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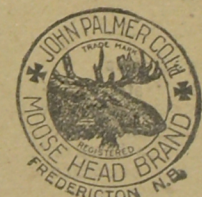
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DEMAND FOR LOWER TARIFF CANNOT BE IGNORED

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association Cannot "Resolve" Widespread Desire for Relief Out of Existence—The Grain Growers of the West are Organizing Politically and Hold Immense Power in Their Hands — Government's Tariff Compromise a Failure—A Cabinet Shuffle.

Ottawa, June 16—It is not often that parliament gets three such entertaining performers in one day as it did on June 11th, when Crerar explained why he left the government, Calder explained why he was not going to leave, and Cockshutt, the High Priest of Protection, wound up in the evening with an old-time Protectionist speech which kept the House in roars of laughter because of the vehemence of the speaker and his frankness on matters which most manufacturers think it wise to gloss over.

The Crerar incident was the first on the afternoon bill of fare. Coupled with his explanation of his resignation, he made a vehement argument for low tariff and advanced the platform of the Prairie School of economists to explain how the revenue was to be raised. It would have been better, on the whole, if Mr. Crerar had reserved his speech for a later date. It seemed to convey the impression that his resignation was due to disagreement with his conferees on the tariff issue; whereas the world has been given to understand by Mr. Crerar's friends that he was! remaining in the Cabinet against his wishes because of his business interests claiming him; and his leaving would be due to the inconsistency of that call.

The Western Grain Growers As Crerar expounded the Farmers Platform, as it will probably be advocated in Parliament by this western Grain Growers Independent party which is now gathering its strength in the west for political action, and of which a good deal is destined to be heard in Parliament in the future, it is interesting to examine it. Because it has come to stay. It is all very well for the Canadian Manufacturers Association at its annual meeting to resolve the farmers and their low tariff aspirations out of existence, but that has been the attitude of privilege always. The advocates of protection have a case; but it has been obscured in the mind of the average man by unwise advocacy. This contention between high and low tariff men will finally be settled by neither, but by the average man who does the voting, and is even now trying to find out the truth.

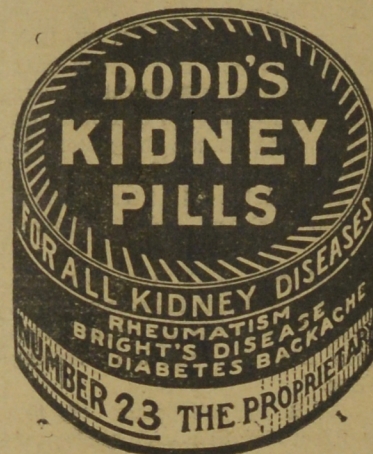
At the present time, the farmers party in the House is small; but in the future, after the next redistribution, it will be very much larger. Ever since their organization, the attitude of the Grain Growers was to keep from affiliation with either political party. If they seemed to lean to the Liberals, it was because the promises of that party seemed to offer them more than the Conservatives.

Now they have decided that this attitude of aloofness is not effective. They must get behind the scenes. Shortly after Charlie Dunning left the manership of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and entered the Saskatchewan Government, he was at a meeting of Grain Growers at which he felt it was incumbent on him to explain the step he had taken. "When I was on the farm, he said, I always found that when the pig-pen had to be cleaned I had to take my coat off and get inside to do it." The grain growers are now organizing politically and at the next election will have men in the field in ever constituency. And they will get practically the united support of the farmers there. There are of course, men of both Conservative and Liberal antecedents among the Grain Growers; but with straight farmer candidates in the field they would have a clean sweep.

They Cannot be Ignored With nearly fifty men from the West determined to carry out a low tariff policy—as after the redistribution there probably will be—with the support which such a policy can always summon from the East, they will exert such an influence in parliament that they can no longer be ignored. If organization spreads as it is now doing and the farmers become really cohesive they will yet dictate the policy of this country. Meanwhile the attitude of the manufacturers of Canada towards them is steadily increasing the number of extremists in the farmers ranks. Any one who follows the debate knows that the western men who favor a lower tariff are not, by any means all extremists. But

human nature is the same in the west as elsewhere, and it need not be surprising if, the West having the upper hand, it should be as uncompromising as the manufacturers are today.

The Canadian Manufacturers Association and men in Parliament like Cockshutt, Currie, and Edwards try to fool themselves into the belief that the grain growers do not speak for the West. As the West stands today, that is true; because the West is not yet politically organized as the farmers



could and will organize it. But the grain growers of the three Prairie Provinces have the power lying ready to their hands if they would but seize it; and that is what they are now preparing to do. And men who cannot see the same signs of the times in the East also are deliberately blinding themselves. The present tendency is for the uniting of agricultural interests East and West; and then—look out.

