

ALL EYES TURNED UPON THE LEGISLATURE THIS WEEK

Members are Expected to Take Action Upon the McQueen Report—Money was Lost to the Province in a Shameful Attempt to Cover Up a Dirty Transaction—Stern Measures Must be Adopted if Public Life is to be Purified.

(St. John, Times)

The eyes of the people of the province are turned upon the legislative assembly chamber in Fredericton. The people cannot themselves at this moment act upon the McQueen report, nor until an appeal is made to them in the regular way; but their representatives can act for them, and therefore their eyes are turned toward Fredericton and they are watching daily for the action which should be taken as a result of the McQueen report.

That report shows that a great deal of money was lost to the province and a shameful attempt made to cover up the transaction—an attempt that would have been successful had not a new government come into power and exposed the whole wretched business. The report also shows that a very large sum of money which a previous enquiry had shown to have been secured from railroad contractors was used not only in the attempt to conceal the patriotic potato transaction but help win elections in two constituencies; to hold the support of a newspaper and to pay the salary and expenses of a party organizer. Deception, falsehood, trickery, were all resorted to, in the effort to conceal the facts and get money to be put to improper uses. Utter incompetency would have been bad enough, but when members of a government and of a legislature, sworn to guard the interests of the people they represent, try to cover up their inefficiency by resorting to such

means as were used in this case there is no palliation or excuse. That is why the people today are looking to Fredericton for action. The members of the legislature gathered together at the capital, may not be fully conscious of the interest with which their movements are being watched.

This is no ordinary session of the house. The public does not care a button about what one member thinks of the Acadians or what another thinks of this or that bill before the house. What it wants to know is whether the legislature proposes to clean house. That is the real business of the session. If it is not accomplished the members will all hear about it to their dismay when they appeal to their constituents. For back of all partisanship among the ordinary, every-day people of New Brunswick is a keen sight of right, and of the fitness of things, made keener by the terrible ordeal of the last four years. It will not do to cover up. In the face of damning evidence there can be no such thing as dropping the subject and passing on to the next order of business. First things first must be the motto, and a legislature purified by stern measures is the first requirement in New Brunswick today. There is said to be a disposition on the part of some opposition members to brazen it out. That is their privilege, but they must be compelled to take their stand in such manner as will leave no doubt in any mind concerning their attitude.

This is not a question whether the

TEACH THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS

London, March 20.—Schools to teach use of artificial arms and legs to thousands of mutilated war heroes are springing up all over England.

The Pensions Ministry pioneered in this work when it established a school at Charterhouse Military Hospital.

The Government also is encouraging private experimentation to develop new types of arms of still greater usefulness.

"More types are being developed daily," says Sir Charles Henderline, director of the artificial limb department of the Pensions Ministry.

"Our biggest difficulty is persuading men to persevere in learning how to use artificial legs and arms. They are at first uncomfortable and cumbersome. This soon discourages the ordinary man, who begins to feel he had better get along without the appliance. A month's training, however, usually convinces the experimenting soldier the appliance enables him to do many things he could not do without it, Sir Charles says.

Very many men find the man made legs and arms enable them to perform their pre-war tasks which at first seemed impossible without the natural number of sound members.

Notable saints and experienced sinners agree in not being too hard on transgressors.

Foster government will gain an advantage or not; but whether New Brunswick is to have cleaner politics and set such an example to political wrongdoers as will be a warning to men of all parties in the years to come. At the moment the matter rests with the members of the house, but evidently it will come down to the people, where every member of the house will be put upon his trial before the bar of public opinion as to whether in a grave crisis in our political history he stood manfully for the right or condoned the wrong.

BY SPEEDING THE LIVER DR. HAMILTON'S PILLS BRING GOOD HEALTH

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DR. MACKAY AND THE THRIFT CAMPAIGN

Nova Scotia's Supt. of Education Has Much to Say in Behalf of War Savings Stamps.

Dr. A. H. Mackay is an educationist whose ability is recognized throughout all Canada. For this reason his endorsement of the War Savings Plan is all the more important. In his opinion it is a great thing for all classes of people. Here is what he says:—

"The Education Department of Nova Scotia has for some years been recommending and encouraging the training of pupils in habits of intelligent thrift, School Savings Banks, etc., have been started and operated.

"It is a grand thing for the Dominion of Canada to get the money it now needs to renew business to so great an extent from its own people.

"It is a great thing to feel that the Dominion is paying the interest of this money to ourselves.

"It is good to know that any boy or girl in the remotest school section in the Province can save cents, loan them to the Government where they will be safer than in any other place and get the whole repaid with interest a few years after, and thus early become independent, having means not only to start in business oneself, but to make business and give more chances to productive labour.

"To further stimulate the 110,000 pupils in the schools of Nova Scotia the study of this system of Government loans, and of the advantages of intelligent thrift, it is made an imperative subject of study in every grade according to the capacity of each, and a question in all promotion examinations may be put on the subject.

