS, ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES READY TO DO THIS SAME THING. MOMENT RECIPROCITY BECOMES A FACT. "Reciprocity means better prices for farmers. For example, some time ago while looking at several farms I was offered one less than a mile from New Glasgow for \$3,000. A few weeks ago a native of Pictou now located in the States, visited me and said that if that farm were still on the market, I found that it had been sold for almost double the price asked one year ago; the prospect of Reciprocity being the reason given for the increase in value."

THE HISTORIC and accepted policy of all Canadian statesmen, Conservative and Liberal, as of undoubted advantage to the country, and, as such, has never been questioned until recently.

(2) Because it will enlarge the market and benefit the agricultural, lumber, fishing and mining and other great exporting industries of the country, directly and indirectly, and be a great stimulus to our further growth and expansion.

(3) Because with a single exception and to a trifling degree, no protected industry is in the least affected.

(4) Because the natural relation of the two countries makes trade between them mutually profitable and advantageous.

(5) Because British trade as freely as possible with the whole world and remain British, and I believe that in the same way Canadians may increase their trade with the United States to any extent and remain as Canadian and as British as now.

(6) Because the agreement does not affect the British preference and it leaves us free to extend it, adopt an imperial preference or any other arrangement we may deem advisable.

(7) Because the policy of "let well enough alone" is unsound. There is no such thing as "well enough," and great opportunities were given us for the broadest and best use.

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(12) Because the policy of "let well enough alone" is unsound. There is no such thing as "well enough," and great opportunities were given us for the broadest and best use.

the historic and accepted policy of all Canadian statesmen, Conservative and Liberal, as of undoubted advantage to the country, and, as such, has never been questioned until recently.

(2) Because it will enlarge the market and benefit the agricultural, lumber, fishing and mining and other great exporting industries of the country, directly and indirectly, and be a great stimulus to our further growth and expansion.

(3) Because with a single exception and to a trifling degree, no protected industry is in the least affected.

(4) Because the natural relation of the two countries makes trade between them mutually profitable and advantageous.

(5) Because British trade as freely as possible with the whole world and remain British, and I believe that in the same way Canadians may increase their trade with the United States to any extent and remain as Canadian and as British as now.

(6) Because the agreement does not affect the British preference and it leaves us free to extend it, adopt an imperial preference or any other arrangement we may deem advisable.

(7) Because the policy of "let well enough alone" is unsound. There is no such thing as "well enough," and great opportunities were given us for the broadest and best use.

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Advertisement for Dr. J. Collis Browne's Colerogaine. The text reads: 'Dr. J. Collis Browne's Colerogaine. The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE. Acts like a charm in DIARRHOEA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY. Contains Medical Testimony accompanying each Bottle. Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, E.C. Wholesale Agents: Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, Toronto.'

Wm. Murray Retires in Restigouche

Hon. Mr. Pugsley Addresses Great Campbell Meeting

Ovation to Minister Who Has Done So Much in the Way of Public Works for Ports and Towns—Dr. Pugsley Predicts Liberal Sweep in Canada.

Campbell, N.B., Sept. 8.—Restigouche voters from far and near, lined up for Reid and reciprocity, in a magnificent meeting in the Opera House, addressed by Hon. William Pugsley, minister of public works, and hailed tonight as the "Friend of Campbell."

Probably 3,000 were jammed into the building, and listened patiently to the speeches of the evening.

Dr. Pugsley's speech was particularly strong on the reciprocity issue which is expected to play an important part in this section of the province.

All doubts of Mr. Reid's success were swept away by the announcement made by Hon. Dr. Pugsley just before the meeting closed, that William Murray, who had been announced as an independent Liberal candidate, had pledged his loyalty to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and a desire to have the issue of reciprocity put squarely before the electors, had definitely decided not to enter the contest. This was a fitting climax to a great meeting.

Mr. Montgomery will run 500 votes behind that voted by Mr. Reid, and will not have a ghost of a chance in a straight party fight, which he now faces.

A Great Audience. A stranger at the meeting would have fancied himself in a city audience rather than at a gathering in a town which, little more than a year ago was nothing but a heap of smoking ruins. Dimock's new Opera House with graded floors and brilliantly lighted stage, was crowded to the doors. The seats and entrance were packed with men and women.

Dr. Pugsley's message. The orchestra furnished entrancing music, and all the arrangements were perfect. Draped over the stage was a legend, "Welcome to Pugsley, friend of Campbell," and another motto conspicuously displayed was "Reid, Reciprocity and Prosperity."

Plugs were used with good effect in decorating the platform. In the audience were many out town voters, and 300 people came by train from Dalhousie alone to hear the minister, a significant fact considering that Dalhousie is the home town of the opposition candidate.

When Dr. Pugsley and Mr. Reid came on the platform there were hearty cheers and enthusiasm was manifest throughout the meeting. Mayor T. Murray acted as chairman and referred in the course of terms to Dr. Pugsley and Mr. Reid. He spoke of the minister's last visit to Campbell, and as a result the sum of \$75,000 was drawn in interest in the bank to the credit of the town. The chairman also referred to Mr. Reid's practical letter of condolence, which simply stated: "Draw on me for \$20 for the relief fund, James Reid." (Cheers.)

Mr. Reid was enthusiastically received. He had come in from a tiring campaign tour, and in view of the fact that able speakers were present, he said he would not enter into arguments of any length.

Hon. C. H. LaBrosse, in French on the benefits of reciprocity and endorsing Mr. Reid's successful record as the representative of Restigouche.

Dr. Pugsley. When Dr. Pugsley rose to speak he was greeted with cheers. He said it had not been an easy matter to receive the federal grant of \$75,000 for the relief fund, and that it was placed in the estimates was largely due to the energy, persistence and strong personality of Mr. Reid. (Cheers.)

Dr. Pugsley referred to the development of the port of Campbell, and the plans of the government for providing harbors for three additional steamers.

Dr. Pugsley said that the Conservative prophecies tempted him to make some little prophecies of his own. The government would have a larger majority in Ontario than before dissolution. The majority in New Brunswick was likely to be increased by one seat at least. Gains will be made in Nova Scotia. British Columbia will split even, and the prairie provinces will be swept by the Liberals.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley's arguments on reciprocity were closely followed, and most heartily approved by the audience. The meeting closed with the usual cheers, and was a signal success from a Liberal standpoint. Mr. Reid, who has given on old time majority on election days.

North Shore Counties Safe. Of the election of the Liberal candidate in the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester and Northumberland, not the slightest doubt is entertained. Mr. Reid, Messrs. Reid, Turgeon and Loggie, are old members and Dr. Pugsley, the Minister of Public Works, bore testimony to the fact that they have been earnest and faithful in representing the needs of their respective constituencies, while all are able members and carry great weight in the house.

Today Hon. Dr. Pugsley enjoyed every minute of his trip across northern New Brunswick via the International railway, which stands as a monument to his far-sightedness. Whistling under the provincial government, where five years ago (Continued on page 11, fifth column.)

TRASSA

NO DOUBT ABOUT FACTORY IN KENT

Tory Candidate Is Hopeless

Hon. Dr. Pugsley Addressed Two Big Meetings There Saturday

The important announcement was made by the minister at the afternoon meeting at St. Louis that the unused St. Louis-Richibucto branch of the Kent Northern railway would be taken over with the part of the railway now in operation, and in future conducted as part of the J. C. R. This spur, seven miles in length, which taps a fruitful country, has not been operated for several years, and the good news that it would be resumed was received with much enthusiasm by the prosperous farmers of St. Louis and district.

Richibucto, Sept. 9—Kent county will be in line to make New Brunswick again the banner province of Liberalism at the election on Sept. 21. This fact was amply demonstrated today at two big meetings addressed by Hon. Wm. Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, and A. T. Leger, the Liberal candidate.

On the other hand, the opposition forces are hopelessly weak, disorganized and panicky. Mr. Robidoux, left all to himself, is greatly discouraged, and he said to have admitted the return of Mr. Leger by at least 20 majority.

Unable to stem the strong tide of popular feeling in favor of reciprocity, and frightened by the unmistakable signs of disapproval of their participation in the federal campaign, Hon. Dr. Landry and Col. Sheridan have returned to their homes, silenced, and it is believed will not venture to speak again in support of Mr. Robidoux. They value their seats in the provincial legislature too highly, but they have already given up.

