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## Thursday Afternoon and Evening--Admission 5 and 10c.



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New styles, special values  
\$15.00 to \$30.00

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Styles--Trench, Pinch Back, Newport Slip-on, Box Back, Etc.  
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made of English Worsted Serge, Tweed, Etc.  
IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE THEM

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BETTER SEE THEM

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Black, Blue, Blue and White Stripe, Black and White Stripe, Blue and White Check.

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Suits Kept in Press for 6 Months FREE.

A New Man At The Old Stand  
**B. B. DYKEMAN.**  
Successor to R. B. Jones & Co.

Dr. A. E. Landon of Canterbury, who has been serving on the western front for the past two years, as an officer in the Royal Army Medical Corps, is now home on two months' leave. At present he is attached to the staff of an auxiliary hospital at Montreal. Dr. Landon is a son of Mr. Edmund Landon of Canterbury and a graduate of McGill University.

## MR. CARVELL WANTS RIGHT OF WAY

Continued from Page One

potatoes which we sent to Cuba and which would amount to 1,150,000 bushels. I am speaking in round figures. Therefore, the quantity of our export to the United States would be easily four times the quantity of our imports.

Mr. WRIGHT: That would be for last year, not for an average year.

Mr. CARVELL: I am taking last and the first five months of this year. Prior to 1916 very few of these were sent to the United States, because after passing of the Underwood tariff, under which potatoes were practically free--there was only a ten per cent ad valorem duty--certain very shrewd Yankees who live about forty or fifty miles from my home conceived the idea of throwing mud at the Canadian potatoes by claiming that they were afflicted with a disease known as powdery scab. It was all a myth; there was never any powdery scab, but just the ordinary scab that we have seen on potatoes ever since we were children. But these gentlemen scared their Government and our Government and everybody else, and I think I am safe in saying that it cost this Government almost \$100,000 to fight the disease. Regulations and a rigid inspection were put in force and it was almost impossible for us to ship our potatoes across the line. But last year, when the United States wanted our potatoes, they did not bother very much about the powdery scab or about the regulations and inspection. They wanted our potatoes and were glad to get them. So last year would be the first in a great many years when trade flowed freely without any unnatural barriers. I admit that the valuation is very, very far in excess of what the same volume of business would amount to in an ordinary year.

Coming back to the question put by the Minister of Agriculture, I stated that according to the reports furnished by the Department practically a million bushels of potatoes were imported in the two years I have been discussing. We exported in the same period to the United States about 2,800,000 bushels, and to Cuba 1,500,000 bushels. Altogether we exported practically 4,300,000 bushels. So far as I know, the regulations regarding powdery scab and inspection and all that sort of thing are not being adhered to at the present time, and trade flows as freely as it naturally can, except for the duty. The United States customs authorities fix an arbitrary figure in arriving at the valuation. As I understand it, they do not take the invoice price of each carload of potatoes, but place an arbitrary figure upon potatoes from a certain area. At the present time that arbitrary figure for the Maritime Provinces is \$3 a barrel. Actually our farmers are only getting \$2 a barrel. The result is that under their method of assessing the duty is increased by fifty per cent. With that exception, trade is flowing as it naturally would under ordinary conditions.

Mr. MORPHY: What justification is there for them doing that?

Mr. CARVELL: I am not complaining. It is a regulation of the United States Government, and I suppose they have their own reasons for it. I do not mean for a moment to say that they are doing it to be unneighbourly, or anything of that kind.

Mr. MORPHY: What does our Government do in return?

Mr. CARVELL: I do not know. I only happen to know this because a few days ago I received a letter from an organization in New Brunswick, known as the New Brunswick Potato Exchange, who are really the greatest potato dealers in Canada, pointing this out to me, and wanting to know if something could not be done to remedy it. The result of this method of determining the duty by the United States is that we pay a great deal more than we really should.

I would not attempt to say what the surplus in the United States will be this year, but I know it will be very large. As regards Canada, I have been told by gentlemen interested in the business that, without the Maritime Provinces at all, the surplus in Canada will be six or seven million bushels. If that be true, it is perfectly safe to say that we shall have a surplus in Canada of at least 10,000,000 bushels, because

in the maritime province alone I think we shall have a surplus of about 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 bushels. So if I am right in the information I have received--and if I am not the minister can correct me--the surplus this year will be easily 10,000,000 bushels. In other years, when there has been a shortage of potatoes in Quebec and Ontario, we have been able to ship out potatoes there, but when there is no shortage in Quebec and Ontario, we have no market for our potatoes except the United States. Let me give the House an illustration of what that means. In the spring of 1915, there were, I think I am safe in saying, from half a million to a million bushels of potatoes sold in New Brunswick at 15 cents a bushel, and tens of thousands of bushels were thrown on the dump because there was not stock enough to eat them up. The reason for this condition was that there was no demand for potatoes in Quebec and Ontario, and we were deterred by the regulations from sending our potatoes to the United States. The House can readily see the importance of having the United States market open to us. If the provinces of Quebec and Ontario want potatoes, we have them for them, but if they do not want them, unless we can sell to the United States or Cuba, we have absolutely no market and are exactly in the same position we were in the spring of 1915.

