

## WHAT RECIPROCITY MEANS TO THE CANADIAN PEOPLE

(Toronto Globe)

Reciprocity has now passed at Washington. Whether it becomes law or not rests with the Canadian Parliament and people. It is worth recalling the terms of the agreement and pointing out in a general way its meeting to the two countries affected. The bill is a tariff amendment, divided into three schedules, embodying a large free list on natural products, and reduced duties on food products and certain manufactures.

For farmers there will be distinct advantage in free access to the United States market for the following, among other articles, upon which duty is now levied:—

Cattle	Onions
Horses and Mules	Apples
Swine	Pears
Sheep and Lambs	Peaches
Poultry	Grapes
Wheat	Butter
Rye	Cheese
Oats	Fresh Milk
Barley	Fresh Cream
Beans	Eggs
Potatoes	Hay
Corn	Straw

Canadian fishermen will be rewarded by free access to the United States market for the following products of the rich waters of the Dominion:—

Mackerel	Herrings
Halibut	Salmon
Cod	Oysters

Lobsters

Canadian lumbermen will gain by the free admission to the United States of the following standard products:—

Timber, hewn, sided or squared  
Sawed boards, planks, deals  
Paving posts, railroad ties and poles  
Wooden staves  
Pickets and palings.

The mining man will find better sale for his goods by free access to United States markets for:—

Feldspar, Mica, Talc, Salt, Asbestos

Consumers on both sides will thank the negotiators of this agreement for reduced duties on many articles now bearing varying taxes, and among them:—

Meats, fresh or refrigerated; bacon and hams; beef and pork; salted; canned meats and poultry; lard, tomatoes and other vegetables, wheat flour and oatmeal; prepared cereal food; bran, middlings and other offals of grain; macaroni and vermicelli; biscuits, wafers and cakes; canned fruits; agricultural implements; cutlery; paving stones; clocks and watches; canoes; motor vehicles.

Canada is now the third best customer of the United States. Under reciprocity we will sell more to the United States of the things we do not need and which the United States does need; we will buy more of what they have to sell and what we want to buy. We will continue to buy from Great Britain the fabrics and other articles with which she can best supply us. But instead of free access only to the British market for natural products we will have also the increasing demands of the United States.

Laurier and the larger markets is the policy for Canada.

## WEDDING RING CAUSED HER DEATH

Chicago, Aug. 7.—Mrs. Jessie Stewart Gardner is dead at her home because she refused to take her wedding ring from her finger.

The gold band was placed on Mrs. Gardner's finger on the day she became a bride. Mrs. Gardner's finger had increased gradually in size. The pressure of the ring became correspondingly greater. The ring finally became embedded in the flesh and caused an interruption of the blood circulation and blood poisoning followed.

If it is true that every man has his price, it is equally true that few of them are worth it.

A married man must expect to get a good roast once in a while, especially if his wife does the cooking.

## THOUGHT IT WAS CANCER

Cured By "Fruit-a-tives"

SYDNEY MINES, N.S., Jan. 25th, 1910.

"For many years, I suffered torture from indigestion and dyspepsia. Two years ago, I was so bad that I vomited food constantly and I lost 25 pounds in weight. I was afraid the disease was cancer, but medicine gave only temporary relief.

I read about "Fruit-a-tives" and the cures this wonderful fruit medicine was making, and I decided to try it. After taking three boxes, I found a great change for the better and now I can say "Fruit-a-tives" has cured me when every other treatment failed and I reverently say "Thank God for 'Fruit-a-tives'."

EDWIN ORAM, SR.  
"Fruit-a-tives" is sold at 50c. box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers or, from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

## LET THE FARMER HAVE HIS TURN

(Montreal Herald.)

Nobody pretends not to see that it is the farmer who is primarily interested in the adoption of the tariff agreement with the States. Everybody recognizes that what advantages may be derived from it will come to the farmer first and be passed on to the rest of us through our trade with them.

When tariff protection for manufacturing industry was proposed, it was seen and admitted that it would enhance the price of everything the farmer had to buy. And yet the farmers of Canada assented to the adoption and continuance of that policy as being in the general interest.

