

C. P. R. PUBLICITY AGENT TELLS OF THE RELATIONS OF CANADA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

(Glasgow Herald.)

"The speech made by Mr. J. Murray Gibbon, general publicity agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at a luncheon at Glasgow last week, upon the relations between the United Kingdom and the Dominion of Canada, would have surprised an audience either the old country or the new, some eighty or ninety years ago. Discussing a question which had been put to him on several occasions in the course of a short visit home. Mr. Gibbon repudiated any anxiety about a supposed process of Americanization in the Dominion. Canada, he declared, is going to be Americanized just as soon as, and no sooner than, London is going to be Americanized. Yet there was a time, within the memory of men still living, when it was generally taken for granted in this country that the natural and inevitable destiny of Canada was incorporation in the United States, and when a political party in Canada was openly and avowedly working for the early accomplishment of this object. This situation had arisen in spite of the circumstance that Canadians had already, in two great crises in the history of the British Empire, definitely refused to break their tie with Great Britain. The conquest of Canada proceeded by only a few years the American War of Independence, but the Canadians remained loyal throughout the ignominious years of the American war, and it was a severe disappointment to a section of the successful combatants that the newly formed United States did not include the province of Quebec. Again, in the war of 1812-1814, Canada fought and suffered for the British connection, and once more disappointed the American annexationists. Canadian loyalty was the direct reward of the wise statesmanship with which a generation of British ministers, not otherwise remarkable for wisdom, had dealt with the problem of the administration of a conquered country, inhabited by a people of different European stock, speech, and religion from our own.

Rebellion of 37.

"The early years of the reign of Queen Victoria witnessed a famous rebellion in Canada, but the grievances were remedied, and the movement for union with the United States was not the result of the difficulties

the solution of which has rendered famous the name of Lord Durham. It was rather to the revolution in British economic policy brought about by the adoption of Free Trade in 1845. Canada had enjoyed the advantages of a preferential tariff and her wheat and her timber had found so profitable a market in Great Britain that much of the available capital had been invested in these industries. The Mother Country placed American wheat and Swedish timber on an equal footing with Canadian products, while at the same time, the trade of Canada was still restricted by some of the old Navigation Acts which compelled the Colonies to send their exports to British harbours. The consequent blow to Canadian trade led to a demand for inclusion in the United States, and the British Prime Minister, Lord John Russell, assumed in a speech in the House of Commons that secession in some form was inevitable. Lord Elgin the Governor of Canada, took a different view and assured the Colonial Secretary that it was still possible "to maintain on the soil of North America, and in the face of republican America, British connection and British institutions, if you give the latter freely and trustingly."

"Some years elapsed before the full wisdom of his advice was appreciated but he himself was able to secure first the repeal of the Navigation Acts and then the conclusion of a Reciprocity Treaty for trade with the United States.

All Business.

"The Reciprocity Treaty was negotiated in 1854, and it was invaluable to Canada at the time. Its abrogation, twelve years later, owing to changes in the American tariff, was scarcely less valuable, for it prevented the development of ties with America which might have weakened the Imperial bond, and it was followed by a revival of Canadian trade with the rest of the Empire. Mr. Gibbon remarked that the United States are friendly and admirable neighbour, providing Canada with an enormous amount of business and money, but he insisted that there is no sentiment about it. "It is all business, and good business." The element of sentiment, always a powerful political force, does exist, but it is directed towards the re-

BEAR ISLAND.

Bear Island, Oct. 18.—The weather of the past few days has been wet making the soil very disagreeable for the farmers harvesting potatoes which are an average crop.

Brown Bros. are buying and loading potatoes at Carson Siding at \$2.50. Mrs. William Mooers, Sr., who has been sick is recovering under the treatment of Dr. McKenzie.

The whooping cough is still holding its own with the children of the place.

James Hagerman is having his house re-roofed with a high grade of roofing and generally repaired as well.

John Brown has completed an addition to his barn.

B. L. Brown and Balford Parent have been placed on fish warden duty. Mr. Brown has had nine years' experience as Game, Fish and Fire warden. Mr. Parent has six years' experience as Federal Fish Warden.