Dr. Pugsley arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon by regular train accompanied by Geoffrey Stead, resident engineer of the Chatham district, with whom he was in consultation over a number of important matters now pending. The party proceeded to St. John in J. D. Irving's automobile and found good audiences waiting for them in the L'Assomption hall. Urbain Johnson, ex-M. P. P., a man eighty-eight years of age, but still vigorous, was chosen chairman. He spoke of Dr. Pugsley from his acquaintance with him in the provincial legislature, and always been a friend of Kent county, which fact had been further demonstrated by the generous treatment accorded the county since Dr. Pugsley had become Minister of Public Works.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley spoke for one hour and thirty minutes, and held the close attention of all men of 6 o'clock. He first referred to the branch line policy of the government, and assured his hearers that the bill to take over the 600 miles branches at a capitalization of \$6,000,000, either by purchase or lease, would be one of the first measures to be taken up after reciprocity had passed in October.

Included in the lines to be taken over were the Moncton de Bouché line and the Kent Northern, right through to St. Louis. (Cheers.)

"In a telegram to Mr. Fowler, I notice Mr. Borden promises to take over the branch lines on reasonable terms," said Dr. Pugsley. "There is only one thing wrong with that. Mr. Borden is a little late. He approves of a policy to which the government is already committed and for which the terms have already been considered."

Hon. Dr. Pugsley spoke of the public interest in the lines to be taken over, and of the fact that the government is already committed and for which the terms have already been considered.

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BIG AMERICAN FUND TO FIGHT RECIPROCITY

Ottawa Journal (Tory) Confirms the News, in New York Despatch

HAVE UNLIMITED SUPPLY OF MONEY

Thirty Different United States Industries Have Subscribed \$1,000,000 to Endeavor to Corrupt the Canadian Electorate—Montreal the Dominion Headquarters for the Boodle Dispenser.

Ottawa, Sept. 10—The Ottawa Journal (Conservative), which is running a fierce anti-reciprocity campaign, publishes a special despatch from New York definitely confirming the report that Conservatives are being financed in their campaign by the American trusts. Under the heading of Money to Combat the Pact, the Journal prints the following:

"It is currently reported here, and accepted as true, that more than \$1,000,000 has been subscribed by the big trusts for use in the Canadian elections the latter part of this month.

"The big business is undeniably opposed to the ratification of the proposed reciprocity treaty between the Dominion and the States, and having lost its fight on this side for the first time in its history now seeks to influence the electorate of Canada.

"The money for the conduct of the anti-reciprocity campaign there, it is reported, has been subscribed by no less than thirty different industries, which will hit hard if Sir Wilfrid Laurier is vindicated at the polls.

"Whidden Graham, of Allen & Graham, who is handling the publicity end of the campaign for the trusts from Montreal, is in daily touch with New York respecting developments, and if necessary to accomplish the end sought to be achieved, it is claimed here, can command any additional funds that may be needed up to a reasonable amount.

"Wall street fears there will be a big reaction after the use of the money in the election after it is over, and is looking for a congressional commission of inquiry into its sources and employment. The results of such an investigation, those who are familiar with the present temper of the administration at Washington and the controlling element in the house of representatives think, will have an important bearing on the shaping of the new tariff measure to be enacted next winter."

MR. E. HUTCHISON'S POSITION.
(St. John Globe).
Daglanston (N. B.), Sept. 8, 1911.
To the Editor of the Globe:
Sir—My attention has been called to a statement in your paper which is incorrect. I am not interested in reciprocity for or against and am not soliciting votes for either party.

E. HUTCHISON.
The statement referred to was made in a Newcastle despatch—Globe.

works being carried on in Kent and gave a comprehensive review of the improvements all over Canada.

"We are able to meet the views of the people," he said, "because the Liberal government reversed the tariff in 1897 with the object in view of increasing our foreign trade. The volume of trade has trebled in fourteen years, with the result that our surplus last year was almost as large as the total revenue in 1898."

The minister then spoke on reciprocity and the advantage that Kent county farmers would have in shipping by coasting schooners, the better able to compete successfully with the farmers distant by fifty miles or more from the large cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

FLEMMING OBEYED THE PARTY WHIP

Changed Front On Reciprocity

Provincial Secretary Praised Pact, After It Was Made Public in Parliament, Declared Frank Clements at Stanley Meeting—Other Conservatives Also in Same Box.

Fredericton, Sept. 10—The campaign for reciprocity shows more encouraging results every day. The opponents of better trade relations with the United States admit that the campaign in York is meeting with remarkable success.

One of the most significant political meetings ever held in this constituency was that of Stanley last night. Agricultural hall, in which it was held, was crowded to the doors.

The feature of the meeting was the speech of Frank Del. Clements, the well known producer dealer of New Brunswick, who endorsed reciprocity in unmistakable terms and he related a statement of Hon. J. K. Fleming to him (Clements) in which he gave a most favorable opinion with regard to reciprocity with the American republic.

Dr. Atherton, who bears the standard of reciprocity in this campaign, addressed an enthusiastic gathering in the local reciprocity committee rooms last night. The address was rather in the nature of a surprise as the candidate has been devoting his attention to the rural portion of the constituency.

Dr. Atherton told his hearers plainly, that he entered the present struggle only because the issue of the campaign was the reciprocity measure, which he advocated because he thought it meant better markets for New Brunswick farmers and prosperity for the people of all classes.

A Prominent Convert.
Dr. Atherton's meeting at Stanley on Saturday evening was a great success. Frank Clements, the potato king of New Brunswick, made his first appearance on this side for the first time in its history. Mr. Clements and all his family have always been strong and ardent Conservatives, but recognizing the immense benefits of reciprocity, particularly for New Brunswick, he comes out boldly and admits his party's mistake in opposing the agreement and publicly states he refuses to follow the present Conservative leaders.

Again the meeting was surprised at his announcement that Stanley Douglas, a lumberman and mill owner of Stanley, and who also has been a life long Conservative, has refused to sign Mr. Crockett's nomination paper and will support reciprocity.

In toasting biscuits they are much nearer it cut in slices across the grain instead of being sliced in the usual manner.

The Latest in Footwear for Juveniles. High Cut Patent Button Boots. Dull Tops, Tasselled Patent Cuffs, Made on the Nature Shape Last.

CHILD'S SIZES, 5 to 7 1/2, \$2.00. GIRLS' SIZES, 8 to 10 1/2, \$2.25. MISSES' SIZES, 11 to 2, \$2.75.

Francis & Vaughan
19 KING STREET.

SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE AND ONE OR TWO AWKWARD FACTS

St. John has nothing against millionaires as such, but as a rule a millionaire is the poorest possible adviser of the people in regard to tariff matters and special privileges.

Since Sir William Van Horne has come to St. John to offer the people here some advice about reciprocity, there is a little matter he should lose no time in clearing up.

Here it is: Sir William says reciprocity is a bad thing for Canada and is going to ruin the transportation interest and the country generally.

On August 29—just fourteen days ago—there appeared in the window of the Canadian Pacific Railways Lands Department in Seattle, a large sign upon which appeared these words:

"RECIPROCITY WILL INCREASE CANADA LANDS 100%"

A photograph of the company's window in Seattle is in the possession of nearly every Liberal newspaper in Canada.

The business view of the C. P. R., then, is that reciprocity will be of tremendous advantage to the railroad company and to Canada.

As for Sir William Van Horne, the millionaire, personally, he is one of the largest owners of the stock of the Laurentide Pulp and Paper Company of Grand Mere, Quebec, a company whose stock is selling at a high rate and which is doing a most profitable business.

Reciprocity will increase the number of pulp and paper mills in Canada, beyond all question, and one of its first effects will be to give the Laurentide Company keener competition. That is how reciprocity will hit Mr. Van Horne in a very tender spot, his pocket.

In view of that photograph of the C. P. R.'s window in Seattle, and in view of the Laurentide stock in Sir William's pocket, may not the people of St. John be excused if they smile and shake their heads when Mr. Van Horne begins to denounce reciprocity here?

HOW \$700,000 WILL BE SAVED TO CANADIAN HOUSEWIFE

Every housewife should welcome reciprocity. It will mean cheaper food for her family.

For instance, there is the potato. During a portion of the year the Canadian article is not on the market. One Dominion must get its supply from the States. \$43,000, with \$3,700 additional on sweet potatoes and yams. Under reciprocity, potatoes and yams will come in free.

Canada imports yearly from the States \$33,000 worth of dead poultry, and the duties collected amount to over \$10,500. That sum will not have to be paid when the Fleming agreement is ratified. It puts dead poultry on the free list.

Cabbages, onions, tomatoes, and other fresh vegetables come in yearly from the States to the extent of over \$69,000 worth. Every housewife knows that there are seasons of the year when these have to be imported, because the Canadian article is not on the market. The yearly duties on these U. S. products coming into Canada amount to nearly \$20,000. But these duties will not have to be paid after reciprocity in natural products becomes law.

