

The Daily Mail

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THOSE CHEAP SCHOOL BOOKS

The people of New Brunswick are familiar enough with the story of the so-called cheap school books which the beneficence of the Hazen government has afforded them. They were told of the wonderful advantages which had accrued to the people of Ontario in consequence of the revision by the government of the school books in use in that province, and it was blazoned forth in the columns of the newspapers supporting the Hazen government that what Sir James Whitney and his colleagues had done for the people of Ontario, Mr. Hazen would do for the people of this province. Everyone is now familiar with the so-called saving which he and his government effected. Instead of paying for the books with both hands, as they used to do, under the old regime under Mr. Hazen's nowadays part is handed out with one hand and the balance with the other—and when all the accounts are totalled up, the present cost of the school books to the people and the province is pretty much what it was before.

It seems too that the much vaunted Ontario books are not so largely appreciated by the people of that province as it was sought to make it appear they were, and Sir James Whitney has already succumbed to the criticism of his new school readers. Last Easter when the Ontario teachers presented him with a resolution that the "Morang Primer has been used with success for eight years, and we request its continued authorization until a suitable phonic Primer be prepared and authorized," Sir James told them emphatically that the Primer he had given them was quite satisfactory and that they would just have to learn to use it, but it seems that he has come down again. The Toronto Star says that "a practically new book" is being written which "will be scarcely recognizable" from its short lived predecessor. The Star says that the first half of the book has been re-written and the latter portion is to be subjected to radical alteration. Sir James is boasting less about his new school readers than he did before they were tried in the schools. Even the pretence that the books are cheap is discounted, as the Ontario people find how much they are costing the treasury of the Province. It seems that the "cheap books" of which so much has been heard, are as big a "fake" in Ontario as they have been proved in this province.

COLD STORAGE, AND THE COST OF LIVING

Of the causes which go to increase the cost of living the effect of cold storage is the one least understood, and one concerning which misleading and mischief-working beliefs are most common.

Cold storage, under free competition, raises the price of the product stored, but it does so in a legitimate way, for storage extends the season of consumption and, hence, increases the total demand.

As an illustration of this, The New York American says that the American turkey crop is just about sufficient to supply one or two birds a year to each household in the land. Now, turkey flesh is good eating only for a month or two around Christmas, but since the perfection of cold storage, December turkeys are carried over and served throughout the Spring and Summer to the first cabin steamship passengers and the patrons of swell hotels.

Such added demand has resulted in the bidding up of the price of turkeys until a man of ordinary means has to eat roast beef for Thanksgiving and boiled ham for Christmas.

In like manner Spring eggs, Summer chickens, Fall apples and other varieties of produce which formerly had a season of cheapness and a season when they could hardly be had at any price, are now available all the year round, but, because of the large demand that this continuous availability creates, at no time do such products reach their former low prices.

But such effects of cold storage cannot be considered a leading cause for the rise in the general cost of living, for out-of-season products should replace other food on the bill of fare, and in such cases cut down the price of the replaced articles, a thing the consumer seems to have difficulty in tracing when he consults his grocery bills.

Cold storage has extended into the field of perishable products the opportunity for speculation long practiced in the case of wheat, cotton and other non-perishables. Of this buy-low-sell-high business the cold storage men say we overestimate their guilt. Of course, that is what they are trying to do, but they tell us that the producers are too wise to sell low in seasons of plenty, with the result that, while all prices have gone up, the prices of perishables in their seasons of production have advanced most rapidly of all.

But the fact that speculators can make money by storing eggs is not a reason that should cause us to oppose cold storage, any more than that we should restrict the use of wheat products to the season of wheat harvest, thus hoping to put a damper upon the activities of the wheat pit.

The plea for the abolition of cold storage is in reality based upon a very wrong conception of the effect of such service. The cold store is, in fact, a parallel of the railroad. The "freezer" raises the price of December turkeys by shipping them into May, just as the railroad raises the price of Florida oranges by shipping them into New York. Cold storage is the railroad of time.

Cold storage may be hard on poor folks who used to eat all the eggs they wanted in April and have turkey for Thanksgiving, but it is also hard on Georgia negroes to have a progressive watermelon buyer enter the neighborhood.

Everybody knows that we would be cutting off our own noses to spite our own faces if we abolished the railroad, and when cold storage is properly understood it will be placed in the same class. In fact, New Zealand places it so now, for the Government owns both the cold storage and the railroad.

It is worthy of note, says the Halifax Echo that all this tremendous sentiment for free trade that has met Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the West was apparently unobserved by the Conservative leader during his Western trip. It was there, all right, for such a strong wave of public opinion does not usually develop overnight. But the complainants did not plead their case to Mr. Borden. The low tariff men evidently know Codlin from Short.