Chas. Mooers who has been spending the summer with his parents has returned to Atlantic City, N. J. Miss Frankie McLean, who has been spending the summer with her father and sisters here has returned to her duties as a nurse at Augusta, Me.

A moose that seemed to be dissatisfied with what was allotted to him, came to this place for protection one morning last week.

The deer seem to be very scarce this season.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown and family motored to Northern Maine Saturday.

Chesley Hallett has a new radio installed.

The school is progressing under the management of Miss Simms of Carleton County.

Attention of Canada's partnership which the Mother Country has for many years recognized as compatible with the spirit of self-reliance that differentiates the old Colony from the modern Dominion."

CITY OF FREDERICTON OBSERVANCE OF NAVAL DAY

Thursday October 21st being the anniversary of Nelson's great victory at Trafalgar, Citizens are requested to fly the Union Jack from private and public buildings.

"Britannia Rules the Waves"
W. G. CLARK, Mayor.

CHEMIST IS THE FARMER'S STRONGEST ALLY TODAY; REDUCES LOSSES BY BACTERIA

(Frederic J. Haskin in Boston Traveler.)

Washington.—The destruction of perishable material by bacteria, molds, yeast and fungi, by enzymes and insects, by oxidation, and other destructive agencies, occasions the American farmer a loss of several billions of dollars each year, according to Dr. C. A. Browne, chief of the United States Bureau of Chemistry. The reduction of such losses which occur from the spoilage of fruits, vegetables, foods, feeds, farm fabrics, timber and other products is one of the fields in which the chemist can render inestimable service to agriculture.

Farmer's Main Help.

In fact, the chemist is the main reliance of the farmer in the elimination of these losses, or in minimizing them. New insecticides, new fungicides, and new preservative agencies must be discovered. There must be better knowledge of conditions which promote decay, and of means for controlling and correcting those conditions.

"The spoilage of agriculture products by the attacks of micro-organisms offers an almost endless number of problems to the chemist, says Dr. Browne. "The souring of milk, the moulding of bread, the swelling of canned goods, the heating of cattle feeds, the rotting of fruits, the fermenting of sirups and the decay of timber are all phases of the same general destructive process called deterioration."

"This process may proceed so slowly as to be barely noticeable from one day to the next, or it may proceed so rapidly as to cause a haystack to catch fire spontaneously and burn to the ground."

"The chemical transformations which take place in these different processes of deterioration are very imperfectly understood, and there is a wealth of opportunities in this field for valuable chemical research upon the nature of the destructive changes produced and the means for their prevention."

An Enormous Opportunity.

In fact, the chemist has an enormous opportunity in agriculture, this government expert tells the students of chemistry who may be interested in learning something of the problems they will encounter and what it is possible for them to accomplish if they decide to pursue their careers in an agricultural direction.

From the feeding of the growing plant and animal to the reduction of the costly destruction, spoilages and deteriorations in products of agricultural origin and the conversion to useful human purposes of agricultural residues which are now largely waste, all along the line in agriculture everywhere the agricultural chemist finds himself and his science in a vast field scarcely yet touched, says the doctor.

The complete chemical utilization of farm crops has only fairly been started it is pointed out. Dr. Arno Behr was one of the pioneers in this field, having been the first to show the possibilities that could be realized in the chemical utilization of corn in the manufacture of starch, dextrin, glucose syrup, dextrose, gluten, oil and many other products.

One of the best examples of what can be accomplished along this line is to be found in the utilization of the oil of cottonseed in almost countless food and industrial uses. This is said to be one of the greatest benefits which chemistry has conferred upon American agriculture, it having added millions of dollars annually to the value of the cotton crop.

These instances indicate the possibilities of the application of chemistry to other crops, and it is said that there is still much to be done for the more complete and more profitable utilization of both corn and cottonseed.

Also, the bureau of chemistry chief points out that in addition to the development of new ways of using farm products there is a vast field for improvement in the technological processes for the utilization of crops in the usual ways by the application of chemical methods. The manufacture of sugar, syrup, vinegar, butter, cheese dried apples and many other products of agricultural source involves a thorough knowledge of chemistry at each step of every process, he says. The curing of tobacco, tanning of leather, canning of vegetables, preserving of fruits, pressing of oil, distilling of turpentine and utilization of lemons for citric acid are other illustrations of almost countless examples that could be given.