GREAT LIBERAL MEETING AT WOODSTOCK

Will Capture Many Ontario Seats

Bourassa - Tory Alliance Will Make No Gains in Quebec

Outlook Throughout Canada Never So Bright for the Laurier Government—Newfoundland Anxious to Share in the Benefits of Reciprocity.

Ottawa, Sept. 10—The government will be returning to the Ontario seats. The opinion of the best informed judges of the political situation in the belief of men in Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa in both parties.

Reports from constituencies all over Canada indicate the Conservatives attempt to stampede the electors with the annexation bogey is failing utterly and the eyes of Conservative leaders to the made up their minds to vote for reciprocity and increased prosperity.

The tone of Sir Wilfrid through the maritime provinces and Ontario has opened the eyes of Conservative leaders to the way in which the case of the government has taken hold of the people.

In rural Ontario, Conservative candidates are realizing that they are facing defeat and are sending frantic appeals for help to headquarters. Sharp, in North Ontario; Currie, in Simcoe; Henderson, in Algoma; Goodwin, in Agnew; and Stewart, in Hamilton, practically admit defeat to their friends.

The two Ottawa seats are safe for the government, and Hon. Charles Murphy will have a walkover in Russell, as will Emmanuel Devin in Wright.

McMartin, the New York Cobalt mill owner, who is making a spectacular financial fight in Glenora against J. Angus McMillan, is finding that the Ontario electors are going to vote for reciprocity.

The chances are that the Liberals will get forty-five Ontario seats. They now have only thirty-six.

In Quebec the Nationalist representation of eleven seats is almost certain to be slightly reduced. Bourassa has been steadily beaten back. He has had to practically drop his campaign against the navy, as he has realized that the farmers refuse to believe that it will lead to conscription. He has been forced to come out against reciprocity, which is popular throughout Quebec, except among a limited number of Montreal millionaires.

Reports from the west indicate that the prairie provinces are practically solid for reciprocity. The Manitoba government's financial policy is finding itself up against a sentiment in favor of the American market, which is too powerful for it to handle.

Quebec in British Columbia, where Mr. Brice is entrenched with political machine, which has been regarded as perfect, the government seems likely to carry four of the seven seats.

The report here from the maritime provinces indicate a great government success in the far east.

Tories Afraid to Wager.
It is significant that no wagers are being made by the Conservatives on their chance of success, even offers by Liberals to bet that Laurier will come back with a majority of the Dominion.

It is understood that Rodolphe Forget, M. P., who is running as Conservative for two seats in Quebec and boasts that Laurier will be defeated, has placed a large sum with a betting commissioner in Toronto to place at odds upon the return of the government.

The border constituencies of Ontario, Conservative candidates, such as Wagers, admit openly the government will be returned and reciprocity carried. They therefore appeal to Conservatives to drop their reciprocity sentiments and vote for them as in the last election.

DR. ATHERTON GAINS MANY CONVERTS TO RECIPROCITY

Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 8—With election day less than a fortnight away, the campaign in favor of reciprocity is being carried on with renewed energy. There is a position to know, say that the election results will show a surprisingly large number of electors of the county in favor of better trade relations with the United States.

The candidate, Dr. A. B. Atherton, has been devoting attention to the rural portions of the constituency so far, but tomorrow night, with Senator Thompson, he will address a rally in the Fredericton committee rooms.

The city is expected to give Dr. Atherton a big majority on election day.

Newfoundland Wants it, Too.
Word has reached Ottawa that as soon as Canada ratifies reciprocity a movement will be launched in Newfoundland for union with the Dominion.

Newfoundland has several times, with out success, sought better trading terms with the United States. This bargain made by Canada which will give the union of fish to the United States has aroused great interest in Newfoundland and a desire to share with Canada in the advantages of the great American market.

It is felt by the party which is now forming in Newfoundland that this can be easier done through union with Canada than by direct negotiations with the United States.

The ratification of reciprocity by Canada, it is understood on good authority, is likely to be shortly followed by the arrival of commissioners from Newfoundland to discuss terms of union.

Cookies put into an earthen jar lined with a clean cloth, while they are still hot and kept covered close will be much more tender and crumbly than if they are allowed to cool in the air.

A dry rubber "sponge" is excellent for cleaning woolen materials. They should be laid flat and the sponge swept over them briskly, care being taken always to rub the wrong side of the nap.

And now Hugh Clark is reported as saying that the reciprocity agreement runs for a five-year term. It is to be hoped that he is misreported, for he well knows that there is absolutely no term specified. As John Herron, Conservative candidate in Macleod, puts it: "The agreement can be cancelled any time with a stroke of the pen."

LIBERAL MAJORITY WILL BE INCREASED

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THE RECIPROCITY BARGAIN ITSELF

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Ontario Will Do Better

Read It

THE RECIPROCITY BARGAIN ITSELF

Just What is Proposed Between The Governments of Canada and the United States

Correspondence Respecting Negotiations

Washington, January 21, 1911

Dear Mr. Secretary,

1. The negotiations initiated by the President several months ago through your communication to His Excellency the British Ambassador respecting a reciprocal tariff arrangement between the United States and Canada, and since carried on directly between representatives of the two countries, have now, we are happy to say, reached a stage which gives reasonable assurance of a conclusion satisfactory to both countries.

2. We desire to set forth what we understand to be the contemplated arrangement, and to ask you to confirm it.

3. It is agreed that the desired tariff changes **SHALL NOT TAKE THE FORMAL SHAPE OF A TREATY**, but that the governments of the two countries will use their utmost efforts to bring about such changes by concurrent legislation at Washington and Ottawa.

4. The Governments of the two countries having made this agreement from the conviction that, if confirmed by the necessary legislative authorities, it will benefit the people on both sides of the border line, we may reasonably hope and expect that the arrangement, if so confirmed, will remain in operation for a considerable period. Only this expectation on the part of both Governments would justify the time and labour that have been employed in the maturing of the proposed measures: **NEVERTHELESS, IT IS DISTINCTLY UNDERSTOOD THAT WE DO NOT ATTEMPT TO BIND FOR THE FUTURE THE ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS OR THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA, BUT THAT EACH OF THESE AUTHORITIES SHALL BE ABSOLUTELY FREE TO MAKE ANY CHANGE OF TARIFF POLICY OR OF ANY OTHER MATTER COVERED BY THE PRESENT ARRANGEMENT THAT MAY BE DEEMED EXPEDIENT.** We look for the continuance of the arrangement, not because either party is bound to it, but because of our conviction that the more liberal trade policy thus to be established will be viewed by the people of the United States and Canada as one which will strengthen the friendly relations now happily prevailing and promote the commercial interests of both countries.

5. As respects a considerable list of articles produced in both countries, we have been able to agree that they shall be reciprocally free. A list of the articles, to be admitted free of duty into the United States when imported from Canada, and into Canada when imported from the United States, is set forth in Schedule A.

6. As respects another group of articles, we have been able to agree upon common rates of duty to be applied to such articles when imported into the United States from Canada or into Canada from the United States. A list of these articles, with the rates of duty, is set forth in Schedule B.

7. In a few instances it has been found that the adoption of a common rate will be inconvenient and therefore exemptions have to be made.

8. Schedule C specifies articles upon which the United States will levy the rates therein set forth when such articles are imported from Canada.

9. Schedule D specifies articles upon which Canada will levy the rates therein set forth when such articles are imported from the United States.

10. With respect to the discussions that have taken place concerning the duties upon the several grades of pulp, printing paper, etc.—mechanically ground wood pulp, chemical wood pulp, bleached and unbleached, news printing paper and other printing paper and board made from wood pulp, of the value not exceeding four cents per pound at the place of shipment—we note that you desire to provide that such articles from Canada shall be made free of duty in the United States only upon certain conditions respecting the shipment of pulp wood from Canada. It is necessary that we should point out that this is a matter in which we are not in a position to make any agreement. The restrictions at present existing in Can-

ada are of a Provincial character. They have been adopted by several of the Provinces with regard to what are believed to be Provincial interests. **WE HAVE NEITHER THE RIGHT NOR THE DESIRE TO INTERFERE WITH THE PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES IN THE FREE EXERCISE OF THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THEIR PUBLIC LANDS.** The provisions you are proposing to make respecting the conditions upon which these classes of pulp and paper may be imported into the United States free of duty must necessarily be for the present inoperative. Whether the Provincial Governments will desire to in any way modify their regulations with a view to securing the free admission of pulp and paper from their Provinces into the markets of the United States, **MUST BE A QUESTION FOR THE PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES TO DECIDE. IN THE MEANTIME, THE PRESENT DUTIES ON PULP AND PAPER IMPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES INTO CANADA WILL REMAIN.** Whenever pulp and paper of the classes already mentioned are admitted into the United States free of duty from all parts of Canada, then similar articles, when imported from the United States, shall be admitted into Canada free of duty.

