

IMPORTANT READING MATTER SELECTED FROM THIS WEEK'S NEWS FOR THE GUARDIAN'S SATURDAY SUBSCRIBERS

Continued from page 4

lend their sanction and endorsement to the reciprocity agreement. He ended with a humorous illustration that created much laughter.

MR. McKINNON followed. He thought the member for Souris (Mr. McLean) had rendered better reasons for his faith than the member for West River. He held that our fishermen now had a better market than they would get in the States under reciprocity. He spoke of the delegation of 800 western farmers to Ottawa as "Hill's delegation," their expenses having been paid by the owner of the Great Northern Railway of the United States. He did not think the tables read by Mr. McMillan gave much information, as he gave quantities, but not prices. He (Mr. McKinnon) was surprised at the member for Morell (Mr. Cox), who seemed to be in favor of reciprocity now because he was so twenty years ago. Since then conditions had altogether changed. When we got the old reciprocity treaty prices of all our products were very low. Now they are relatively high. The American war lessened production and raised prices there. Now in many lines prices are lower in the States than in Canada. He argued that the people should be consulted. No inquiry had been made into the conditions of production and trade and the relative prices of products such as had always been made before by both parties on the eve of tariff changes. He questioned whether reciprocity would give better prices for pork. It is said we shall get a market of ninety millions. Rather he said that the ninety millions would get our market. He quoted prices of farm stock, butter, cheese, eggs and meats to show that in many cases prices are actually lower on the American side than in Canada. There, he said, are the things our farmers ought to know. In a few articles our farmers might get a larger price. The American farmer selling his produce in Boston does not get the market price by 40 to 50 per cent. There was the cost of transportation. We could not expect to do better in the Boston market than the American farmers do. He believed our own home market is the best and we should preserve it.

HON. MR. HUGHES was surprised that the Opposition had moved an amendment and especially such an amendment as they had and he recited at some length the steps that had been taken by both parties to secure reciprocity, and some resolutions that had come before this Legislature on the subject of production and trade and the relative prices of products such as had always been made before by both parties on the eve of tariff changes. He questioned whether reciprocity would give better prices for pork. It is said we shall get a market of ninety millions. Rather he said that the ninety millions would get our market. He quoted prices of farm stock, butter, cheese, eggs and meats to show that in many cases prices are actually lower on the American side than in Canada. There, he said, are the things our farmers ought to know. In a few articles our farmers might get a larger price. The American farmer selling his produce in Boston does not get the market price by 40 to 50 per cent. There was the cost of transportation. We could not expect to do better in the Boston market than the American farmers do. He believed our own home market is the best and we should preserve it.

The United States would be a large market and a near market. We can not send our farm products to the West. We have cheap water carriage to New England. The Newfoundland market had been beneficial and had taken much of our produce, but now they have put on a stiff tariff there. Reciprocity offers us a larger market, a free market, as near as Newfoundland, it was said that imported potatoes are now being imported to Nova Scotia. On inquiry he learned that these were almost entirely seed potatoes. One of our great wants is population, and with this should adopt intensive farming and by so doing increase our products and our prosperity. Then our population would increase. The old reciprocity treaty brought wealth to this Province and he believed the new treaty would do still better for us. We want a return of those times and he believed when the matter shall be submitted to the people they would gladly endorse it.

AFTERNOON SESSION. HON. MR. HUGHES resumed his speech at 3.25 when the House met. He said both parties had been in favor of reciprocity and the difference between them was that the Liberals have changed their minds. He charged the Conservatives with being controlled by the manufacturers. As for Mr. Sifton, he had renounced his Liberalism before he turned against reciprocity. In Saskatchewan the Legislature had pronounced unambiguously in favor of reciprocity—a remarkable vote—yet this Province of Prince Edward Island stands to gain more by it than Saskatchewan. He took no stock in the annexation bogie. Reciprocity would not interfere with the British preference in any way. It was said we should let well enough alone, which was an admission that the Liberal party had ruled them to do still better in the future and wished to go on record for all time as a supporter of the Liberal policy of reciprocity.

MR. ARSENAULT said Canada as

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a nation dated from confederation, it but because President Taft wanted it to help on his political fortunes and benefit the United States. He agreed that the matter is of small consequence to Canadian manufacturers, as the reduction in their lines is but small, but that Canadian farmers would stand to lose heavily. HON. MR. MCINNIS followed. He admitted that Mr. McLean had made a very able speech. He argued that the National Policy had not created the good prices for farmers. There was little gain in that way from 1879 to 1896 when the Liberal party came into power. Since then there had been a great advance in prices of farm products and the general prosperity of the country. He could not see that the manufacturers would be hurt. He had bought a binder 18 years ago cheaper than he could buy the same binder today. He

Since then our transportation systems had been built up. In 1879 we had but 3,000 miles of railway in Canada. Now we have 24,000 miles. Formerly we sold our raw products. Now the best farmers finish their products, feed their products on the farm and sell it in the form of butter, cheese, eggs, beef and pork. He quoted Prof. Archibald against selling crops off the farm. By feeding them on the farm the fertilizer was returned to the soil. Some said reciprocity would give higher prices for hay. That would be going back to the old order of things. He showed that Canada imported far more eggs than she exported. Our cheese and butter had gone to England, our best market. We have imported it and created a demand there. Reciprocity would dislocate our established trade. He asked why Mr. Fielding and Mr. Patterson had kept back the fact that twelve other favored nations must get the same treatment as the United States if they knew it and sought to conceal it they were dishonest. If they did not know it they were not qualified to make this agreement. The American negotiators had every scrap of information they needed and want about their work in a businesslike fashion. He went on to show the vast exports of beef and mutton from Australia and New Zealand. Their mild climate rendered it unnecessary to house their farm stock. It was the same in Argentina with the difference that labor there cost but 64 cents a day. Their beef and mutton, produced at half the cost of production in Canada and could be laid down in Canada at a cost of one cent per pound for freight. And their production which has doubled in ten years is capable of being further doubled in a few years to come. Argentina is one of the few countries that is growing faster than Canada. Then there is Sweden and Denmark, great producers of meats and dairy products of high quality. We would be forced to compete with these in our home market which now takes 80 per cent of all that our farmers can produce. He went on to argue that reciprocity was agreed upon, not because the people of Canada wanted