Under it they saw the cities grow, under it they saw the countryside deserted. They saw the cities fill with young men and women who were dissatisfied with the inferior economic opportunity offered by life on the farm.

Can we fairly or honorably grudge to the farmer the coming of his present opportunity? Can we more fitly recognize the service he has rendered the Dominion, the cities, the industries of the country, than by admitting that his turn has come and by encouraging him to take it?

What are we to suppose Sir John Macdonald had in mind when he caused the standing offer of reciprocity in natural products to be put on the statute book?

Could he possibly have meant anything else except that, acknowledging the country's obligation to the farmer, he held out to the farmer, in the most formal and official way possible, the hope that his turn would come with the American willingness to admit farm produce free of duty? And that when the farmer's turn did come the farmer would have his turn.

Sir John Macdonald, speaking in 1884 to his then lately instituted tariff policy, included in the duties on farm produce, said that he and his friends "call upon parliament to maintain this policy intact until such time as the Americans, who rejected our reciprocity proposals in 1874, think fit to offer the free interchange of those natural products which by law the government of Canada have now the power to admit free on reciprocal conditions."

Was not that Sir John's way of asking the farmer to wait for his turn would come, to promise that when the Americans were ready the farmer should have his turn?

What other possible meaning can be taken from it? Well, Sir John Macdonald is dead, but his prediction has been realized, the time to implement his promise has come.

Are we now to tell the farmer that the promise was worthless, the hope raised in his breast delusive? That his turn has come too late? That it is no longer necessary or desirable to keep faith with him? That the industries to which he gave his support when it was their turn to be helped have grown so strong that they will not let him have his turn now that it has come? Sir John Macdonald would never have countenanced pledge-breaking like that.

There is only one course of action, in the present circumstances, worthy of the people of Canada, wherever found. The farmer's turn, so long awaited, has come. It is for us to do the decent thing and let the farmer have his turn.

## THE FARM STANDS FIRST.

(Toronto Globe.)

The amount of misinformation that is being spread abroad throughout the country in connection with the reciprocity discussion is amazing. The blind are leading the blind on a thousand highways. Take the case of The Guelph Herald, which stated the other day that "the one article of farm produce of which there is more than the home market needs is wheat."

The Guelph Herald is a pretty decent paper. The man who wrote that statement probably believes it. He would not feel comfortable were he presenting to the readers of The Herald what he knew to be untrue. But it seems incredible that a man writing in Guelph, in the heart of a stock-raising and dairying region, with a famous Agricultural College library within reach, should know so little of the conditions of farming as to tell his readers that "the one article of farm produce of which there is more than the home market needs is wheat."

Were Canada's exports of farm products confined to wheat the grass would be growing in the streets of Guelph, and the editor of The Herald would be in full sight toward a land of greater opportunity. The very foundation-stone of Canada's prosperity is its export of farm produce. Great Britain has taken over a hundred and ten million dollars' worth of Canadian cheese in the past five years. Of animals and their produce, a classification which has nothing at all to do with wheat, the United States took almost forty million dollars' worth in the same period. Here are the chief items of imports and exports of farm produce in the year ending March 31, 1910, as taken from the Trade and Commerce report. The exports are in each case Canadian produce:

	Exports	Imports
Living animals, .....	\$12,107,971	\$ 3,118,217
Grain of all sorts, .....	56,750,571	17,698,534
Flour and other grain products, .....	17,897,361	570,619
Fruits, green and ripe, .....	4,722,157	5,738,789
Hay, .....	1,805,849	138,423
Provisions, butter, cheese, lard, eggs and meat, .....	30,806,680	4,406,363
Seeds, .....	4,602,797	1,181,173
Vegetables, .....	1,534,228	1,313,631

The Guelph Herald owes an apology to the readers it deceived with the statement that "the one article of farm produce of which there is more than the home market needs is wheat." There is practically not a thing animate or inanimate grown on Canadian soil except Indian corn and tobacco, of which Canada does not export more than she imports.