11. The tariff changes proposed might not alone be sufficient to fully bring about the more favorable conditions which both parties desire. It is conceivable that Customs regulations which are deemed essential in some cases might operate unfavorably upon the trade between the United States and Canada, and that such regulations, if made without due regard to the special conditions of the two countries, might to some extent defeat the good purpose of the present arrangement. It is agreed that the utmost care shall be taken by both Governments to see that only such Customs regulations are adopted as are reasonably necessary for the protection of the Treasury against fraud; that no regulation shall be made or maintained which unreasonably hampers the more liberal exchange of commodities now proposed; that representations on either side as to the unfavorable operation of any regulations will receive from the other all due consideration, with the earnest purpose of removing any just cause of complaint; and that, if any further legislation is found necessary to enable either Government to carry out the purposes of this provision, such legislation will be sought from Congress or Parliament as the case may be.

12. The Government of Canada agrees that, until otherwise determined by them, the licenses hitherto issued to United States fishing vessels under the provisions of section 3 of chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, granting to such vessels certain privileges on the Atlantic coast of Canada, shall continue to be issued and that the fee to be paid to the Government of Canada for such license by the owner or commander of any such United States vessel shall hereafter be one dollar per annum.

13. It is understood that upon a day and hour to be agreed upon between the two Governments, the President of the United States will communicate to Congress the conclusions now reached and recommend the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary on the part of the United States to give effect to the proposed arrangement.

14. It is understood that simultaneously with the sending of such communication to the United States Congress by the President, the Canadian Government will communicate to the Parliament of Canada the conclusions now reached, and will thereupon take the necessary steps to procure such legislation as is required to give effect to the proposed arrangement.

15. Such legislation on the part of the United States may contain a provision that it shall not come into operation until the United States Government has assured that corresponding legislation has been or will be passed by the Parliament of Canada; and in like manner the legislation on the part of Canada may contain a provision that it shall not come into operation until the Government of Canada has assured that corresponding legislation has been passed or will be passed by the Congress of the United States.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) W. S. FIELDING,
Wm. PATERSON.

The Hon. P. C. Knox,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.
Department of State, Washington.
January 21, 1911.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding, and
THE Hon. William Paterson
Washington.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date in relation to the **NEGOTIATIONS INITIATED BY THE PRESIDENT SEVERAL MONTHS AGO FOR A RECIPROCAL TRADE ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA**, in which you set forth and ask me to confirm your understanding of the results of our recent conferences in continuation of these negotiations.

I take great pleasure in replying that your statement of the proposed arrangement is entirely in accord with my understanding of it.

It is a matter of some regret on our part that we have been unable to adjust our differences on the subject of wood pulp, pulp wood and print paper. We recognize the difficulties to which you refer growing out of the nature of the relations between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and for the present we must be content with the conditional arrangement which has been proposed in Schedule A attached to your letter.

I fully appreciate the importance, to which you call attention, of not permitting a too rigid customs administration to interfere with the successful operation of our agreement, if it is approved by the Congress of the United States and the Parliament of Canada, and I desire to confirm your statement of our understanding on this point. I am satisfied that the spirit evinced on both sides gives assurance that every effort will be made to secure the full measure of benefit which is contemplated in entering into this arrangement.

The assurance that you give that the Dominion Government proposes to require only a nominal fee from the fishing vessels of the United States for the privileges in Canadian waters, for which heretofore a charge of \$1.50 per ton for each vessel has been required, is most gratifying.

I heartily concur in your statement of the purposes inspiring the negotiations and in the views expressed by you as to the mutual benefits to be derived by both countries in the event our work is confirmed, and I take this opportunity to assure you, on behalf of the President, of his appreciation of the cordial spirit in which you have met us in these negotiations.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) P. C. KNOX.

SCHEDULE A.
Articles the growth, product or manufacture of the United States to be admitted into Canada free of duty when imported from the United States, and reciprocally articles of growth, product or manufacture of Canada to be admitted into the United States free of duty when imported from Canada:—

Live animals, viz.: Cattle, horses and mules, swine, sheep, lambs, and all other live animals.

Poultry, dead or alive.

Wheat, rye, oats, barley, and buckwheat; dried peas and beans, edible.

Corn, sweet corn, or maize (except into Canada for distillation).

Hay, straw, and cow peas.

Fresh vegetables, viz.: Potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, turnips, onions, cabbages, and all other vegetables in their natural state.

Fresh fruits, viz.: Apples, pears, peaches, grapes, berries, and all other edible fruits in their natural state.

Dairy products, viz.: Butter, cheese and fresh milk and cream. Provided that cans actually used in the transportation of milk or cream may be passed back and forth between the two countries free of duty, under such regulations as the respective governments may prescribe.

Eggs of barnyard fowl, in the shell.

Honey.

Cotton-seed oil.

Seeds, viz.: Flaxseed, or linseed, cottonseed, and other oil seeds, grass seed, including timothy and clover seed; garden, field, and other seed not herein otherwise provided for, when in packages weighing over one pound each (not including flower seeds).

Fish of all kinds, fresh, frozen, packed in ice, salted or preserved in any form, except sardines and other fish preserved in oil; and shell fish of all kinds, including oysters, lobsters and clams in any state, fresh or packed, and coverings of the foregoing.

Seal, herring, whale, and other fish oil, including cod oil.

Salt.

Mineral waters, natural, not in bottles or jugs.

Timber, hewn, sided or squared otherwise than by sawing, and round timber used for spars or in building wharves.

Sawn boards, planks, deals and other lumber, not further manufactured than sawed.

Paving posts, railroad ties, and telephone, trolley, electric light and telegraph poles of cedar or other woods.

Wooden staves of all kinds, not further manufactured than listed or jointed, and stove bolts.

Pickets and palings.

Plaster rock or gypsum, crude, not ground.

Mica, unmanufactured or rough trimmed only, and mica.

Feldspar, crude, powdered or ground.

Asbestos not further manufactured than ground.

Fluorspar, crude, not ground.

Glycerine, crude, not purified.

Talc, ground, boiled or precipitated, naturally or artificially, not for toilet use.

Sulphate of soda, or salt cake; and soda ash.

Extracts of hemlock bark.

Carbon electrodes.

Brass in bars and rods, in coil, or otherwise, not less than six feet in length, or brass in strips, sheets or plates, not polished, planished or coated.

Cream separators of every description, and parts thereof imported for repair of the foregoing.

Roller iron or steel sheets, or plates, number fourteen gauge or thinner, galvanized or coated with zinc, tin or other metal, or not.

Crucible cast steel wire, valued at not less than six cents per pound.

Galvanized iron or steel wire, curved or not, numbers nine, twelve, and thirteen wire gauge.

Typewriting and typesetting machines and parts thereof, adapted for use in printing offices.

Barbed fencing wire of iron or steel, galvanized or not.

Coke.

Rolled round wire rods in the coil, of iron or steel, not over three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and not smaller than number six wire gauge.

Pulp of wood mechanically ground; pulp of wood, chemical, bleached or unbleached; news print paper, and other paper, and paper board, manufactured from mechanical wood pulp or from chemical wood pulp, or of which such pulp is the component material of chief value, except in the pulp, or not colored, and valued at not more than four cents per pound, not including printed or decorated wall paper.

Provided that such paper and board, valued at four cents per pound or less, and wood pulp, being the products of Canada, when imported therefrom directly into the United States, shall be admitted free of duty, on the condition precedent that no export duty, export license fee, or other export charge of any kind whatsoever (whether in the form of additional charge or license fee or otherwise) or any prohibition or restriction in any way of the exportation (whether by law, order, regulation, contractual relation, or otherwise, directly or indirectly) shall have been imposed upon such paper, board, or wood pulp, or the wood used in the manufacture of such paper, board or wood pulp, or the wood pulp used in the manufacture of such paper or board.

Provided also that such wood pulp, paper or board, being the products of the United States, shall only be admitted free of duty into Canada from the United States, as admitted from all parts of Canada free of duty into the United States.

NOTE.—It is understood that fresh fruits to be admitted free of duty into the United States from Canada do not include lemons, oranges, limes, grape fruit, shaddock, pomeles, or pineapples.

It is also understood that fish oil, whale oil, seal oil and fish of all kinds, being the product of fisheries carried on by fishermen of the United States shall be admitted into Canada as the product of the United States, and similarly that fish oil, whale oil, seal oil and fish of all kinds, being the product of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of Canada, shall be admitted into the United States as the product of Canada.

SCHEDULE B.
Articles the growth, product or manufacture of the United States to be admitted into Canada at the undermentioned rates of duty when imported from the United States; and reciprocally the same articles the growth, product or manufacture of Canada to be admitted into the United States at identical rates of duty when imported from Canada:—

Articles. Rates of Duties.