"The schools of Nova Scotia led all Canada in the introduction of universal physical training. They also led in the contributions to the Belgian Relief, and supported heartily numerous other patriotic and humanitarian movements. They ushered in the first recruiting exercises for the Highland Brigade in the early days of the War. They raised a greater proportion according to population of 'Soldiers of the Soil' than any other Province in the later days of the War. And they led in the victorious drives for the Victory Loans."

OLD LONDON WELCOMES THE GUARDS

London, March 22.—The first triumphal march on a large scale of British troops who fought in France and Belgium arrived in London today.

Fourteen battalions of the Guards, representatives of all units of Great Britain's crack corps, accompanied by their bands, proceeded from their barracks to Buckingham Palace, where they were reviewed by King George. The line of march then led through the main streets of the city.

Despite the gray skies of the day, great crowds assembled to cheer the men, many of whom belonged to the "Old Contemptibles" and had fought from August, 1914, until the signing of the armistice.

The procession was led by the Earl of Cavan, the first commander of the Guards division, with his staff, which included the Prince of Wales.

The city was gallantly beflagged and the troops received a tremendously enthusiastic reception.

Another reaction is reported by the Portland Express, which notes that already some of the magazines are appearing in covers that do not show a soldier hugging a girl.

This world is becoming so readjusted to the ways of peace that some people are already beginning to talk about swatting flies.

REMARKABLE LONG DISTANCE AIR FLIGHT

London, March 22.—"From Reuters limited"—The first now officially published of a remarkably long distance flight over the north sea which was performed by a British non-rigid airship the U.S. eleven, during the past few days. The voyage took the form of a circle, embracing the coast of Denmark, Heligoland, North Germany and Holland. The trip was characterized by extremely unfavorable weather, and therefore it ranks as the most notable flight ever undertaken. The total length of the round trip was twelve hundred and eighty-five air miles, and the time taken about forty and a half hours.

A REASONABLE ERROR.

The people in the moving picture theatre were mildly interested in the beautiful young star who didn't know how to act but who knew how to wear her gowns, and then enjoyed a custard pie comedy. Finally came a travelogue, and some beautiful views of Rome, including St. Peter's, the Pantheon and finally that ancient ruin, the Coliseum. Suddenly in the stillness of the darkened house there rang out an angry bass voice, "Great Scott!" See what them darned Huns done!"

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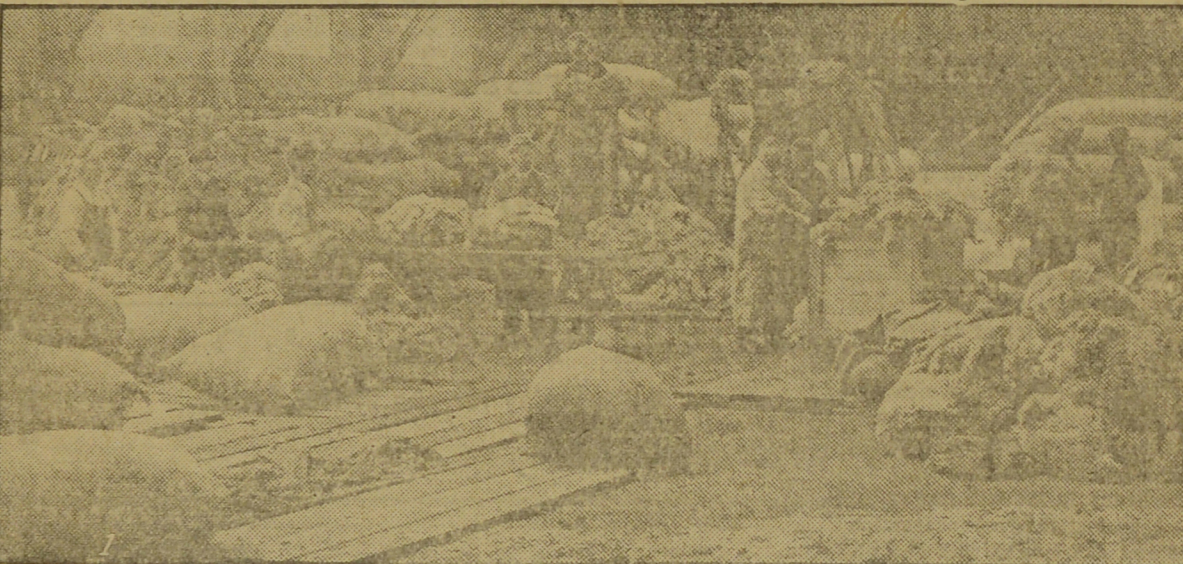
A LONG LOST FRIEND.

A woman asked a returned officer whether he had noticed any disposition on the part of Uncle Sam's soldiers to discontent with the land of the free. Had France proved too alluring for their peace of mind?

