

PLEASE PUBLISH MY TESTIMONIAL

Other Sufferers Will Take Fruit-a-tives" and Be Red.

Dear heart-felt gratitude—prompted for Madame Langlois writes as to "Fruit-a-tives" for restoring health and strength, that she glad-ly her letter to be published.

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AGRICULTURE

The Winter Care of Farm Machinery—A Problem Which Should Be Carefully Considered—Practices Which De-grade a Farmer.

The problem concerning farm machinery is not its initial cost, or the amount that should be maintained on a farm, but how long each machine lasts. The length of valuable service which a given machine renders is determined by the care given to it. The greater part of the loss sustained is due to neglect in caring for and housing the farm implements. If the exact loss in dollars could be given, it would be a great expense. The proper care for farm machinery while in the shop consists in having the machine in good repair and properly adjusted. All working parts should be well oiled and protected from dirt and rust, that are likely to find their way into the bearings and joints.

The big loss of farm machinery, however, comes through maltreatment during the time the machines are not in use. Every machine before being put away for the season should be overhauled and all repairs and adjustments made. At this time it is always best to have the machine overhauled by a mechanic. This means much waste time, when it can all be afforded. It is impossible to do the work at once, but it is better to do it at all than not to do it at all. If it is not done, the machine will not last long. The wear cannot be avoided but the rust can. Axle grease or grease of any kind is the remedy. All steel parts should be covered with this when they are put away in the autumn. Every farmer knows well enough how poorly the plow works when rusty, saying nothing about the harrow and the other implements. The rust on the plow is a sure sign of winter. There can be no doubt that the depreciation in value of these machines when they are left in the field during the winter is greater than in the summer.

Every farmer can afford to have a store house for the farm machinery. Such a house need not be over large or expensive. A tight roof and sides that will keep out the storms may be secured by the use of

renewal of the lumber losses and therefore the industry is being pretty severely hit. Under these circumstances, fresh capital will not invest in the lumber business, and the allied industries and it is therefore necessary to have a definite policy, having permanency as its basis.

A somewhat pointed reference to the recent consultations of the government members is made in these words: "The government's view as to the policy that will best serve the general interests has not yet been made known, although it is admitted that the present situation has been discussed, with the object of arriving at a reasonable solution. The public, however, can rest assured that the present government will give to every phase of the situation intelligent and thoughtful consideration, with the view of reasonably meeting the needs of an important industry. The government's first duty is the protection of the public interests in the proper conservation of the public domain, but the public domain must also do its share in assisting the wholesome development of our agricultural and mineral wealth, and our industrial activities."

Reference is made to a paragraph in the manifesto of Premier Fleming, last week, promising that the government would encourage the establishment of a large pulp and paper mill, in the province, and there is a hint that this may be done.

WHAT ABOUT OUR PULPWOOD POLICY IN NEW BRUNSWICK?

(Pulp and Paper Magazine). As explained in the last issue, which no fault should be found with the objects which the New Brunswick government had in mind when it framed its new timber regulations, yet serious complaint may be made as to the manner in which they are being carried out.

No farmer would allow a machine to be left in a field until it is broken, and the bearing, if he could see inside just what happens. The farmer is the engineer for his own machines, and should exercise that same care and foresight that the engineer exercises in handling his engine. There can be no doubt that the improper care of machinery is one of the big leaks on the farm. There is no industry on the earth other than farming and farm pursuits, that maintain a livelihood for the people, and at the same time permit of the wasteful methods often permitted on the farm. This is only further proof that farming pays.

WILL STAMPAGE RATE BE INCREASED?

Well-Founded Report That Government Intends to Boost It.

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 19.—The revenues of the province must be increased and how this can be done with the least friction is the subject that has been mainly discussed by the government supporters in caucus here.

The stampage rate is to be increased. There is no other way of raising additional revenue for any considerable amount. The stampage on spruce is now \$1.25 a thousand and the proposal is to increase this to about \$2 with a corresponding increase in the rates for other kinds of lumber.

The operators who cut upon the 1,600,000 acres of New Brunswick railway lands pay as high as \$2.50 a thousand stampage upon the lands of the province adjoining the rate is not half that. The price of lumber promises to increase every year and the province should get the benefit. We need more money for roads, and for other public purposes.