Fresh meats, viz.:—beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, and all other fresh or refrigerated meats excepting game. One and one-quarter cents per pound.

Bacon and hams, not in tins or jars. One and one-quarter cents per pound.

Meats of all kinds, dried, smoked, salted, in brine, or prepared or preserved in any manner, not otherwise herein provided for. One and one-quarter cents per pound.

Canned meats and canned poultry. Twenty per cent. ad valorem.

Extract of meats, fluid or not. Twenty per cent. ad valorem.

Lard, and compounds thereof, cottonseed and cotton stearine, and animal stearine. One and one-quarter cents per pound.

Tallow. Forty cents per 100 lbs.

Egg yolk, egg albumen and blood albumen. Seven and one-half per cent. ad valorem.

Fish (except shell fish), by whatever name known, packed in oil, in tin boxes or cans, including the weight of the package:—
(a) when weighing over twenty ounces and not over thirty-six ounces each. Five cents per package.
(b) when weighing over twelve ounces and not over twenty ounces each. Four cents per package.
(c) when weighing twelve ounces each or less. Two cents per package.
(d) when weighing thirty-six ounces each or more, or when packed in oil, in bottles, jars or kegs. Thirty per cent. ad valorem.

Tomatoes, and other vegetables, including corn, in cans or other air-tight packages, and including the weight of the package. One and one-quarter cents per pound.

Wheat flour and semolina; and rye flour. Fifty cents per barrel of 196 pounds.

Oatmeal and rolled oats, including the weight of paper covering. Fifty cents per 100 pounds.

Corn meal. Twelve and one-half cents per 100 pounds.

Barley malt. Forty-five cents per 100 pounds.

And now Hugh Clark is reported as saying that the reciprocity agreement runs for a five-year term. It is to be hoped that he is misreported, for he well knows that there is absolutely no term specified. As John Herron, Conservative candidate in Macleod, puts it: "The agreement can be cancelled any time with a stroke of the pen."

Biscuits, wafers and cakes, when sweetened with sugar, honey, molasses or other material.....Twenty-five per cent ad valorem.

Biscuits, wafers, cakes and other baked articles composed in whole or in part of eggs or any kind of flour or meal when combined with chocolate, nuts, fruit or confectionery; also candied peel, candied pop-corn, candied nuts, candied fruits, sugar candy and confectionery of all kinds.....Thirty-two and one-half per cent ad valorem.

Maple sugar and maple syrup.....One cent per pound.

Pickles, including pickled nuts; sauces of all kinds, and fish paste or sauce.....Thirty-two and one-half per cent ad valorem.

Cherry juice and prune juice, or prune wine, and other fruit juices, and fruit syrup, non-alcoholic.....Seventeen and a half per cent ad valorem.

Mineral waters and imitations of natural mineral waters, in bottles or jugs.....Seventeen and a half per cent ad valorem.

Essential oils.....Seven and a half per cent ad valorem.

Grape vines; gooseberry, raspberry and currant bushes.....Seventeen and a half per cent ad valorem.

Farm wagons, and finished parts thereof.....Twenty-two and a half per cent ad valorem.

Ploughs, tooth and disc harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills and planters, mowers, horse-rakes, cultivators; threshing machines, including windstackers, baggers, weighers, and self-feeders therefor; and finished parts thereof imported for repair of the foregoing, except shafting.....Fifteen per cent ad valorem.

Portable engines with boilers, in combination, horse-powers and traction engines, for farm purposes; hay loaders, potato diggers, fodder or feed cutters, grain crushers, fanning mills, hay tedders, farm or field rollers, manure spreaders, weedeas and windmills, and finished parts thereof imported for repair of the foregoing, except shafting.....Twenty per cent ad valorem.

Grindstones of sandstone, not mounted, flaked or not.....Five cents per 100 pounds.

Freonite, granite, sandstone, limestone, and all other ornamental or building stone, except marble, breccia, and onyx, unmanufactured, or not dressed, bevel or polished.....Twelve and a half per cent ad valorem.

Roofing slates.....Fifty-five cents per 100 square feet.

Vitrified paving blocks, not ornamented or decorated in any manner, and vitrified blocks of stone.....Seventeen and a half per cent ad valorem.

Oxide of iron, as a colour.....Twenty-two and a half per cent ad valorem.

Asbestos further manufactured than ground; manufactures of asbestos, or articles of which asbestos is the constituent material of chief value, including woven fabrics wholly or in chief value of asbestos.....Twenty-two and a half per cent ad valorem.

Printing ink.....Seventeen and a half per cent ad valorem.

Cutlery, plated or not, viz.: pocket-knives, pen knives, scissors and shears, knives and forks for household purposes, and table steel.....Twenty-seven and a half per cent ad valorem.

Bells and pangs; brass corners and rules for printers.....Twenty-seven and a half per cent ad valorem.

Basins, urinals and other plumbing fixtures for bath rooms and lavatories; bath tubs, sinks and wash basins, of earthenware, stone, cement or clay, or of other material.....Thirty-two and a half per cent ad valorem.

Brass band instruments.....Twenty-two and a half per cent ad valorem.

Clocks, watches, time recorders, clock and watch keys, clock cases, and clock movements.....Twenty-seven and a half per cent ad valorem.

Printers' wooden cases and cabinets for holding type.....Twenty-seven and a half per cent ad valorem.

Wood flour.....Twenty-two and a half per cent ad valorem.

Canoes and small boats of wood, not powered by steam.....Twenty-two and a half per cent ad valorem.

Feathers, crude, not dressed, coloured or otherwise manufactured.....Twelve and a half per cent ad valorem.

Antiseptic surgical dressings, such as absorbent cotton, cotton wool, lint, lamb's wool, tulle, gauzes and okum, prepared for use as surgical dressings, plain or medicated; surgical dressings, plain or medicated; surgical dressings, plain or medicated; and suspensory bandages of all kinds.....Seventeen and a half per cent ad valorem.

Plate glass, not bevelled, in sheets or panes exceeding seven square feet each, and not exceeding twenty-five square feet each.....Twenty-five per cent ad valorem.

Motor vehicles other than for railways and tramways, and hay loaders, and parts thereof, not including rubber tires.....Thirty per cent ad valorem.

Iron or steel digesters for the manufacture of wood pulp.....Twenty-seven and a half per cent ad valorem.

Musical instrument cases, fancy cases or boxes, portfolios, satchels, retaining cases, purses, pocket books, fly books or artificial flies, all the foregoing composed wholly or in chief value of leather.....Thirty per cent ad valorem.

Planned or finished on three sides, or planned and finished on two sides and tongued and grooved.....One dollar and twelve and a half cents per M. feet H. M.

Planned and finished on four sides.....One dollar and fifty cents per M. feet H. M.

and in estimating board measure under this schedule no deduction shall be made on board measure on account of planing, tonguing and grooving.

Iron ore, including manganese iron ore, and the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites.....Ten cents per ton of 2,240 pounds.

Coal slack or culm, of all kinds, such as will pass through a half-inch screen.....Fifteen cents per ton of 2,240 pounds.

SCHEDULE D.

Articles the growth, product or manufacture of the United States to be admitted into Canada at the undiminished special rates of duty when imported from the United States:—

Articles. Rates of Duties.

Cement, Portland, and hydraulic or water lime in barrels, bags, or casks, the weight of package to be included in the weight for duty.....Eleven cents per 100 pounds.

Trees, viz.:—Apple, cherry, peach, pear, plum, and quince, of all kinds, and small peach trees known as June buds.....Two and a half cents each.

Condensed milk, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.....Two cents per pound.

Biscuits without added sweetening.....Twenty per cent ad valorem.

Fruits in air-tight cans or other airtight packages, the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty.....Two cents per pound.

Peanuts, unshelled.....One cent per pound.

Peanuts, shelled.....A half cent per pound.

Coal, bituminous, round and run of mine, including bituminous coal such as will not pass through a three-quarter-inch screen.....Forty-five cents per ton.

The Shoreland Hotel, Washington, D. C. January 21st, 1911.

Dear Mr. Secretary.—We have received with much satisfaction your letter of this date in which you have confirmed our understanding of the arrangement which is being made between us respecting trade relations between the United States and Canada.

In bringing the negotiations to a close, permit us to express our warm appreciation of the spirit in which the whole subject has been dealt with by the President and yourself and for the unvarying courtesy which we have received in Washington from all the officials of your Government with whom we have been brought in contact.