Mr. MORPHY: Do the farmers of New Brunswick make potatoes their sole production?

Mr. CARVELL: I am sorry to say that they do, to a greater extent than they ought to. I know for a fact that one of my constituents made \$20,000--and this was clear profit--from forty acres of land.

Mr. HANNA: That was an exception.

Mr. CARVELL: I admit that if the price of potatoes was always the same as last year's price, I would not be arguing for a remission of duty or anything else, but would be asking the Food Controller to get busy as quickly as he could. But this year, as I said before, there is an enormous surplus in Ontario and in the West and in the East, and unless we have access to the United States market we cannot sell our product. Fortunately, we have access now, but we are compelled to pay ten per cent duty. As I pointed out it really means 15 per cent because of the way the value is assessed. If hon. gentlemen will look at the United States tariff of 1912 they will find the free list starting at item 387, item 551, page 54, de-iss with potatoes, and is as follows:

551. Potatoes, and potatoes dried, desiccated, or otherwise prepared, not specially provided for in this section: provided that any of the foregoing specified articles shall be subject to a duty of ten per centum ad valorem when imported directly or indirectly from a subdivision of government which country, dependency, or rather imposes a duty on such articles imported from the United States.

In other words, potatoes are free unless they come from a country which imposes a duty upon potatoes coming from the United States, in which case the duty is ten per cent ad valorem. The section of the United States tariff dealing with wheat, item 644, is as follows:

644. Wheat, wheat flour, semolina, and other wheat products, not specially provided for in this section: provided that wheat shall be subject to a duty of 10 cents per bushel, that wheat flour shall

be subject to a duty of 45 cents per barrel of 196 pounds, and semolina and other products of wheat, not specially provided for in this section, ten per centum ad valorem when imported directly or indirectly from a country, dependency, or other subdivision of government which imposes a duty on wheat or wheat flour or semolina imported from the United States.

It will be seen therefore, that the latter part of these two clauses are identical. The law was made exactly the same regarding wheat, wheat products, semolina, and potatoes. Under the War Measures Act, as hon. members are well aware, during the recess of the present session of Parliament, and on only three or four days before Parliament re-assembled, the Government passed an Order in Council placing wheat, wheat flour, and semolina on the free list. I shall not go into that question again, because it has already been discussed in the House. At the same time I think I have the right to do this with wheat and wheat products, they have the same regard to a question of policy. The law is there and the machinery is there. All it needs is a simple Order in Council which may be passed in ten minutes at any time, and potatoes can be made free.

If they are made free coming into Canada, we can send our surplus produce into the United States free of duty. As I pointed out during the last year and a half this has meant a tax paid by the people of my province, and very largely of my constituency, amounting to about half a million dollars. This year we shall be in a much worse shape than we were last year, because we must sell our potatoes to the United States and Cuba, as there is no other market for us. What I want the Government to do, and what in my judgment they should do, as a matter of fair-handed justice is: treat us the same as they treated the West, pass an Order in Council removing the duty on potatoes coming into Canada, and automatically you will remove the duty on potatoes going into the United States from Canada. Then, if another year the Government, whoever they may be, feel that conditions have changed and that it is not in the best interest of the country to retain potatoes on the free list, all they have to do is to repeal the Order in Council and the law comes back automatically to what it is at the present time. I am not asking the House or the Government to amend the Tariff Act. I am simply asking that as a measure of justice to my constituents during the present season--and the crop is being harvested now--an Order in Council be passed, placing us in a position to send our product to our only market, and realize therefore the best price available. I think that with the quantity of potatoes in the Maritime Provinces today, which must be sent to the United States and Cuba--which for the purpose of my argument is the same thing--it will mean at least \$400,000 that we would save which otherwise will have to go into the coffers of the United States. This is a lot of money, and means a great deal to the farmers of Eastern Canada.

I do not think I have anything further to say upon the subject. I have tried to discuss it in a fair, non-partisan and business manner. I have pointed out the law as it is, and indicated the remedy. I simply ask the Government to give us the remedy for the present year. You need not change the Tariff Act. I sincerely hope the Government will take these representations into consideration, not within the next month or six weeks, but immediately, and will pass the necessary Order in Council so that our people may get the best price possible for their product. We shall have no market in Ontario, in Quebec, or anywhere else except in the United States and Cuba, barring, of course, a few thousand bushels--a mere bagatelle--that go to the West Indies.