Canada's banks squander millions in the unnecessary acquisition of corner lots and in the multiplication of needlessly ornate buildings, remarks the Toronto Telegram. The banks might better spend some of this money in reducing their charges to customers or in improving the architecture of their underpaid employees salaries.

"Laurier's luck" still holds. When two trains, one going a mile a minute, collide, somebody is usually hurt. But Sir Wilfrid's train went through that experience on Saturday and nobody got a scratch.

PERSONAL

Mrs. Joe Quigley and daughter, of Westville, N. S., are visiting Mrs. George W. Ross, York street.

Mr. Norman S. Brooke, representing McQuigg Bros. & Co., stock brokers of Montreal, is in the city.

Miss Kate Currie of Calgary, is visiting her father, Mr. George W. Currie.

St. John Times-Star:—Mrs. R. H. Casey, of New York, and Miss Alice Howard, of Fredericton, arrived in the city on Saturday and are guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Howard, Elm Street.

Ald. H. E. Harrison left for Woodstock this morning on business.

Mr. John E. Wilson, M. P. P., is at the Barker House.

Mr. J. L. Myers, of Campbellton, is in the city.

Mr. W. A. Crane, of Montreal, is registered at the Queen Hotel.

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THE HAZEN GOVERNMENT AND ITS C. P. R. ALLIANCE

Great Things were Promised but Little Has Been Accomplished --- Nothing More Tangible than a Pamphlet so Far---Do Nothing Government will get it Deserts on Elections.

(St. John Telegraph)

When the new offices of the New Brunswick immigration department were opened in London some days ago Lord Strathcona was the principal speaker, and, in replying to a vote of thanks, he said that while the progress in the west of Canada was greater than in the East, the arid time / Provinces were not rapidly still and that the present advance in the Dominion was not a little owing to those energetic men who had gone away from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and who now filled most important places in public life.

Mr. John Howard, the Agent-General of Nova Scotia was among those who congratulated New Brunswick on its new offices. He said the Maritime Provinces were doing well to centralize their work, and it was right to take steps to replace the men who left the Maritime Provinces for other places. Others who spoke urged that a certain amount of emigration be directed toward the Maritime Provinces every year.

It was quite to be expected that Mr. Howard, Nova Scotia's Agent-General would offer at least perfunctory congratulation to New Brunswick, but luckily for the harmony of the occasion he did not go on to compare what Nova Scotia has done in the matter of securing immigrants with what this province has accomplished in that respect during the last few years. It is, as Mr. Howard well says, highly proper and necessary to replace the men who are going away from the Maritime Provinces, but, as he knows, and as everybody has long realized it is usually necessary to do something to retain the native population which is much more valuable to the province than that which is imported.

Now, many months ago, we were told in New Brunswick that Mr. Hazen had formed an alliance with the C.P.R., not for railroad purposes or to deliver the St. John Valley over to C.P.R. rule in respect of transportation but for the purpose of introducing new settlers and generally building up those counties which the Canadian Pacific traverses. Later on—it was much later on—New Brunswickers heard again that some sort of descriptive pamphlet dealing with portions of this province had been issued by the C.P.R.'s advertising department, and all hands sat back in their chairs awaiting breathlessly the result of this tremendous effort to produce a boom in this region. Nothing happened.

So far as can be discovered today nothing more tangible than a pamphlet has come out of Mr. Hazen's alliance with the C.P.R., at least so far as building up this province is concerned; though it is true that when the Valley Railroad question was under discussion in the Legislature last year it became very evident that Mr. Hazen and some of his supporters were very eager that the C.P.R. should be protected against competition in this province, and that the people along the St. John Valley should not secure adequate transportation facilities unless those facilities were provided by the Canadian Pacific—at Canadian Pacific rates.

Some day soon it will be necessary for the people of this province to consider just what Mr. Hazen has done for New Brunswick since the electors placed him in power at Fredericton. Very likely they will set down in one column Mr. Hazen's promises, and in an adjoining column the sum of his performances. Then they will strike a ghastly balance. When election day comes they will send the bill to Mr. Hazen.

WORLD'S CROP SUMMARY POINTS TO AMPLE SUPPLIES

Russia's crop outlook in the south west has been maintained but the southeast, the Volga region, and the Crimea are less favorably reported.

In Roumania bad weather has interrupted threshing. Damage by rust is noticed in Bulgaria, but crops are large. Harvesting and threshing in Hungary, according to Broomhall, are progressing with generally satisfactory results, although not quite as good as expected.

Austria has fair crops, while in France the outturn is much smaller than last year, but with old reserves may be sufficient. In Germany the winterwheat is good; there is some

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

complaint about other cereals. Italy's yield is disappointing; the official estimate is 17,300,000 quarters, compared with 18,500,000 last year. Weather conditions for harvesting are satisfactory in Spain. Sweden has about an average crop. Turkey in Europe reports harvest better. Good average crops have been secured in Algeria and Tunis.