Yours faithfully, (Sgd.) W. S. FIELDING, WM. PATERSON, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

SAYS RECIPROCITY WILL SWEEP THE MIDDLE WEST

William Currie, M. P. P., for Restigouche, Now Resident of Vancouver, Writes That the Liberals Will Capture That Town—Advises His Fellow New Brunswickers to Drop Party Lines and Vote for the Trade Agreement and Prosperity.

Campbellton, Sept. 8.—The following letter appeared in yesterday's Graphic:

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 26, 1911.

Editor of Campbellton Graphic, Campbellton, New Brunswick.

Dear Sir: As I am still very much interested in the county of Restigouche, and in the town of Campbellton, its progressive commercial centre, I cannot refrain from saying to you through the medium of your paper, to impress upon the electorate the importance of supporting the reciprocity agreement Canada and the United States. BELIEVE ME, THE RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT IS OF VASTER IMPORTANCE THAN PARTY POLITICS, AND RISES FAR ABOVE A MERE QUESTION OF PARTY AFFILIATION, AS IT DOES THE TOWN OF CAMPBELLTON IN A MOST PARTICULAR SENSE.

It has been but a short time since the town met a serious disaster in the fire of last year, but through the pluck, energy and fearlessness of her citizens, Campbellton has, in so short a time, been re-established on a more solid basis than ever before, and has inspired with a more progressive spirit than has heretofore existed.

When you consider the fact that you now have the International Railway which has brought the American border three or four hours' ride from the town of Campbellton, and has brought one of the largest of the American cities very near to Campbellton, with many large and important trade centres adjoining, it certainly means that this agreement, if carried out, will mean a great deal to the town of Campbellton in the next few years, as the markets of the United States are nearer to you today than ever before. Moreover, the chief industries of the Bay Chaleur district, from Gaspe on the one side and Miscou on the other to Campbellton, including the Matapedia Valley, being fishing, farming, and lumbering, are being brought into closer contact with the A. & L. S. Railway with the International Railway at Campbellton, these products must necessarily pass through the port of Campbellton into the United States market, which everyone acknowledges to be the natural outlet for them.

This being so, when we think of the amount of duty which will be saved to the counties affected, the great impetus given to trade along these lines, and the added importance of the town of Campbellton, it is obvious to me who are looking forward to greater Campbellton, that in the train of all these premier advantages, must necessarily follow an increase in land values both in town and country, and as Campbellton grows in size and importance, we are assured of a better market for the whole country, and better value for all kinds of farm produce.

Therefore, as one contemplates the advantages which the reciprocity agreement will bring to the town of Campbellton and the county of Restigouche, one is confident that the people of Restigouche will grasp this opportunity to push the development of their county, and it seems incredible that one intelligent elector in the county will be found to vote against it.

IT IS VERY TRUE THAT WE HAVE OUR PARTY AFFILIATIONS, AND ALSO TRUE THAT WE HAVE OUR FAVORITE CANDIDATES, BUT I WOULD REGARD IT AS A GREAT CALAMITY TO THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK AND ESPECIALLY TO THE TOWN OF CAMPBELLTON, IF THROUGH ANY MISCARriage OF JUSTICE OR PARTY AFFILIATION

ROUSING MEETING AT DALHOUSIE

Convincing Speeches of A. E. G. Mackenzie, Hon. Mr. LaBilloy and A. T. LeBlanc

Dalhousie, N. B., Sept. 8.—Great enthusiasm marked the opening of the Liberal committee rooms at Dalhousie, and a large turnout of the electorate was there to welcome the speakers, and to hear all about the main point of the campaign—reciprocity.

The chair was taken at about 8.30 by the Hon. C. H. LaBilloy, who in opening the meeting referred with great pleasure to the large turnout which he thought augured well for the outcome of the approaching election. Little had been said so far, and he thought it was time to increase the organ of the Conservative party, admitted that Mr. Fielding deserves great credit for having brought the agreement to such a brilliant conclusion. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association says this is the entering of the wedge. "Do you know what that means? That means that they see where they will have to content themselves with smaller profits. That means also that the cost of living will be that much decreased."

"That is why they do not want even to give reciprocity a trial. They know they are not going to win, and they are bound to prove it to you. Mr. Borden says 'Oh, let well enough alone.' Are we content to let well enough alone? Should that be the attitude of a healthy young country? No, we should rather look to increase our trade, our exports, our imports, our population and our resources by developing them by friendly intercourse with Uncle Sam. That is what this agreement means to Canada."

Then there is the much battered "loyalty" cry. He had noticed in Mr. Montgomery's electoral card the heading "W. S. Montgomery, Free Exporter." Was Mr. Montgomery, he asked, any less loyal because he traded his fish for American dollars? Would his hearers risk asking Mr. Montgomery such a question? The speaker thought he knew what the indignant answer would be. Why, then, would we be disloyal because we sold \$100 worth of fish for every \$80 worth we sell now? Was it not more advantageous to have \$100 rather than one in business? Did they know what Mr. Smith of Halifax, a pimple-faced fish exporter, had said under this head? "The fishing fleets of Nova Scotia will be doubled, and in five years if reciprocity goes into effect. Was that any reason why the Nova Scotians should be disloyal? Rather, he thought, the annexation was ridiculous. Canadians could only be annexed, he said, at the point of the bayonet, and he said if the time ever came that the bayonet was necessary, he would be the first to raise his hand to defend the old traditions of Canadian liberty and British connection, and the freedom of thought and action that had always characterized the loyal British Dominion of Canada."

He then went on to deal with local works, and referred to the obnoxious obstructionist tactics of the opposition in the last session of parliament, but for which, he declared, the International railroad and the Baie Chaleur railroad would now be parts of the Intercolonial railroad—the People's Road—and the construction of the new shops at Campbellton, and the interprovincial bridge at Campbellton would be well under way.

In conclusion, he said, amid loud cheers, that Mr. Reid would once more be elected as member for Restigouche county, and he asked that they one and all give their hearty support to the end that Mr. Reid should return once more to his place at the head of the government, and his friend and supporter of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. (Prolonged cheers.)

A. T. LeBlanc.

The chairman then called upon A. T. LeBlanc, of Campbellton, to address the meeting in French. This Mr. LeBlanc did, covering the ground which was the subject of the English speaker, and his remarks were punctuated by cheers as he detailed the loyalty and faithfulness of the French-Canadians to the Mother Country, French-Canadians to all loyal Canadians any part or belief in the "conscription bogey" of the Nationalist party in Quebec, that the naive scheme of the Liberal party would deprive the French-Canadians of their ancient home to fight Britain's

FRESH INDICATIONS OF MAGNIFICENT VICTORY FOR PUGSLEY AND LOWELL

Scores of Conservatives Are Working in the Interests of Reciprocity and a Greater St. John—"Things Never Looked Better," Mr. Lowell Declares—Liberal Meetings.

Friday, Sept. 8, James Lowell, who has been going carefully over the ground in the city and county, expressed the utmost confidence in the result of the campaign. "Things never looked better," said this in no idle boast, but the opinion of an experienced campaigner, who has fought and won many battles and therefore is able to judge as to the trend of feeling. While fully realizing that every effort must be put forth to combat vicious appeals being made to arouse prejudices of every description, and meet the desperate tactics of the Conservatives in their mad hope of getting a snap verdict, Mr. Lowell feels confident that he and the Minister of Public Works will receive the endorsement of the electorate on Sept. 21.

The Liberal candidates are receiving encouragement and support on every hand, not alone from the great party for whom they are the standard bearers, but from scores of Conservatives who refuse to be blinded by the cheap and foolish talk of the Standard and the Tory candidates. The style of campaign being carried on by the opposition resulting in the decision of many, hitherto undecided, to support the Minister of Public Works and Mr. Lowell. Then, too, as the contest progresses, and the enormous works being carried out, projected, that are to make St. John a great port, are more fully comprehended, there is an expressed intention to vote for the party that has been friendly to this city.

Many who in the earlier stages of the campaign were carried away for a brief time with the glitter of extreme partisanship are calmly sitting up the situation and, within the last week have announced that the best interests of this city necessitate the election of Hon. William Pugsley and James Lowell. The sheer folly of sending two opposition candidates to Ottawa on the eve of such gigantic development is evident.

The workers in the wards are receiving fresh encouragement daily by additions to their ranks from Conservatives. A Liberal worker in one ward said yesterday that he had the names of a dozen or more who had been fighting against the Liberal party on previous occasions and who are now out for reciprocity and a greater St. John. Therefore with prominent men of the Tory party outspoken for it, and scores of its workers taking off their coats in the interest of the Liberals there is but one indication, that is that the Liberal candidates will meet with a magnificent victory on the 21st.