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Mechanical Train Free

to the boy or girl selling 40 sets of our Easter, St. Patrick, Birthday, Floral, and View cards, 100 for set of 5. Complete with locomotive, tender, passenger coach, and figure "8" track. Engine has strong clock mechanism. Write today—we will send the cards free when a 10-cent order is placed. Write for the premium list for boys and girls. Address: Toronto Novelty Co., Toronto, Ont., Dept. 118.

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Seven Recommended.

Seven appointments to government positions have been recommended by the local patronage committee. The appointments are as follows:—William G. Gorman, clerk; William G. Gorman, clerk.

NEW BRUNSWICK'S EXHIBIT AT THE SPORTSMAN'S SHOW

The New Brunswick Guides' Association with headquarters in Fredericton, are making extensive preparations for their exhibit at the Sportsman's Show, which will open on Saturday 27, in Madison Square Garden, New York. President W. H. Allen, of Penikese, N. B., will have charge of the exhibit, and will have Charles Dennis, Adams Moore, assistant warden, Pringle, also active in the association, assisting him. The association has been made a grant by the provincial government towards the expenses of the exhibit. It is said it will surpass the admirable exhibits of this association at previous shows.

The display will include heads of moose, caribou and deer, as well as pictures of hunting camps and scenes in New Brunswick. The association will also take along some live wild animals. New Brunswick is renowned as a hunting district, and the New Brunswick Guides' Association was always successful in having the province creditably represented on an attractive exhibit at the Sportsman's show.

The good housekeeper has a conscience in cooking—that is, she provides just enough for each meal, harmonizing the right dishes and has everything cooked at the last moment so that nothing is spoiled by standing.

Fairville's New Office

The new post office building in Fairville was opened for business on Monday. The building is very attractive and the people of Fairville are greatly pleased with its general appearance. The structure is 45 feet square and two stories high. On the ground floor are the space for the public and the offices and sorting room. The building was begun in June, 1911, and is of brick with stone trimmings. The foundation is of concrete. The building was erected by R. A. Corbett, who had the contract for the structure complete. Chas. I. Zilken is the postmaster in charge of the new building. There will be rooms in the second flat for the caretaker and two additional offices will be available there when required.

HEALTH

Pro-Animal Regulator and vigor are the basis of profitable dairying and stock raising. Lactation stock is carried at a loss, and is a disgrace to the farmer. Immediate improvement in condition follows the use of Pro-Animal Regulator. It improves the appetite, strengthens the digestive system, puts the stock in shape to work hard or produce heavily. This brings satisfaction and profit. 25c, 50c, \$1; 25-lb. Pail, \$3.50. "Your money back if it fails."

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Three to Stock and Poultry Raisers

We will send absolutely free, for the asking, postpaid, one of our large sixty-four page books, with insert, on the common diseases of stock and poultry. Tells how to feed all kinds of heavy and light horses, colts and mares, milk cows, calves and fattening steers; also, how to keep and feed poultry so that they will lay as well in winter as summer. No farmer should be without it.

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JOHN VESSEL

GLoucester FULL OF WATER

Vineyard, Waterlogged by a Mass of Ice, Helped Port by Life Savers and

ester, Feb. 19.—With her rails on with the water, the deck rigged with ice, and flying distemper, the schooner Vineyard was sighted and a half off Eastern Point after 7 o'clock this morning. The crew of the Doliver's Life Saving boat put out to the rescue and with the tug Nellie, the schooner was ashore and beached.

Anderson, in command of Captain John (N. B.), on January 15 with of lumber for the city. Owing severity of the weather encountered, forced to put into several ports during the journey.

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WOODEN culverts are unsightly, dangerous, expensive, short-lived.

CONCRETE culverts are neat, safe, need no repairs, and are ever-lasting.

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Which kind of a culvert does your wagon cross?

DOES the road you use pass over rickety, dangerous wooden culverts, that are constantly in need of repairs and often washed away entirely? Or is it carried safely across the low places by modern, everlasting culverts? Build your CULVERTS OF CONCRETE

which not only cannot be washed away, but actually grow stronger with age and use. Every farmer owes it to himself to insist that the money he pays for road-taxes be spent on the best advantage. It is a tragedy, for it is entirely possible that can be made with that money. When culverts are washed out, and the road rendered impassable, he not only suffers inconvenience, but may also be caused financial loss by inability to get necessary supplies in time for spring planting. And at best, with wooden culverts, part of the money that should be used to make better roads must be spent every year for repairs.