ZAM-BUK CURES SUNBURN

Neglect of a sunburn on face, arm or neck often leads to the after growth of skin which is freckled or coarse; and this is particularly distressing to ladies. Timely application of Zam-Buk will prevent this. Zam-Buk is a herbal balm, which soothes and cools the burned skin, and assists nature to replace the damaged tissue with soft, velvety skin.

Zam-Buk is also good for stings, scratches, heat sores, blisters on hands or feet, and all skin injuries. Applied to these it quickly stops the smarting, and ensures quick healing. As it is free from animal fat, and mineral coloring matter, it is particularly suited to the delicate skin of babies suffering from heat rashes, chafed places, etc. Sold everywhere by druggists and store-keepers. Beware of harmful imitations, and see the name "Zam-Buk" on the box before buying.

C. P. R. UNDERTAKES BIG IRRIGATION PROJECT WEST

Calgary, Aug. 6.—What is probably the largest irrigation work undertaken at any one time is now being rapidly carried out by Canadian Pacific in Alberta, on nearly 3,000,000 of the original land grant of 25,000,000 acres in southern Alberta, bounded on the north by the Red Deer river, and on the south by Bow river. It is now a barren district but past efforts at cultivation have not met the desired success, and it became apparent that only by extensive irrigation could it be made profitably productive.

The head-gates of the main canal are on the Bow river two miles east of Calgary. This canal is 17 miles in length and of a uniform width of 60 feet at the bottom and 120 at the water level line. It empties into a reservoir three miles long, one-half mile wide and 40 feet deep.

The three secondary canals extending from this reservoir are each 30 feet wide at bottom and 60 feet at water level, and have a water depth of eight feet. Combined length of these canals is about 150 miles. Distributing ditches are run in every direction and total length of these, with above mileage of main and secondary canals, makes a total water-channel of close to 1000 miles, exclusive of mileage of the lateral ditches, when constructed.

Completed the project will represent nearly 3000 miles of canal, which will

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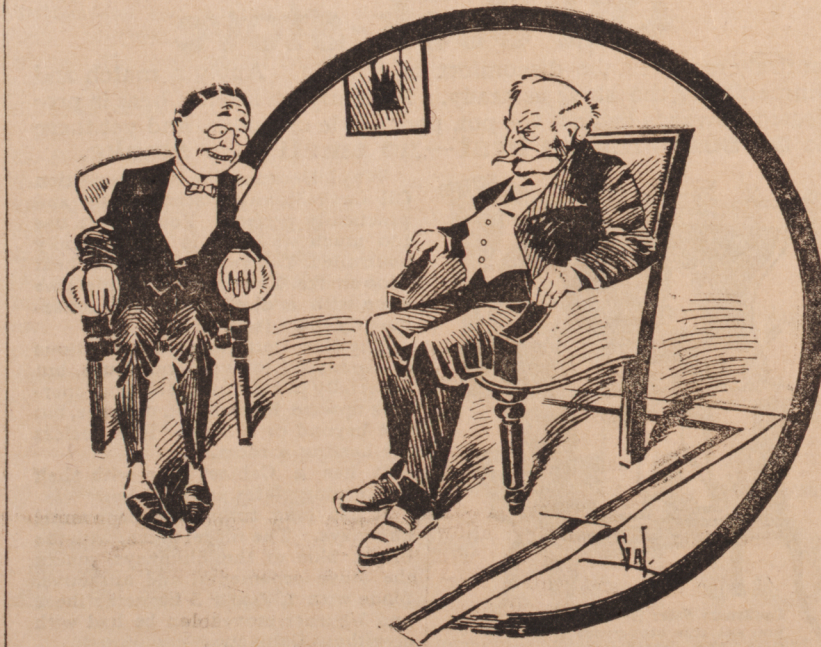
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have called for the excavation of 24,500,000 cubic yards of earth. The vast tract of 3,000,000 acres has a natural westerly inclination of 1100 feet which will greatly facilitate operating the secondary canals and the ditches. The water supply from the Bow river is regarded as inexhaustible.

Farmers will be expected to pay for construction of lateral ditches to carry very water from the larger distributing ditches to farm lands. Each farmer taking water will be charged 50 cents a year per acre. Canadian Pacific Company is confident that the return will ultimately justify the enormous expenditures.



A BRAVE MAN

Ardent Suitor—I love your daughter, sir, and wish to marry her.
Fond Father—Have you ever seen her mother?
Ardent Suitor—Yes, Sir.
Fond Father—Then take her, my boy, and I will speak to Carnegie about the hero medal.