"Not at all," said he. "On the contrary, the vast majority come back rejoicing in the comforts and conveniences of the little old U. S. One lieutenant landed at Newport and went immediately to a hotel. A bath was his first thought. He turned the tap and a jet of piping hot water flowed into the tub. Wide-eyed and smiling he ejaculated, 'Gowd! Hot water!'"

That lazy feeling is not necessarily bolshevism—it may be the approach of spring.

Handling Wool Co-operatively



(1) Grading Wool in Alberta.
(2) Sheep on an Irrigated Farm in Alberta.

EIGHT years ago, after thoroughly investigating the sheep industry in Canada, the sheep commissioners regrettably stated: "From shearing to marketing no country in the world handles its wool in a worse manner than Canada. As far as the wool of mutton breeds and cross breeds go, we do not know of any country where it is handled in such an unsatisfactory way and delivered in such bad condition."

Having reached this conclusion, the commission intimated that the way was open to find a remedy for the trouble. It was soon after this that the Canadian Department of Agriculture was organized, and by 1914 the work of applying the remedy had begun. This consisted of the organization of wool growers' associations throughout Canada, the direction of their efforts in producing good wool, and in classifying it. During 1914, the first year of the work, 206,129 pounds were graded for societies organized in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta. The following year, through 19 organizations distributed over Canada, 420,000 pounds were classified and offered for co-operative sale. The season of 1916 saw 1,712,596 pounds, while in 1917 this was increased to 2,097,909 pounds.

It was early in 1917, because of peculiar war conditions, that Martin Burrell, then Minister of Agriculture, recognizing the importance of centralizing the sale of wool, and the advantages that must accrue from having one centre of operation, sanctioned the rental of suitable premises in Toronto, for the storage of the wool of the various associations where clips would be graded by the wool experts of the live stock branch, and shipped out when purchased. This led to the further step of 1918 in the organization of the Co-Operative Wool Growers' Limited as the central agency for the disposal of wool shipped in and collected from all parts of Canada.

Whereas, when the central warehouse was first established, it was estimated that as much as 2,000,000 pounds of wool might be received dur-

ing 1919, no less than 2,500,000 pounds of wool had been sold up to the end of August, 1918, due to the associations in the various provinces pulling together. After that amount had been sold a considerable quantity of wool remained in storage, but it was anticipated that all would be disposed of at favorable prices, which was later proved true.

Thus co-operation in a few years actual service proved the revolutionizing factor in the wool industry in Canada. Breeder and farmers were quick to learn the oft-repeated lesson that to get the best prices the best must be produced. Formerly the wool was sold in bulk for what it would bring. To-day, under the team-work plan, the wool is sorted and inspected, grade values becoming apparent, and sheepraisers are learning more and more to recognize the importance of care in selection, industry in keeping, and the exercise of intelligence in shearing, packing and shipping.

In Manitoba there has been a decided increase in the number of sheepowners who market their wool through the co-operative system. In 1915, 69,000 pounds reached the warehouse; in 1916, 154,000 pounds; 1917, 170,000 pounds, and in 1918, 363,000 pounds were received. In 1917 there were 465 sheepowners who participated in the work, while in 1918 this number increased to 917. The grading system has had a market effect on the quality of the wool, and graders as well as grades uphold the belief that the education work in this connection is doing an incalculable amount of good, and increasing the revenue derived by the sheepowner from the sale of his wool. In former years, when wool was sold at a flat rate, the importance of keeping the wool in a clean condition and avoiding tying with binder twine, as well as mixing the black and tan with the white and tags, locks and pieces,

seedy and dead, with higher grade wool, was not appreciated, and resulted in a serious loss in revenue to farmers and a serious wastage of a product much in demand.

It cannot be gainsaid that wool sold under the co-operative system has on the average brought a much higher price than could have been obtained by farmers selling to local buyers. This fact is evident to the sheep-raiser, as evidenced by the increasing number of Manitoba patrons.

How the fire of co-operation is spreading over Saskatchewan is best evidenced by a few figures, showing the development of the industry since 1914, as follows:

Year	No. consignments	Pounds	Average price per lb. cents
1914	179	69,404	17½
1915	318	150,323	25
1916	487	179,890	32½
1917	623	233,445	65
1918	916	394,068	76

It will be noted that the 1918 business was 80 per cent over the 1917 wool shipments. The Southern Saskatchewan Wool Growers' Association handled eight and one-half carloads, besides the amount mentioned, the province being too large for one organization to handle at present. In Alberta, likewise too large a territory for one agency to handle, there are three organizations mentioned in the 1918 report, each revealing a large expansion in territory and volume of business. These associations are the Provincial Sheep Breeders' Association, the Alberta Live Stock Association, and the Pincher Creek Wool Growers' Association. These three agencies did by far the greatest business of any provincial system in Canada in 1918, when they collected, graded and shipped 1,250,000 pounds of wool of various grades. Earl W. Gage, (Breeder's Gazette),

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