Insist upon Concrete Culverts. It will pay you and everybody else in your county. Canada Cement Company Limited 505 Herald Building, Montreal

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Boy's Watch Free for solving puzzle.



WORK THIS PUZZLE! SEND NO MONEY!!



WOODEN culverts are unsightly, dangerous, expensive, short-lived.

WE ARE BACK TO WORK ARE INNES OF HEALTH

Proper Tillage All They Need FISHMEN WANT COMPETITIVE MARKET

Clark Tell Convention the Way to Double Their Crops and Grow Rich—No Better Soil in Canada—Women's Institutes Close Profitable Sessions.

Fredericton, N. S., Feb. 18.—This was a busy day for the farmers and dairymen. Heavy horses were judged in the morning by Dr. Standish, who gave most instructive testimony.

In the afternoon Prof. Stephenson judged dairy cattle and talked intelligently during the proceedings. At the same time the annual meeting of the fruit growers was held and in the evening the city council chamber was crowded with delegates, members and citizens to hear three experts—Dr. Standish, Prof. Stephenson and S. L. Peters—talk about horses, cattle and sheep. The poultry show was open this evening, and there were instructive talks about this attractive industry.

While the men were busy at their work the Women's Institutes were also in session at the Y. M. C. A. hall. The dresses were practical and the programme one of continued interest. There were some men there, too, and brief addresses by Premier Fleming, Dr. Landry and the secretary for agriculture.

All trains have been bringing delegates today and there will be interesting lectures and business meetings tomorrow and next day. Col. Campbell is chairman of the nominating, and Wiley Baird of the committee on resolutions.

Money in Horse Raising.

Dr. Standish opened this evening's meeting by a practical, instructive address upon the breeding and rearing of heavy horses. He dealt with many phases of the subject from the breeding stage, the care of the mother, the foaling period, the care of the colt until it is ready for sale. He claimed that it was more profitable to raise horses than any other stock raising. He warned breeders against overfeeding and dealt upon the importance of having both sire and dam in good condition. Turkeys were preferred to potatoes or any other vegetable except carrots in the sugar beet. He had no use for molasses except to prepare to sell.

There were many questions asked regarding feeding, to which Dr. Standish gave prompt and satisfactory answers. Clover hay, with thirty-five per cent timothy, whole oats, if the teeth are good, corn, small quantities of good, but not buckwheat, mixed to fit to sell. He did not advise breeding before the age of three years.

Prof. Stephenson gave an hour to instructive and interesting lantern slides, showing the different types of dairy and beef cattle, commenting upon each as they appeared upon the screen. Afterwards, in brief address, he dealt with the growing value of feeding and the importance of clover as a fertilizer.

The legal and moral requirements of up-to-date fruit packing were dealt with by S. L. Peters, fruit inspector. Honest and proper packing, he said, was important in the interests of the grower and the province. He defined what was necessary for the grading of apples, and what are the growing right and packing right could not apply the demand in New Brunswick today. There is something in the climate of New Brunswick that will cause the province to be known in the future as the province of the "big red apple." Mr. Peters gave an inspiring address that was frequently applauded.

Poultry Show.

The second annual show of the York and Sunbury Poultry & Pet Stock Association was opened tonight in the city hall, in the Westmorland street. The exhibiting poultry, one of the best ever seen in Fredericton, St. John, Moncton, Kings county and Hartland and well represented in entries, as well as the poultry yards of the vicinity. Addresses were delivered at the opening by A. D. Thomas, of Fredericton, president of the association; W. W. Hubbard, superintendent of the commission; J. H. Grisdale, of the New Brunswick experimental farm; Fredericton; and J. B. Daggert, secretary for agriculture for New Brunswick.

The annual meeting of the New Brunswick Poultry Growers' Association was held this afternoon at the exhibition building. The general tone of the meeting was optimistic, and a bright future for fruit growing in this province was forecast. The meeting was opened by address by C. N. Vroom, of St. Stephen, who told of very encouraging work done by the association and the results secured. He was most sanguine of the future. The by-laws of the association were read and revised to a slight extent and a resolution was passed to the effect that the next meeting should hold an exhibition of fruit on or about Nov. 1 next.