The protective tariff is a privilege, enjoyed by one class. It has always been one of the drawbacks of privilege that it grows upon what it feels on, and that those who enjoy it cannot be made to see that privileges should be relinquished when they have accomplished that for which they were granted, or when they have become so excessive as to be unfair to other classes. They come to assume the status of vested rights in the mind of those who enjoy them, which they will not unwillingly surrender, and which in the end have to be torn from them. Revolution always accomplishes more than the good of the state requires; the pendulum swings too far the other way.

Compromise a Failure

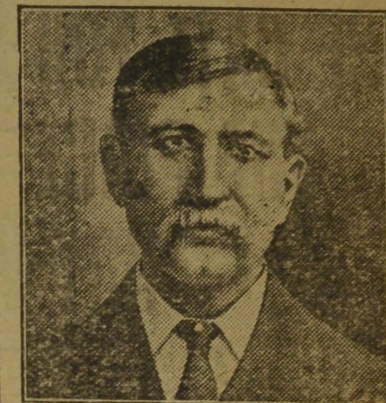
The manufacturers of the east and the farmers of the west are now both fighting hard for what they believe to be their rights. The majority of us know that there is a middleground between them which it would be for the benefit of all that the Government should take and hold; but governments are the slaves of exigencies, and in trying to please both parties, fall between two stools. That it what present Government has done with its tariff legislation. It would have given far more general satisfaction if it had not touched the tariff at this season at all, because it has only succeeded in creating dissatisfaction in its ranks. It was a compromise, and, like most compromises, was a failure.

The Need of Revision

While the bolters will not effect

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"FRUIT-A-LIVES" Conquered Dyspepsia and Restored His Health.



MR. ROBERT NEWTON.

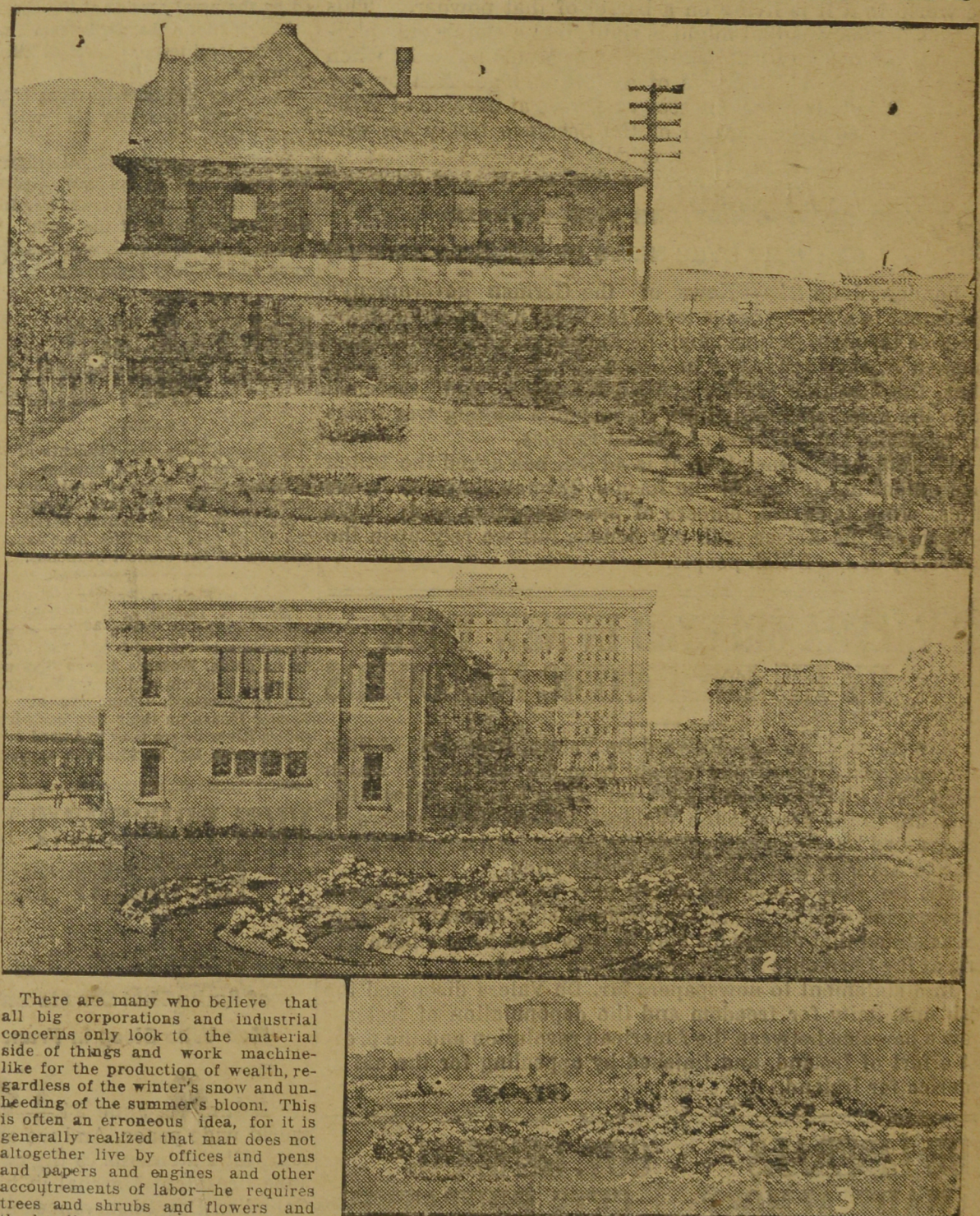
Little Bras d'Or, C.B. "I was a terrible sufferer from Dyspepsia and Constipation for years. I had pain after eating, belching gas, constant headaches, and did not sleep well at night. I lost so much weight—going from 185 pounds to 146 pounds—that I became alarmed and saw several doctors who, however, did me no good. Finally, a friend told me to try 'Fruit-a-lives'.

