

COMMODITIES DUE FOR FURTHER PRICE DECLINES

Purchasing Agents Now Agree That the Peak Has Been Passed
—Some Few Exceptions Reported—Little Likelihood of Lower Prices for Coal, Building Materials and Gasoline for Some Time at Least.

(Financial Post.)

The opinion that price declines will become more general emanated from the conference of the Purchasing Agents' Association in Chicago last week. The delegates hesitated to estimate the extent or the rate of the

decline, expressing the hope however, that it would be gradual in order that business might not be seriously depressed.

The convention was attended by more than 3,000 purchasing agents of the United States and Canada. The

TO ADMINISTER LIQUOR LAWS

Edmonton, Oct. 26—The Alberta government will now, as a result of Monday's vote, assume full control of and responsibility for the administration of the liquor laws within the province. New legislation will be introduced at the session of the legislature in the way, it is expected, of amendment to present liquor law, but just what will be the nature of these changes in the law has not yet been determined.

Premier Stewart, when asked today for a statement of what his government would do in the matter, said that no policy had been decided upon and that the entire question would have to be dealt with in cabinet before making any public announcement. He stated, however, that the question would be brought up in the early stages of the legislature.

total membership of the association is about 6,000 which figure includes some 200 members in Canada. Practically every industry on the continent was represented, and these delegates represent a combined buying power of many millions of dollars. For this reason any expression of opinion on this point by this body is of unusual interest.

Prices, they agreed, had reached the peak, and the downward movement for a number of commodities was already under way. Coal was one exception, however, and lower prices are not expected for some time yet. The railroads, they contended, were a factor in this condition through their inability to provide adequate facilities to move the coal as rapidly as it could be produced. In fact the North-western States are in a serious plight, on account of their failure to receive sufficient fuel supplies and the convention submitted a resolution to the Interstate Commerce Commission, calling for a special effort to supply this section with coal during the remainder of the navigation season, even at the expense of eastern industry.

Nor was any pronounced improve-

MAY SETTLE COAL STRIKE

London, Oct. 26—Another day passed without a settlement of the coal strike. Unexpected difficulties apparently are being met and it seems almost impossible that the miners could resume until next week even if a settlement were reached.

After the day's conferences a cabinet council was held at 6 o'clock. At 7.30 the conference between the government, the miners and mine owners was resumed at the premier's residence in Downing street. This was followed at 8 o'clock by another cabinet council, after which it was announced that the negotiations were adjourned until noon tomorrow.

It was reported from South Wales today that the miners' officials there had before them yesterday the government a new formula on the wage question, which is said to be based upon coal values. The miners are to get two shilling a day increase, but the future selling price of coal will depend on production, that is, if production falls below a certain level the price of coal will be increased to the householders, otherwise present prices will be maintained.

Under the plan the miners, while receiving more wages will cooperate with the owners in preventing increased prices. Much significance was attached to today's negotiations. The general belief expressed today was that a basis had been reached.

ment looked for in the price of building materials, and some of the delegates even expressed the fear of the possibility of a further increase. As a reason for this they pointed out that during the war the amount of building undertaken was wholly inadequate to meet requirements. With the building shortage on this continent and in Europe so pressing, and with a continued demand for raw materials, price reductions, if they materialize, will necessarily be of small dimensions.

According to the opinion of the American delegates clothing prices are due for further declines next summer. It is improbable that there will be any reduction in cotton and woollen goods in the meantime, notwithstanding the decline in the price of raw wool and cotton, because of the fact that goods manufactured from the cheaper product will not be on the market for six or eight months. Food prices, too, they declared would likely undergo material reductions.

The members look for a continuance of high prices for pulp and paper, due to the world wide shortage. A development which may have an important bearing on the paper situation is the fact that German new mills are quoting paper prices for export, at figures which are practically on a par with pre-war rates.

The Steel Outlook.
Lower prices for steel and steel products are looked for, although the decline will not be rapid. The outlook for steel prices was carefully reviewed recently by F. H. Whitton, vice-president of the Steel Company of Canada, at the convention of the Canadian Wholesale Hardware Association in Toronto. He pointed out that those lines which employed the least labor would come down first and to the greatest extent. Iron and steel premium prices, he pointed out, would probably disappear, but prices would not come down as rapidly as other lines, and the new normal level of steel would probably be a general surprise. Too rapid production would cause unemployment, and the lessening of purchasing power, and only steady production would bring values down.