St. George, N. B., Feb. 18.—A large and representative meeting of weir owners, workers and fishermen met Commissioner Cowie, of the marine and fisheries department, and the inspector in Court's hall here today to discuss the preference clause in the weir license. Representatives were present from the west end of Boacbec to Mace's Bay, from all along the shore, over 150 trout fishermen.

Commissioner Cowie and the inspector explained the benefits that are supposed to follow the adoption of the clause, and the other side of the question was gone into by Dr. Henry I. Taylor, M. P. P.; J. Sutton Clark, E. P. Gresson, Samuel Craig, George Ellis, of Mace's Bay, and David Holt, of Overhead.

Dr. Taylor said that he knew the fishermen all along the shore, and he knew that none of them was in favor of the clause. He saw no occasion for it, and its adoption would be a grave injustice to the fishermen.

The question was asked and not answered: "Who asked for this preference in the first place?"

J. Sutton Clark, on behalf of the packers, claimed they had never asked for it. He said that the packers, who are an eloquent speaker, on behalf of the fishermen of his district, condemned the clause in strong language.

George Ellis, of Mace's Bay, was emphatic in condemning the clause that spelled disaster for all the fishermen.

E. A. Gresson, with the facts and figures to prove his arguments, showed that the clause would have a disastrous effect on the principal industry of the county.

Among the principal arguments used was that the adoption of the clause might cause retaliation on the part of the Dominion Government, in the form of a mill west of Eastport on the American shore might be developed and this would mean the death of the business on this shore, even supporting the Chamcook company, and that would not take five per cent of the catch and, moreover, it was wrong to give the millionaires of Montreal such big advantages in competition with the small packers.

A man leasing a property from the government skirts it and no questions are asked, but a fisherman pays a \$5 license and spends thousands of dollars improving the property. It did not look fair to put such a restriction on him.

To show one effect of the clause, take the case of one company of Westport, who own one of their large boats, costing from \$1,000 to \$2,000 to run during the season, were to be sent to Mace's Bay for fish; that the boat had thirty horsepower, or enough to load the boat, that the fishermen were willing to load him, and that just as a start was made a Canadian boat arrived and took fifteen horsepower, or half of the fish. The American boat would get half a load. How many times would the boat return? What could the fisherman expect?

The resolution for or against the preference clause resulted in an unanimous vote against its adoption, four employees of the Chamcook option alone favoring the clause.

Alfalfa was also seen at the Ottawa Experimental Farm, but had not succeeded in New Brunswick. He strongly advised that the seedling for hay! Then year rotation easily could be extended to four or five year rotation.

For corn growing summer and winter crops should be done and spring ploughing done.

With regard to grain, the speaker said that a firm seed bed was essential. He pointed out some interesting data concerning the cost units of production and means of reducing them. Big horses and skilled labor produce the best results.

It was possible by use of labor-saving machinery to double the crop returns and reduce the cost of production by at least 30 per cent. He would advise the purchase of new machinery, which would not be an improvement on that which had preceded it.

Dealing with demotion experimental farms, recently established at Fredericton, Mr. Grisdale stated that the demand had compelled an increase in the number of such farms in the maritime provinces. A model farm might not be established, but some interesting and instructive experiments and demonstrations would take place there. The intention was to raise stock of all kinds upon the farm in order to demonstrate the way in which the farmer could be converted into a merchantable form. He concluded his address by a cordial invitation to all to visit the experimental farm.

Dr. O. C. James.

Dr. O. C. James, of Toronto, special agricultural commissioner of the Dominion, was the second speaker, making his first appearance before a New Brunswick audience. He stated that no one had to go to see agricultural possibilities.

"I wonder if you people," said the speaker, "are you have in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick?"

In Ontario a publicity booklet had made known to the farmer of the Dominion the value of their own resources and possibilities. A result ordinary farm lands had increased \$3 per acre and fruit lands and garden lands \$50 per acre.

Increased cost of living had accompanied the change mentioned, and as a result never before did man in the city have so keen an interest in what was going on among the farmers. Agricultural problems would have to be solved in towns and cities as well as the country. Agricultural development in Canada had become a national problem.