send to the States at a profit. Champ Clark told the Americans it would give them cheaper food. What profit would it be to us to get that market when prices were lower there than here? The Americans could give us this and take it away at their own pleasure. Even now with the duties on American potatoes are competing with ours in Sydney and St. John. If we had free trade beef would come in from the southern States. They fed it cheaply, out of doors ten months of the year. Lamb in Chicago was \$1 less per 100 pounds in weight than in Toronto. He did not believe we could send our pork products into the United States at a profit. In fact they could send theirs to us at lower prices than it could be produced here. True it was not as good as ours, but it would sell. He quoted wholesale prices in Chicago and Toronto for a series of years to support

his contention that pork prices have been higher in Canada than in Chicago. Under free trade, he said their pork would come in and destroy our market. He proceeded to quote prices as they had been here. He had shipped pork to Toronto and 250 miles beyond, also to Montreal and the Province of Quebec. He found the buyers in those places hesitating to buy for fear reciprocity would cause a break in the market. They had stopped packing for the time to see how the agreement would be dealt with. It caused a decline from 9 to 7 1/2 cents. He believed under reciprocity the Canadian packing industry would be wiped out. In the egg trade there were far more eggs coming to Canada than were exported to the States. Eggs in Chicago were selling in March at 17 cents, or 4 cents less than here. Mr. Taft was going to give

read from a table showing that oats were 30 to 34 cents in 1896, potatoes 24 cents, pork 4 cents. That was after 18 years of the National Policy (The Opposition challenged the accuracy of these quotations). He went on to point out that the increased prices had come since 1896. When the British preference was given the Conservatives with one voice opposed it. Now they are terribly afraid we shall lose it. He believed reciprocity would be a great boon to the farmers of Canada.

MR. KENNEDY, Kensington, thought President Taft wanted reciprocity and Fielding and Patterson fell in with the plan too hastily and held it would be most unfair to fasten it on the country without the people being consulted. The advocates of the agreement had not shown how it would benefit the Canadian farmer, or what farm products we could

(Continued on page 6.)



May be the dough had forgotten to rise. Or has risen quickly overnight and fallen again— To rise nevermore. 'Twas weak flour, of course. Meaning weak in gluten. But FIVE ROSES is strong, unusually strong. With that glutinous strength which compels it to rise to your surprised delight. Stays risen too. Being coherent, elastic. And the dough feels springy under your hand. Squeaks and cracks as you work it. Feel the feel of a FIVE ROSES dough. Note the wonderful smooth texture—soft—velvety. Great is the bread born of such dough—Your dough! Try this good flour.

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HOW TO CURE CATARRH

An Experienced Physician Says the Following Symptoms Are Sure Signs:

- You can always tell catarrh by the following well known signs:—
- Eyes red and watery?
- Difficulty in breathing?
- Are the nostrils stuffy?
- Do you sneeze frequently?
- Is your throat hoarse?
- Do you spit phlegm?
- Oppression in the chest?
- A ringing in the ears?

If you have any of these indications of Catarrh cure the trouble now—stop it before it gets into the lungs of bronchial tubes—then it may be too late. The remedy is "Catarrhazone," a direct breathable cure that places antiseptic balsams and healing medication on every spot that's tainted by catarrhal germs. There can be no failure with Catarrhazone—for years it has successfully cured cases that resisted other remedies. "No one can know better than I the enormous benefit one gets from the very first day's use of Catarrhazone," writes T. T. Hopkins, of Westvale, P. Q. "I had for years a stubborn case of Bronchial Catarrh, ear noises, headache, sore eyes, stopped-up nose and throat. It affected my appetite and made my breath rank. Catarrhazone cured it quickly."

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AREN'T YOU THE GIRL?

Sung by JEFFERSON DeANGELIS, Starring in Sam S. and Lee Schubert's production "THE GAY WHITE WAY"

E. RAY GOETZ Lou A. HIRSCH

Moderato.

Vamp.

1. Last night I went to a party, given by a friend of mine, and met a girl so self-dom that a maiden makes a get-away from me, unless I mai-den that look'd aw'ly good to me; When I saw this lit-tle miss, I said, "There hap-pen to be start-er in the race, But to be left at the post, it real-ly hurts my pride the most, Be-cause I am the one that al-ways sets the pace; But when I said, "Won't you let me see you home, dear?" She said, "You're late, sir, You're one of eight, sir; That had-n't turn'd me down, I would-n't mind her, But it up-sets me, It kind of gets me, So

ask'd the same, so I will go a lone, dear," Tho' she snook me, you can bet I'll win her yet..... I've de-ter-min'd that I'm going to find her, If I've got to turn the whole town up-side down.....

CHORUS.

Are-n't you the girl I met last ev'n-ing? Are-n't you the maid that wink'd at me?.....

Are-n't you the par-ty I met at a lit-tle party And we slipp'd a-way and had a cup of tea?.....

Did-n't you tell me I need-ed shav-ing, Did you lose this lit-tle bit of curl?.....

Are-n't you the maid that made a hit with me, Are-n't you the girl?..... girl?.....

Aren't You the Girl?

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