Oil men at the agents' convention took a pessimistic view of the outlook for gasoline and oil supplies. At the moment the consumption of gasoline has declined somewhat, due to the lessened demand for automobiles, but the declaration was made that at the present rate of consumption there was barely enough crude material in sight to supply the world's motor cars for from seven to ten years hence. Indications were for steadily increasing gasoline prices.

THE MILKING OF COWS

Shall cows be milked twice or three times a day? To the average reader this may seem of small concern. To the farmer and dairyman it is a question of considerable interest. Tests have recently been made in Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Ontario. Professor Barton of Macdonald College says that it has been found from the standpoint of economy and safety that a cow giving 60 lbs. of milk a day should be milked three times. Both Professor Trueman of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College and Profes-

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The Ocean Limited leaving Halifax at 8.10 a. m. daily, arrives in Montreal at 9.20 a. m. the day following. Connection is made with the splendid train operating under Canadian National and Grand Trunk management, leaving Bonaventure station at 5.00 p. m. This train, with its equipment of compartment cars, standard sleepers, standard diner, tourist and colonist cars, arrives at Ottawa at 8.00 p. m. and leaving at 8.20 p. m., is at North Bay early the following morning. Port Arthur and Fort William are reached the morning of the day following, and Winnipeg that evening. Leaving Winnipeg at 9.40 p. m. the journey to the coast is continued via Saskatoon, Edmonton, Jasper, Mount Robson and New Westminster and the train arrives at Vancouver at 9.00 a. m. the third day, leaving Winnipeg.

Leaving Halifax on Monday morning for instance, the traveller arrives in Vancouver on Sunday morning just six days and a night of travelling under the finest of travelling conditions.

Particulars of this new through service can be now supplied by all Canadian National Railway ticket agents. Rates can be quoted and reservations made. It is a new era in Transcontinental travel that is but the beginning of a greater railway development under the Canadian National system.

WEAK, NERVOUS CHILDREN QUICKLY GAIN STRENGTH UNDER FOLLOWING PLAN

Nervousness, just like weakness, is a family predisposition. We inherit tendencies to disease just as we inherit of study, social duties, work at home—these all tend to make nervous troubles among children. No wonder that St. Vitus Dance, Epilepsy, and herit physical resemblances. The constant headaches have become alarmingly common. Pale, nervous, listless young people are met everywhere.

It is nothing short of criminal for parents to neglect signs of weakness in their children. By ignoring the slightest symptom of nervous or mental strain, you may condemn your child to life-long invalidism. If any member of your family complains of headaches, fear of going into dark places, give them that wonderful tonic, "Ferrozone." Strength of body and mind, hardy nerves, ability to study with comfort, all the attributes of health quickly follow the use of Ferrozone. It establishes strength, color, endurance, vim—does this by filling the whole system with nourishment and tissue-forming materials.

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Professor Barton are agreed, however, that unless the udder is over distended there is little or no advantage to be gained by milking three times a day. These authorities are quoted in the September number of The Agricultural Gazette of Canada. Professor Wade Toole also contributed to a solution of the same problem by giving results of tests made at the Ontario Agricultural College. The tests are to be continued and Professor Toole hopes to be able to give a more definite opinion another year than he does at present. In the meantime he shows that three high-class pure-bred cows gave more by thrice than by twice milking a day. His present conclusions however are the same as those of Professors Barton and Trueman.

HONEYMOON EXPENSES

He (proposing)—"I've saved up enough to live at the rate of \$10,000 a year."
She—"For how long?"
He—"Oh, six months."

In a matrimonial race it is not easy to tell when a girl is on her last lap. Girls have stopped trying to captivate men with grins; now they use their shins.

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TRAIN No. 111, arriving Fredericton at 5.30 p. m.

CANCELLED.

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For other details of train changes apply to Local Agent.