Appropriations by governments for agricultural improvement could no longer be regarded as a form of charity, for there was no class of people who personally needed financial aid less than the farmer. Appropriations for agricultural development were for the public benefit, for it was being recognized that agricultural resources could be converted into a great and more permanent than those of the mine, fisheries, forestry or forest.

Dr. James made a vigorous appeal for elementary education in agriculture among the children of the schools. The subject was one of importance, but had little attraction for the general public.

The transportation problems had been solved largely through the interest of certain men. The problems of farming could be solved in the same way if individual interest in the subject could be increased.

Co-operation was one of the most important questions concerned with agriculture but it would be brought about by the people of each community taking their own part. He had observed within the past two months signs of a movement in New Brunswick and other maritime provinces in which, he carried forward to its fullest extent, would attract the attention of other parts of Canada and cause their people to say: "Why those are the provinces that were said to have been drained by the west. Look at them."

This afternoon the judging class in live and dressed poultry was held at York and Sunbury Poultry Association's show. W. A. Brown, of Ottawa, Dominion poultry superintendent, and St. John, provincial poultry superintendent, gave short talks on poultry.

The convention of women's institutes came to a close this afternoon after two days session. Reports were received from institutes at Hillsboro, Bayfield, Port Elgin, and Fonda Mills.

The convention of Fredericton, opened at the Y. M. C. A. hall, and was presided over by Miss E. L. Powell, of Ontario, who presided at the meeting as part of the programme.

Miss Daisy E. Harrison, on behalf of the women, expressed appreciation on the account of the program, and, having expressed a sisterly feeling toward New Brunswick women's institutes, she presented a resolution, which was adopted, that the women of the Dominion should be united in a friendly and helpful way.

Dr. Carter's address.

The feature of the morning's session was the address delivered by Dr. W. S. Carter, chief superintendent of education, who chose as his subject, "The School and the Home."

Dr. Carter's remarks were followed with much interest throughout and it was evident that they made a strong impression on the audience. He declared that the women could do a lot more than they have been doing, to promote the welfare of the schools in many ways. One of the old duties on the West Side, namely, about school buildings and helping to make not only the building but also its surroundings more attractive to the young people. The women, he said, could take the initiative in this regard, and he would do so much for the schools as they would for their churches. A great deal could be accomplished, he felt, by the women in making the present method of instruction more attractive to the young people, and that there would be less tuberculosis among the young people who were growing up to be the men and women and upon whom would depend the future of the country.

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CARLETON WOMAN 100 YEARS OLD TO SHOW LOCAL HOUSE SHORT OF WORK

Mrs. Elizabeth Dunham is Well and Happy A FAMILY GATHERING Celebration of Holy Communion in Home With Grandson Officiating—Floral Gifts Greet Venerable Lady at Dinner Table—Many Friends Call.

Fredericton, Feb. 18.—The legislature sat for an hour this afternoon, and during that time a small number of bills and resolutions were introduced. The attorney general talked for a few minutes about a government measure making the conditions on all fire insurance policies favorable to the province to be alike and stating, at the same time, that the province of New Brunswick was behind other sections of the Dominion in this particular. He said that ample time would be given to the insurance companies and others interested to examine the act, before its passage in the house.

The next few minutes time was very slowly until the page boys brought in a committee on sea fisheries, published by the government commissioner of Ontario. This gave the premier an opportunity to enlarge upon the interest this volume would have for the members of the house and to speak very flatteringly of the work that is being done by the federal conservation commission.

He also took advantage of an opportunity to foreshadow a measure, in regard to the cultivation of oysters and in this connection it may be said that two gentlemen, Messrs. Elliot and Mosey, have been for several days, trying to impress an oyster-planting project upon the government. They want to obtain the use of the barren waters at Bay Verte, where they may plant oysters, and in the course of a few years, begin to gather the harvest, paying the provincial government a royalty on every barrel.

It is quite a scheme and has been lobbied smartly and impressed many of the members as tending to increase production and the resources of the province. The bill does not state how much royalty his company would be willing to pay, but he stipulates that they will agree to spend \$10,000 yearly for five years on labor, and he comes to the house, armed with his plans, showing that the people on the shores of the bay are in agreement with his plans.

St. John Bills.