Dr. W. W. White has been advised that his son, Lieutenant Douglas White, is now under treatment for tonsillitis but his condition is reported favorable. Dr. White received a cable from Col. Murray MacLaren, C. M. G., who is in London, corroborating this information.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

## HARRY LAUDER DOES HIS BIT

Sings the Old Favorites Before Ten Thousand Fighting Men--His Visit to the War Zone Heartens the Soldiers--Touching Tribute to the Sacrifice of his Only Son

In a story told by Dr. George A. Cameron of the trip taken by Harry Lauder into the fighting camps of France, where the singing comedian rendered the old favorites the soldiers love so well, he realises the following incident which shows the heart of the great singer:

"One day during our visit I was taking Harry to see the grave of his only child, Capt. John Lauder, of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, as fine a lad as ever wore a kilt, and as good and brave a son as ever a father loved. As we were motoring swiftly along we turned into the town of Albert and the first glance at the cathedral showed the falling Madonna and Child. It is a startling and arresting sight, and we got out to have a good look. The building is crowned by a statue of Mary holding out the child Jesus to the world; a German shell had struck its base and it fell over, not to the ground, however, but at an acute angle out over the street.

"While we lingered a bunch of soldiers came marching through, dusty and tired. Lauder asked the officer to halt his men for a rest and he would sing to them. I could see that they were loath to believe it was the real Lauder until he began to sing.

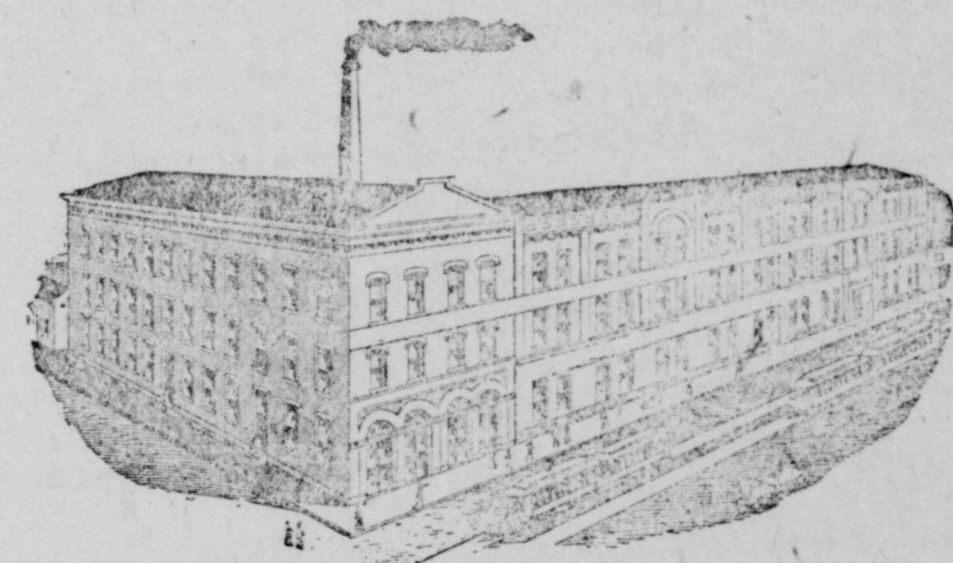
"Then the doubts vanished and they abandoned themselves to the full enjoyment of this very unexpected pleasure. When the singing began the audience would number about 200; at the finish of it easily more than 2,000 soldiers cheered him on his way.

"It was a strange send-off on the way that led to a grave--the grave of a father's fondest hopes--that so it was. A little way up the Bapaume road the car stopped and we clambered the embankment and away over the shell-torn field of Courcellette. Here and there we passed a little cross which marked the grave of some unknown hero; all that was written was 'A British Soldier.' He spoke in a low voice of the hope-hungry hearts behind all those at home. Now we climbed a little ridge and here a cemetery and in the first row facing the battle-field the cross

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## For Boys

SUITS

Style--Pinch Back, Norfolk, Yoke Shoulder, Etc.

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You Should Bring Your Boy In and Try Some of These On. THEY WILL PLEASE HIM

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Plain Blue, Blue and White Stripe, also Overall Suits

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Bedford Cord, Blue Serge, Tweed, Khaki Drill.

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in Red, Blue, Brown and Heather

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In large variety.

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" Mackinaw Sets

" Rompers

" Overalls

" Waist and Hose Supporters

Boys' Combination Underwear

Boys' Canvas Gloves

Boys' Work Gloves

Boys' Braces

Boys' Belts

Boys' Collars

Boys' Celluloid Collars

Boys' Combination Underwear

Boys' Fleece Lined Underwear

Boys' Sweaters

Boys' Pyjamas

Boys' Raincoats

Suit Cases

Club Bags

Umbrellas

A New Man At The Old Stand

**B. B. DYKEMAN,**

Successor to R. B. Jones & Co.



Dr. Vernon Coffyn of Bathurst, who has been serving in Mesopotamia with the Royal Army Medical Corps, has been granted leave of absence and is now on his way home. Dr. Coffyn formerly practised at Canterbury and is a son-in-law of Mr. George F. Burden, ex-M. P. of Pokiok.

Gunner F. R. Fawcett, Debec Jct., is reported wounded.