That the Loch Lomond district is going strongly for James Lowell was demonstrated Saturday evening, when hundreds of electors from that vicinity crowded the Agricultural Hall on the Black River road, to listen to reciprocity discussed by Mr. Lowell, A. F. Bentley, M. P. P., W. G. Pugsley, Dr. Lunney and W. B. Fawcett, of Sackville. The enthusiasm throughout the meeting was high and the reception accorded the speakers most gratifying. Alexander Johnson presided at the meeting and in introducing Mr. Lowell he took occasion to refer to the excellent way the interests of the people of St. John county had been looked after by Mr. Lowell in the local legislature. He felt sure that the county was going to show their appreciation by rolling up a big majority for him on Sept. 21. This remark was met with cries of "We will."

Mr. Lowell was in fine form and made one of his best speeches since the opening of the campaign. He assured his audience that if he did not think reciprocity was in the best interests of the country he would not be offering himself for election. He had studied the question, however, and was positive that the trade agreement was going to result in a great boon for the farmers as well as the lumbermen and the fishermen, and he pointed out that it would help the consumer as well.

He considered the disloyalty cry too unwarranted.

FORMER SACKVILLE MAN INDICTED FOR WIFE MURDER

Boston, Sept. 10.—The grand jury at Cambridge has indicted William Darrah for stabbing his wife to death in Biddeford Aug. 14. Darrah is a native of Sackville and the New Brunswick police are watching for him. Darrah's first wife died in St. John twelve years ago.

WANTED
Wanted—Girl for general housework. References required. Apply to P. Hazen, 20 Chippinham B.

WANTED
Wanted—A second of District No. 6, Andover, stating terms, to James A. Lakeland School District, N. B.

WANTED
Wanted—By Sept. 6th, a girl for general housework in the references required. Apply to Davidson's.

WANTED
Wanted—An experienced general housework. References required. Apply to Mrs. Brock, Roth.

WANTED
Wanted—A second of District No. 6, Andover, stating terms, to W. Apply, stating salary, to W. Apply, Clones, Queens Co.

Woolen Weavers
Experienced weavers, steady employment. Good wages. Apply at HEWSON WOOLEN Co. Amherst, N.

AGENTS WANTED
Representative wanted for work in your local area \$200 to \$300 per month to advance rapidly. Work for spare time. Work not for pleasure not required. Int. Post, Toronto, Ont.

RELIABLE representative to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick. We wish to secure good men to represent us in the fruit-growing business. Brunswick offers exceptional men of enterprise. Permanent position and high wages. Stone & Wells, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

NOW IS THE TIME
Skillful and experienced to-date courses of training cheerful rooms. Complete as Horizontal Filing Cabinets, Grammer Machines, Adding Machines. Always on the lookout (good) thing. Send for Catalogue.

EXECUTOR'S
Letters testamentary of John J. Mahoney, deceased, in the County of Kings, have been granted signed executor. All parties having claims against the estate are requested to file same by affidavit as by the office of the undersigned, Michael J. Nugent, 28 Br. the City of St. John, N. B., indebted to the estate as make immediate payment.

Dated at the City of St. John, N. B., the 25th day of August A. D. 1911.
MICHAEL J. NUGENT, Executor.

PERFECT CURE
Cures You No Doctors
No medicine, no surgery, no pain. This device based on the scientific principle of the Oxygene-Ozone and drives out the impurities of the body. The most effective remedy for all ailments. Send for our free literature. Perfect Cure, 100, St. John, N. B.

RECIPROCITY OF VITAL INTERESTS
SARDINE

SHOT IN THE S
While taking apart a morning in his barn in St. T. Gibson met with a painful result of which he will be the house for some days, bringing the gun to his taking it apart to clean it but he forgot for a moment to load, and when it fell discharge followed, and the shoulder. Dr. James C. ed, and extracted the bullet. His friends about the city to learn that he is resting able under the circumstances.

DON'T SIMPLY TELL YOUR DRUGGIST YOU WANT A MEDICINE---

When you buy medicine you can't be too particular in demanding the best. When you tell your druggist you want one of the famous Hawker Remedies you are sure of getting the best possible medicine value.

The Hawker Remedies are by no means a new proposition; but have been on the market for years. They were originally manufactured by the Hawker Medicine Company.

Following are three of the Remedies; a few words of explanation; and testimonials regarding the efficiency of each:

HAWKER'S NERVE AND STOMACH TONIC

One of the most successful remedies prepared by us—an ideal and effective Spring Tonic; a flesh and blood builder of the highest order.

"I have used Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic in my family for five years, and consider it has no equal as a blood builder and appetizer. It was especially beneficial to my children after an attack of fever."

At all druggists, 50c per bottle; \$3 bottles, \$1.25.

The above Remedies are manufactured only by us, and contain the Registered Number 1295—Look for it, all others are imitations.

The Canadian Drug Co., Limited - St. John, N. B.

HAWKER'S BALSAM OF TOLU

A combination of the balsam of a South American tree, Tolu with other ingredients of medicinal value.

"Hawker's Tolu and Wild Cherry Balsam has been in use in my family for several years for colds and throat affections, with results so satisfactory that I have confidently recommended it to my friends."

Price 25c; Large size bottle 50c. All druggists.

HAWKER'S LIVER PILLS

A purely vegetable preparation, sugar coated, easy and pleasant to take and above all effective in the cure of all liver troubles.

"I suffered for months from a severe and constant pain in the side. I was treated for congestion of the liver, but the medicine failed to help me. I finally tried Hawker's Liver Pills, which removed the pain and fully restored me to health."

Twenty-five cents at all dealers.

STEWARDS OF THE SINCINES DYING IS LATEST REPORT

Cook Probably Suffocated by Smoke Before Flames Reached Him—No Sound From Him Members of Crew Say—Engineer Williams Gives Telegraph Thrilling Account of the Terrible Disaster—The Captain's Heroic Act.

A telephone message was received from Cole's Island last night stating that Mrs. Samuel Crawford, the stewardess who was so frightfully burned in the steamer Sincines at Coles Island yesterday morning, was lying in a very critical condition at the Long Hotel and was not expected to live till this morning.

After the fire broke out, the stewardess, Mrs. Crawford, was seen to be in a very critical condition. The fire had made its way right across at her side of the saloon deck and she was forced to rush down-stairs to avoid the flames.

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Captain Mabe was awakened by the dining room assistant, Miss May Proctor, who was shouting fire. He jumped out of bed and without waiting to completely

WEDDINGS

Seymour-Brown.

Friday, Sept. 8. On Wednesday evening, Sept. 6, at 3 o'clock a very pretty wedding took place at 492 Main street, when Miss Margaret Brown, fourth daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, was married to James S. Seymour.

McNamara-Young.

A pretty wedding was solemnized at Lower James on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock when Mrs. Sophie M. Young, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Young, of McNamara, of Cumberland Bay, The Rev. G. Edgar Tobin, B. A., performed the ceremony.

Chisholm-Duffy.

Dawson Settlement, Sept. 6—One of the prettiest weddings of the season was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Dawson, when their daughter Lillian Marie was married to Claude B. Chisholm, of Coveville.

MacMillan-Cook.

Campbellton, N. B., Sept. 6—A very pretty wedding took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. James Cook, River Charles, last evening, when their daughter, Miss Margaret, was married to Mr. and Mrs. MacMillan, of New Mills, brother of Dr. MacMillan, of Newcastle.

Carleton-McKeen.

Woodstock, N. B., Sept. 7.—(Special)—A most pleasing social event took place in St. Gertrude's Roman Catholic church at 9 o'clock this morning when Annie Josephine, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McKee, of Woodstock, was married to Mr. and Mrs. Carleton, of Woodstock.

Mrs. Eliza Abbott.

Digby, N. S., Sept. 8.—Mrs. Eliza Abbott, widow of Charles A. Abbott, one of the most highly respected residents of Barton, died at her home in Digby, last night, aged 84. She is survived by two sons, C. A. Abbott, of Digby, and Capt. J. W. Abbott, of Calgary (Alta.), and twelve grandchildren.

OBITUARY

Allen Steeves.

Moncton, Sept. 7.—(Special)—The death of Allen Steeves, one of the best known farmers in the parish of Moncton, occurred at his home, Hillside, last night after a three months' illness. Deceased was 83 years of age and was survived by his wife and ten children.

George N. Kilnapp.

The Boston Globe says: "George N. Kilnapp, who died last week at Houghton Neck, and whose funeral was held Sunday, was a former well known resident of this city. He was born in East Boston, N. B., May 10, 1873, and came to Boston when nineteen years old. He learned the printers' trade and seven years ago started up business for himself in the city square, Charleston, under the firm name of the Jensen Press. Later he moved his enlarged business into the new Kenney building on Water street. Two years ago Mr. Kilnapp was elected president of the active business, and since that time he had been in poor health."