Among the bills introduced today were some that had an interest for St. John city and county, including one relating to the proper safeguards the St. John Street Railway should provide at Rodney wharf, another permitting the municipality of the city and county of St. John to acquire private lands, and another with regard to the appointment of the chief of police.

Before the close of the short session, Premier Fleming spoke of the death of business and urged the members to see that their private bills were in so that they could be passed and ready to be referred to the corporation and its various committees on Tuesday next. He spoke of some government business that would be ready for tomorrow afternoon and also invited the members and their friends to be present tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock to hear Dr. C. C. James lecture upon agricultural education.

On Friday, another friend of many of the members, in the shape of a woman's suffrage resolution will be moved in the house by Mr. Munroe, and it is possible that a large number of the ladies now in the city, proud recipients of the medals of the main over and invade the precincts of the house, upon that occasion. Militant method are not expected, but there is no knowing what may happen. Some of the legislators have already terminated their membership in the suffragist school.

Bills and Petitions.

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 19.—The house met at 3 o'clock. Hon. Mr. Murray presented the report from the standing rules committee.

Mr. Wilson presented a petition in favor of a bill respecting the sale of properties belonging to the city of St. John.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer introduced a bill to amend the act to incorporate the town of Milltown to fix a valuation of Canadian Cottons Ltd.

LOCAL HOUSE SHORT OF WORK F. B. Carvell Makes a Fair Offer

Wants to See Proof That Real Emergency Exists

Ottawa, Feb. 18.—"Englishmen are not a la-di-dahs, with a round pane of glass stuck over one eye, and being and being talking empiry-ism. Many of them have two eyes, clear eyes, and have them open. They are doing their part in empire building."

Mr. Carvell was dealing in his characteristic direct and determined way with the rural situation. The rural situation in Brunswick remained the debate when the house met today. Like other Liberal speakers, who have preceded him, he took strong exception to the patronizing meddling of the Conservative party, and he said that Canada has been subjected to the hands of an indiscrete and ill-advised wing of the British Unionist party who mistake the resources of the province for the pockets of the Canadian people were being wasted in suspicion against much of what the party which they essayed to represent stood for.

These men, he pointed out, look on and do not represent British thought. They were not engaged in the practical and patriotic work of empire building. They had no part in the great reforms that were being done so much to inspire the whole of civilization, the grappling with the hard problem, the protection and care of the people's budget and the emancipation of Ireland.

The men who were guiding the destinies of the motherland were men "with two eyes, clear eyes, and have them open." Mr. Carvell's arguments were directed to proving that no emergency existed and to show that Canada was both capable and equal to building her own navy. He condemned the British participation in Britain's matters of peace and international representation on the imperial war council.

Carvell's Fair Offer.

Mr. Carvell said that if there was an emergency, imminent danger, need, or any other thing, no men would be ready to stand up and say any action to ally an imperial peril. If the premier or any minister in authority would definitely assure parliament and the country that the shipbuilding industry existed they would find no more ready to lend assistance than the Liberal opposition. Or if it were a matter in which the government could not make a public declaration of its intention, and if the Liberal opposition who was himself an imperial party declared the result would be the same. By this Mr. Borden, Mr. Foster, Mr. Pellin and Mr. Carvell, who were all members of the Liberal party, were able to do.

Mr. Carvell directed attention to the speech of Mr. Weichel, Conservative, who stated that Mr. Borden and Mr. Foster had brought back from England was talk of "atmosphere and impressions."

He quoted the opinion of the London Daily News, which recently said that the action of the Liberal government in the matter of the navy was most unfortunate as it tended to jeopardize the arrangement recently made with Germany to keep the balance of fleet strength on the basis of sixteen British to ten German warships, and said that it would be far better for Canada to go ahead and build a navy of her own. This would be far more than a strong, rugged imperialism that would do it.

Mr. Crockett followed on the government side. He charged that the Liberals had argued on local mercenary industry and then turning round and making a sacrifice of Canadian autonomy in following the Borden proposals.

Mr. Kyle, who followed, emphasized the fact that the shipbuilding industry was a money grant to Britain without first securing the consent of the electors. Now the minister of justice, with other members of the cabinet, were taking a directly opposite view.