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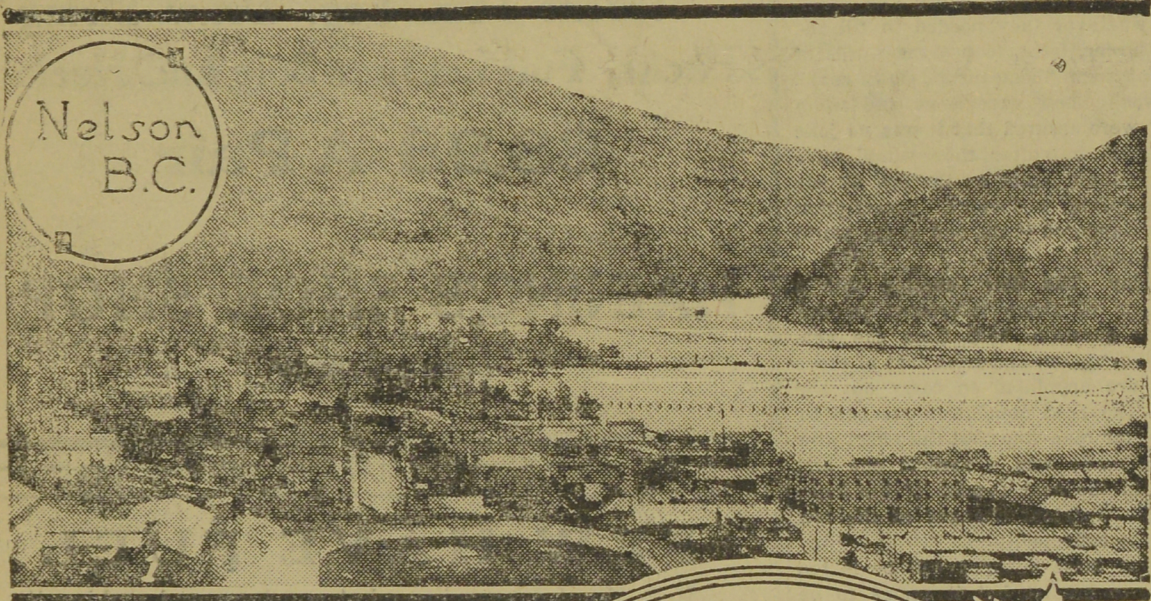
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Nelson and The Kootenay



The name Kootenay has long been familiar to the mining and lumbering worlds. Kootenay has extensive, varied and rich mineral deposits and every valley and mountain side is a store-house of valuable timber. The city of Nelson, on the Kootenay Lake, is the distributing centre for the district, from which the wholesale trade of the interior is carried on. Nelson owns the public utilities, electric light, street railway, water works and gas works. Special attention is given to the forestry department in guarding the timber resources of the district. With an unlimited supply of wood in the mountains, there is a great future in the pulp industry. Within a radius of twenty-five miles, there are twenty-five saw mills in operation. The Board of Trade of Nelson is now in communication with New York capitalists regarding the establishment of a pulp mill. Tributary to the proposed mill site are 11,200 square miles of territory from which wood supplies can be procured. The slopes, forested with timber, are easily workable. The population of the region embracing about forty thousand people, is fairly well spread over the entire area. There are about 15,000 inhabitants in ten towns and the balance are scattered on homesteads, ranches, lumber and mining camps through the district. Many, in order to obtain working capital, accept contracts for delivery of logs, trees, shingles, cedar poles and other products from their lands and there are a number of forest product operators around the Lake. It is computed that nearly 14 million cords of pulpwood could be secured, enough to last one hundred and fifty years, figuring three hundred cords per day.

The maximum distance of raw material from Nelson is sixty-five miles with an average of thirty-five miles. There are excellent railroad connections to market, and there is abundant cheap electric power. The most important power development in the interior of British Columbia is that of the West Kootenay Power and Light at Bonnington Falls. Power and light are furnished to Trail, Rossland, Grand Forks, Phoenix, Greenwood, Boundary Falls, the



(1) Nelson, B.C., beautifully situated beside mountains and lakes.
(2) The S.S. Kuskanook, one of the C. P. R. boats plying the Arrow Lakes in the Kootenay District.

every Lake and border every stream—these are rich fruit lands. There are exceptional advantages in diversified farming where are combined dairying and the production of hay, grain, poultry, hogs, sheep and a variety of small fruits and vegetables. In the district are many retired military and naval officers who are able to find congenial occupation and for leisure hours there are no waters in Canada that offer greater attractions to the sportsman or lover of the beautiful in Nature, than the Kootenay Lakes and rivers. A keeping is a new industry that is making progress.—C. G.