George N. Kilnapp.

George N. Kilnapp was a member of the Bethel Baptist Church, of St. John, and for several years served on the official board. He was a man of a generous social disposition, upright in character and a man of business integrity. He had many friends, and his funeral services were largely attended. The services were conducted by his friend, Rev. Eugene E. Colburn, of Yarmouth (Mass.), assisted by Rev. E. D. Landon, of Barris (Mass.). By request of Mr. Kilnapp, two solos were sung by Wallace Higgins. There were many beautiful floral tributes. Burial was in the Yarmouth cemetery, Tuesday.

John Doherty.

Many people in this city will regret to hear of the death of John Doherty of Montreal (Mass.), which occurred Thursday morning at Upper Loch Lomond. Mr. Doherty came down from the states a little over a week ago to spend a two weeks' vacation at Loch Lomond. For some days he was not very well but his condition did not cause alarm until Friday last. Then it was found he had pneumonia. He was buried at 9:30 a. m. in the cemetery at the time of his death, two daughters, Anna, who was also present, and Laura, who had just returned home a few days ago, were present. Mr. Doherty was a native of Montreal, Quebec, Canada, and was a member of the St. John's Church, Montreal. He was a successful business man and was well known in Montreal. He was a member of the St. John's Church, Montreal. He was a successful business man and was well known in Montreal.

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John Doherty.

are well and favorably known, particularly in musical circles. The interior of the house presented a very pretty appearance, being decorated with ferns, potted plants and cut flowers.

The bride, who is a charming brunette, looked beautiful and graceful in a white lacy gown trimmed with silk applique, wedding veil with wreath of orange blossoms and she carried a large bouquet of bride roses and maiden hair fern. She was given away by her father, Miss Florence de Mille, sister of the bride.

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LOCKHART'S BODY FOUND ON ROCKS NEAR LONG WHARF

West Side Man Discovered Late Yesterday Afternoon, and it is Believed He Was Killed in Fall—Leaves Wife and Children and Several Brothers.

Apparently killed by a fall from the Long wharf at the rear of the Intercolonial flour shed, William Lockhart was found on the rocks late yesterday afternoon.

Thomas Doherty and Walter Moore, walking on the wharf, saw the head of a man lying among the rocks and near some short piles driven at the base of the wharf. There was a disfigurement of the face, and a fall from the edge of the wharf would be sufficient to cause immediate death.

Messrs. Doherty and Moore told William Ruddy, who notified the police, and Coroner Berryman, the official view of the scene of the tragedy and examined the body. It showed every sign of very recent death. There was a cut at the back of the head and blood was found on the rocks by the side of the body.

In the meantime a crowd of 1,000 people gathered on the wharf to learn the facts of the case. The cause and the time of the fall is unknown, as apparently there were no witnesses. His watch had stopped at 3:20 p. m. It was the opinion of the men who found him that he had fallen during the afternoon; that the wharf is much frequented during the day and his body would have been discovered at an early hour if he had fallen during the day.

The body was taken to Saturday night row boat under the care of James Lomas. Transferred to a sliver, it was then sent to the morgue. The body was identified by Samuel and James Lockhart, brothers of the deceased.

William Lockhart was a resident of 311 King street west. He is well known as a hand-painter and was recently employed by Handolph & Baker. In addition to a wife and four small children, he is survived by six brothers. Their names are as follows: Alexander, Campbellton; Samuel, James, Alexander, Harry and Andrew, of this city.

It was noticed yesterday that although the city owns a patrol wagon, the body of the man who fell was carted through the streets on a sliver.

COL. McLEAN WILL WIN BY AN INCREASED VOTE

Rousing Meetings in Queens County Insure Success of Liberal Candidate.

Waterbury, Queens Co., Sept. 7.—Notwithstanding the Borden-Crocker demonstration in Georgetown on Labor day a meeting held at Mouth of James was every way satisfactory to Col. McLean, the Liberal candidate. Mr. Slipp acted as chairman and made a very strong plea to the farmers to support reciprocity. The meeting was addressed by F. H. Peters and Hon. E. H. Allen.

The meeting held in the parish of Waterbury on Tuesday evening, the 5th inst., was pronounced to be one of the best meetings ever held in that district, many electors coming a long distance to hear the speaker and to support reciprocity. I. A. Farris was chairman and the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Peters and Allen.

On the 6th inst., the same speakers were at Upper James hall. Hon. L. P. Farris was chairman, before introducing the speaker, the chairman, before introducing the speaker, made a fighting speech for reciprocity. From the enthusiasm displayed at all these meetings and from information obtained it is quite evident to your correspondent that Col. McLean will come out of the county with a greatly increased majority over the election of 1908.

The absurd rumor circulated here that Hon. L. P. Farris and Duncan Farris had withdrawn their support from the Liberal party only goes to show to what lengths the Conservatives will go in what they must now consider a lost cause.

Hon. E. H. Allen, who is the principal speaker in this county, is expected to come from long distances to attend the meetings and he is being warmly congratulated by his many hearers.

Upon the 6th inst., a meeting was held at Cod's on Saturday evening, 8th inst., when these speakers will be joined by J. W. Carpenter, ex-M. P. P.

Politics is looking very bright for the Liberal party, and McAlister will take a magnificent majority out of Albert, in spite of the blue ruin cry of the Conservatives. The last few days have made a great change in public opinion and the people generally here see rushing times ahead. Croakers are not listened to seriously.

The General Oil Shales Company have completed their private telephone line and will be in operation on Monday, which means giving communication with the outside world, which is much needed.

Senator Donville has had a busy week, returning on Tuesday morning. Politics is looking very bright for the Liberal party, and McAlister will take a magnificent majority out of Albert, in spite of the blue ruin cry of the Conservatives. The last few days have made a great change in public opinion and the people generally here see rushing times ahead. Croakers are not listened to seriously.

MAUGERVILLE BOY ACCIDENTALLY SHOT

Rifle, in Hands of Murray Gilbert, Discharged While He Was Preparing to Fire at Owl.

Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 7.—A young English boy was seriously and perhaps fatally injured in a regrettable shooting accident which occurred at Maugerville last evening. About dusk Murray Gilbert, with whom the boy lived, saw a large owl alight on the top of his barn, and rushed into the house to get his shotgun, hoping to have a shot at the owl.

The boy heard Mr. Gilbert preparing to go out to shoot the owl and went to the veranda. He was just passing through a screen door leading to the veranda when Mr. Gilbert was snapping the breech-loading shotgun together after having placed a cartridge in the proper place. Suddenly there was a discharge and a number of the shot lodged in the boy's arm and side. Dr. Camp was summoned and rendered what aid was possible, but his condition is serious, as blood-poisoning is feared.

Several weeks ago he contracted diphtheria and was confined to his home for some time. He recovered somewhat and was able to be out around, but suffered a relapse and never rallied. He had many friends in the city and also throughout the province, who will be greatly grieved by his death.

Besides his parents, he is survived by five brothers and two sisters. The brothers are William A. at home, Edwin E. of Sydney, Leonard, a urologist, of the city, and Harry, of Montreal. His father is Allan of Portland, Oregon. The sisters are Misses Nellie and Elizabeth at home.

George Duncan.

Monday, Sept. 11. After having attained the great age of ninety years, George Duncan, who had

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Province of his part brought which was imperial Canada FOUR AND THE Ye wick, who to aid the Canadian Truly loy

LIBER Rousing Meetings in Queens County Insure Success of Liberal Candidate.

Hon. William Conf Declares C Good for Minister and Cheered to Ward Meeting

ing On in William Van to Belitt St. Sure of Victo

In a whirlwind tour last evening, Hon. Minister of Public Works the Liberal candidate cheering hands of a victory was certain

"We have been carrying thirteen Brunswick in the minister, carrying eleven

ing out, when I said Mr. Lowell, fears today. In Conservatives cannot get com for them, and th

In his addresses at later devoted consider William Van Horn said, was that he ho

Accompanied by chairman of the L. W. G. P. P. P. the Pugsley's residence a ceded to the Wellin rooms in Brussels at was present and w

There is only one friend Sir William," has a poor memory. need of the Courtenay until the trade comes across the trade if I want to remind r 1894 the C. P. R. ur cared so little for S vered his west side dock. When the de laws a lack for a s line they were met b ister of Trade and i then they were too ment had just abou ments with the Al Trunk for a subsid (Me.) to run for t members of the fact very quickly that in late he had come ju to prevent this inter citizens of St. Jo Rowell was the onl erment who gave u at that time, altho subdued finally ge "Sir William forg the fact that the p and the city assiste the elevator on the w then they were to ilopa are sometimes judge what is best fo When they get old (Continued on pag