In a week, there was improvement. The constipation was corrected; and soon I was free of pain, headaches and that miserable feeling that accompanies Dyspepsia. I continued to take this splendid fruit medicine and now I am well, strong and vigorous". ROBERT NEWTON.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

anything at present by their action they have impressed on the country (Continued on page 3.)

ROADS THAT ARE STREWN WITH FLOWERS



There are many who believe that all big corporations and industrial concerns only look to the material side of things and work machine-like for the production of wealth, regardless of the winter's snow and unheeding of the summer's bloom. This is often an erroneous idea, for it is generally realized that man does not altogether live by offices and pens and papers and engines and other accoutrements of labor—he requires trees and shrubs and flowers and the loveliness of nature.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has always paid considerable attention to the development of garden plots along its lines. It is just thirty years ago since a C.P.R. employee raised a few varieties of flower seeds in his own garden, and distributed them amongst his friends in the service of the company, with the object of promoting flower gardening at the various station plots of the railway. A vast advance has been made since then; and now the company possesses a Floral Department with headquarters at Windsor street Station, Montreal, and a Floral Committee which embraces members from the Eastern and Western lines. It is under the guidance of this department that the various station plots and other properties of the company are cleared up and beautified. Thousands of packages of flower seeds, bulbs, trees, and shrubs and large quantities of grass seeds and fertilizers have been distributed during the last few years to station agents, section foremen, caretakers of round houses, and all employees living on the property of the com-

(1) Cranbrook Station, B.C. (2) Flowers Beautify the C.P.R. at Calgary. (3) Guelph Junction, Ont.

pany. Travellers on the line observe the happy results achieved. The cultivation work is done in all cases by the employees themselves, who in most cases acquired the art of amateur gardening by taking their lessons from leaflets issued by the Floral Department. The best material is always provided. Amongst the varieties of trees supplied are: Maple, birch, beech, poplar and catalpa. Some of the shrubs are: weigelia, berberies, laurel leaf willow and sumac. Perennials distributed are: Oriental poppies, iris, phlox, veronica, gaillardia, larkspur, columbine, sweet william, and pinks. Bedding plants used include: geraniums, coleus, cannas, pansies, asters, verbenas, petunias, and castor oil plants. Standard seed packets sent out contain: Nasturtiums, alyssum, mignonette, sweet peas, phlox and kochia. Ferns and house plants are given to the larger stations. The establishment and main-

tenance of the gardens and selection of the seeds, bulbs, and plants are supervised by Mr. B. M. Winnegar, forester of the company.

The encouraging influence of flower growing on the C.P.R. during the last thirty years has in a large measure assisted in the inauguration of floral societies all over the country. There are hundreds of C.P.R. officials connected with these societies, and most of them received their first lesson in flower culture at the C.P.R. flower beds. Flowers have improved the railway stations, and inspired by the beauty of the stations, residents of the towns have planted flowers and improved the appearances of their homes. In every division of the C.P.R. prizes are given every year for the best displays, and many of these amateur railway gardeners have tried their products with success against all comers at the big Canadian and American flower exhibitions.