Mr. Armstrong, North York, speaking on the Conservative side, declared that the whole argument for the Borden proposal was based on the real emergency of the emergency. For his part, he gladly accepted Premier Borden's word for the existence of the emergency, since the minister of justice, with other members of the cabinet, were taking a directly opposite view. He quoted somewhat fully from speeches by Hon. Mr. Doherty in 1910, in which the latter took the same ground as Mr. Monaghan in declaring that there was no constitutional authority for parliament making a money grant to Britain without first securing the consent of the electors. Now the minister of justice, with other members of the cabinet, were taking a directly opposite view.

WANTED

WANTED—A teacher (second school) District No. 6. And for a poor. For particulars J. J. Miller, Secretary Andover B. R. No. 1.

WANTED immediately; reliably good pay weekly; outfit free; stock and territory. Our agents are available. For particulars write to Nurseries Company, Toronto, Ont.

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SALESMEN WANTED for stock and automatic sprayers or both; liberal terms. Covers Bro. Ont.

RELIABLE representative wanted to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick. We wish to secure three good men to represent us as general agents. The specific details in the fruit-growing business in Brunswick offers exceptional opportunity for men of enterprise. We offer permanent position at liberal pay. Right men. Stone & Wellington, Ont.

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CHATHAM, ONT.

Canada

Poultry Prize Winn

Fredericton, Feb. 19.—(St. Hartland Poultry Yards is the winner as far as judging at the York and Sunbury Poultry Association has been a winner. The Maritime Poultry won in some classes. St. John also figure in the prize list.

SHERLOCKING

Mr. Holmes—"I notice that new kitchenmaid." Mrs. Borden-Lodge—"I have think it's perfectly wonderful how such a simple thing as a kitchenmaid can do so much." Mr. Holmes—"Quite simple. I've been comparing the thumb the plates."

MUSIC TAUGHT BY

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In order to advertise and in home study music lessons in the International Institute of New York will give free a complete course of instruction. Piano, Organ, Violin, Guitar, Banjo, Cello, Brass or Signal Singing. In return for each one you recommend to your friends after you have seen this advertisement. You may not know one or other; yet, by their wonder and thorough method, you can play. If you are an adult you will receive special instruction. The lessons are sent weekly so simple and easy that the mended to any person or little child can read English. Photographs make everything plain. Institute's free tuition offers. (Including 14 cents a week)

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FINE WORK DONE BY ASSOCIATION

Imperial Home Reunion Organization of Great Help to Immigrants in the West—New Brunswick Has Branch.

The second annual report of the Imperial Home Reunion Association of Winnipeg shows that the association has done fine work during the second year of its existence. It has organized a new branch in the city, because he bought many of its returning families, and incidentally increasing the number of reputable immigrants to the Dominion. St. John also possesses a branch of the Imperial Home Reunion Association. The figures for the year follow:

Number of applicants approved	257
Number of applicants rejected	53
Total cost of transportation	\$33,600.81
Amount donated in advance	\$10,000.00
By applicants	\$10,000.00
Number assisted over 12 years	449
Number assisted under 12 years	463
Total wives and children assisted	914
Amount owing by applicants	\$1,414.09
Total reserve to date, Dec. 31, 1912	\$3,355.00
Reserve for bad debts and doubtful	\$38.41
General reserve as at Dec. 31, 1912	\$3,316.59

Since Organization

Total amount paid out for transportation	\$37,443.57
Amount donated in advance	\$10,000.00
By applicants	\$10,000.00
Total number of children under 12 years brought to Winnipeg	1,391
Total number of children over 12 years brought to Winnipeg	814
Total number of children over 12 years brought to Winnipeg	367
Total wives brought out to date	410

PROOF POSITIVE.

Lawyer—Perhaps I can get you off on the insanity plea. Have you any insane relatives? Prisoner—Well, my father and mother retained you to defend me, didn't they?

NORTHERN DIVISION OF I. C. R. BLOCKED BY SNOWSTORM

Moncton, N. B., Feb. 18.—A storm on the northern division of the I. C. R. is delaying travel with trains, today. The Maritime Express, eastbound, due to arrive in Moncton at quarter past seven this morning is not expected here until 10 o'clock this evening. The westbound Alro, Robinson left this morning for Turo to attend a meeting of the M. P. H. A. Investigation into the city election in Ward One was resumed today. Counsel for Mr. Humphrey, who was defeated by Mr. Boudreau by one vote, withdrew his motion to have the ballots counted.