Canada's exports of farm produce are increasing so fast that the need for larger markets is imperative. It is of the greatest significance that the exports of agricultural produce, which does not include animals and their products, are increasing far more rapidly than any other class of Canadian exports. In 1882 they ran up as high as thirty-one millions, but by the time Mr. Foster had finished his work as Minister of Finance in 1896 they had sunk to fourteen millions. In the fiscal year ending March, 1910, they totalled over ninety millions. In the present year, that of 1911-12, they will total over a hundred millions. Is it any wonder that the Liberal campaign cry is "Laurier and Larger Markets"?

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

## Farm Laborers Excursion

THS DATE  
AUG. 25

Rates From Fredericton

Going, - - \$12.00  
Returning, - - \$18.00

Further particulars on application to local agent.

W. B. Howard, D. P. A., C. P. R.,  
St. John, N. B.

## RECORD HAY CUT ON NORTH SHORE

Chatham, N. B., Aug. 6.—Reports from all parts of the country indicate that there will be record hay crop this year, and the best feature of the situation is that it is now nearly all safely stored.

In some sections in Napan farmers state that they never had such a heavy crop and many fields are yielding two and a half and three tons to the acre. So heavy was the cut in many fields that two men had to follow close to the mowing machine and with their pitchforks throw over the hay to make a path for horses and machine on the next cut.

There was plenty of rain at right intervals and the farmers were blessed with exceptionally good hay-making weather when they came to cut.

Other crops were also excellent with the possible exception of potatoes and farmers are looking forward to an early ratification of reciprocity so that no matter how heavy a crop they harvest there will be a market for all and no risk of a glut on the local market.

## RECIPROCITY A BOON TO MARITIME PROVINCES

Middleton, Aug. 5.—A lecture was delivered by John Irvin, K. C., at the Orange Hall, Margareville Wednesday night on the subject of Reciprocal Trade between Canada and the United States, John J. Nixon, of Margareville was chairman of the meeting. For about an hour and a quarter the speaker held the close attention of his hearers, while he gave an interesting history of trade and trading from the earliest times.

After referring briefly to the great benefits accruing to Nova Scotia under the old reciprocity treaty, he entered into the reasons which led the American people to obrogate a treaty which time and again they have admitted had been to both people of inestimable benefit, and then dealt with the proposed fiscal agreement, and what is meant for the good of Nova Scotia, if adopted.

In answering the question what the causes which now prompt American statesmen to seek reciprocity with Canada after so many refusals on their part, the speaker gave it as his opinion that the present high cost of living, which was becoming so intolerable that the average family could scarcely stand it, was the present apparent reason, but that underlying it all was the great problem now facing American statesmanship, viz., the rapidly diminishing production of the food supply of that country whereby they were ceasing yearly to become exporters of natural produce and would soon be large buyers.

A vote of thanks was unanimously passed.

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Calgary Albertan:—The dread of reciprocity is causing the Davies Company of Toronto, headed by J. W. Flavell, to borrow thousands of dollars to meet the necessity for enlarging their business.

# ANNOUNCEMENT

We beg to announce that we have appointed **Mr. John Palmer** as our general agent for Fredericton and York County.

Persons contemplating the purchase of any form of Life Assurance or Annuities would be wise in consulting Mr Palmer before placing their business.

Income for 1910 nearly \$10,000,000

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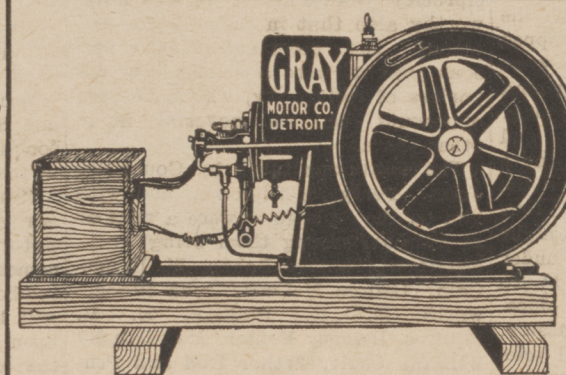
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