Cheaper Insecticides Needed.

Dr. Browne sketched the progress that has been made in the study of soils and fertilizers, and indicated that with the increase of population and the necessity for more intensive cul-

tivation of the land of this country, it will become constantly more important to give more attention to problems involved in the chemistry of soils and fertilizers. In pointing out the need for better and cheaper insecticides, he said that losses to American agriculture from the depredations of the cotton boll weevil alone exceeded \$300,000,000 a year, and that losses in fruit and cereal crops are exceedingly heavy. Chemists are endeavoring to devise methods of applying insecticides which will not only avoid the present extravagant waste of material and danger to health, but also make the poison more effective in its action.

And speaking of waste, the doctor says that the opportunities in the field of the chemical utilization of farm wastes are almost unlimited.

"Thousands of tons of straw, cornstalks and other residues are wastefully burned each year for the purpose of disposal. The destructive distillation of such refuse for the production of gas, carbon, pyroligneous acid, tar and other products opens up vast possibilities. The chemical utilization of the cellulose in agricultural wastes such as straw is already carried out in certain paper mills. The conversion of the pentosans of such materials as corncobs and oat-hulls into the valuable chemical furfural is being done on a small scale. The important lignin complex in waste wood, straw, cornstalks, etc., probably offers as wide a field of utilization—for the manufacture of tanning materials, dyestuffs and other industrial products—as was offered 80 years ago by that other trade waste, coal tar, which, through the ingenuity of the chemist has proved to be an almost inexhaustible source of wealth."

Still another job for the chemist that will benefit the farmers of the United States is research in animal nutrition. Recently acquired knowledge as to the important part played by minerals and vitamins in the diet have made it necessary to extend the knowledge of the chemical composition of various products used for animal or human food and of the chemistry of all the other processes of nutrition.

PHONOGRAPH CATCHES MAKAH INDIAN SONGS

The whale and the sea in which he dwells furnish the themes for the tribal songs of the Makah Indians in the State of Washington, which Miss Frances Densmore has passed the summer in recording for the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution. The Makah inhabit Neah Bay, near the tip of Cape Flattery, and before the coming of the white man the whole provided their main food supply. It was to the Makah what the buffalo was to the plains tribes. Consequently it figures prominently in his songs, legends and ceremonials.

The Makah held the elk in great honor because his horns provided material for catching the whale. Incidentally, they believed that animals and rocks were formerly human beings, and one or two of the dances celebrated on their tribal holiday is the dance of the elks, in which the dancers represent the human beings who were the ancestors of the elk.

Miss Densmore found marked traces of heathen customs among the Makah due largely to their comparative isolation from civilization. Two suits of clothes are always buried with a dead man for his use in future life. On one occasion the mourners had fifty cents left over after buying clothes for the dead man, so they bought him a pipe as well.

Miss Densmore got phonograph records of 115 carefully selected songs, which will be studied at the Smithsonian and sheet music written from the results obtained. In addition, Miss Densmore collected a number of archaeological specimens of plants with descriptions of their use for medicinal purposes. One old woman of the tribe gave her an entire outfit of medicines. This old lady remembers when a child seeing the old people wearing garments made of cedar bark fiber.

Ethel—I don't like Clifford. He's so lazy!

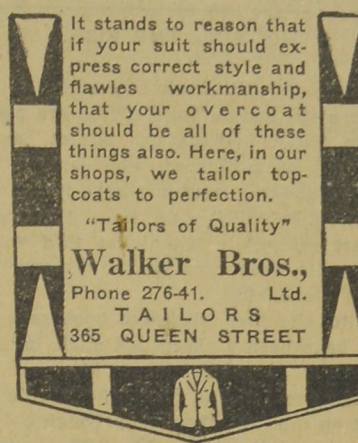
Madge—He is?

Ethel—Yes. Why, before he lets me sit on his lap he always puts a pillow across his knees.



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