

MRS. PETER GREEN, Jr. DESORONTO, ONT. Says: "Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is the Best Cough Syrup She Ever Used"

She writes:—"Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is the best cough syrup I ever used. My baby had a very bad cold. I was using Dr.'s medicine but that didn't seem to help the awful cough she had until I got a bottle of this great syrup. I have it in the house at the present time for the children and I think I couldn't get along if I didn't have it. I wish to thank you for all the good it has been to my family."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup contains all the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree, which combined with Wild Cherry bark and other pectoral remedies makes it one of the greatest known preparations for Coughs, Colds and All Throat and Lung Troubles.

It is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents at all dealers.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

CARIBOU PLENTIFUL IN THE FAR NORTH

Edmonton, Alta., Feb. 3.—Edward Wylie, of Fort Chippewyan who reached this city today after nearly a month's trip from North by dog team, reports that caribou are to be seen on Lake Athabasca in vast herds and coming nearer to civilization than ever before. He gives as reason the excessive cold forcing the herds into thick timber that fringes the north shore of the lake.

Nervous Prostration Makes You Weak Helpless and Miserable.

Wherever there are sickly people who are troubled with deranged nerves they will find that Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will restore the equilibrium of these deranged centres, and bring back the shattered nervous system to a perfect condition.

They do this by their restorative influence on every organ and tissue of the body, and their extraordinary curative power manifests itself immediately they are taken.

Mr. G. D. Ward, Huntsville, Ont., writes: "I take pleasure in sending you my testimonial in praise of your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I suffered terribly with nervous prostration, and became so bad I was not able to attend to my household duties, and now I can truthfully say that I owe my life to them. Three boxes stopped my trouble."

EVEN AS YOU AND I.

Ten good resolutions standing in a line;
Our hero stepped upon a tack, and then there were nine.

Nine good resolutions; our hero stayed out late—
"A poor, sick friend," was his excuse—then there were eight.

Eight good resolutions, with a little leaven;
A poker party with the "boys," then there were seven.

Seven good resolutions, barely half alive.
"Oh, what's the use?" our hero asked; then there were five.

Five good resolutions, battered, bruised and sore;
Our hero had to go to "lodge," then there were four.

Four good resolutions as nervous as could be;
Our hero lighted a cigar, then there were three.

Three good resolutions, wearing trape and rue;
Our hero snuffed the "bones" for beers, then there were two.

Two good resolutions! When the play was done,
A lobster supper served for two, then there was one.

One good resolution out for air and sun;
The Water Wagon ran away, then there was none.
—John N. Hilliard in Judge.

Dr. de Van's Female Pills

A reliable French regulator; never fails. These pills are exceedingly powerful in regulating the generative portion of the female system. Refuse all cheap imitations. Dr. de Van's are sold at \$5 a box, or three for \$10. Mailed to any address. The Seabell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

Bacon—No, I didn't say so. I think he went there to get out of settling. Elbert—And you say your brother has settled in Canada?

Agitation for Reciprocity with U.S. Dates Back Over Fifty Years

Interesting Historical Review by Hon. W. S. Fielding in Submitting His Statement of Parliament—Old Conservative Government Made Several Unsuccessful Attempts to Negotiate a Treaty.

In submitting his statement to Parliament on Thursday last, Hon. Mr. Fielding gave a most interesting historical review of the reciprocity question. He said:

Mr. Speaker, the action of this government in consenting to re-open negotiations with the government of the United States with a view to bringing about if possible, a satisfactory reciprocal trade arrangement, has been very severely criticised in many quarters. From that fact we may properly infer that there must be some people in this Dominion of Canada who hold the opinion that the commercial policy of the 92,000,000 people who live to the south of us is of no concern to the inhabitants of this Dominion. No other conviction could justify the action of those who have objected to the opening of negotiations, one may easily understand, Sir, that there would be room for difference of opinion as to the merits of any arrangements into which it might be proposed to enter, but that there should be opposition to the re-opening of negotiations in response to the friendly approach of the United States government seems to us, in the light of history, to be very strange indeed. Sir, for us, for this government, for this parliament, for this Dominion, to set itself against a discussion of the question of the trade relations between our country and the neighboring republic would be to emphatically reverse the historic policy of the Dominion from the first day of confederation down to the present time, and not only the policy of the Dominion but the pre-confederation policy of every province out of which the Dominion was subsequently formed. Whether we desire it or not, Sir, the conditions of our two countries, lying side by side, must always make us of much interest one to the other.

The 92,000,000 people to the south are willing to acknowledge that they are interested in the commercial policy of Canada, and we represent 8,000,000 people are not ashamed to confess that we have the deepest concern in the policy which those people may adopt in relation to their commerce with the world at large. It is because we have the feeling that there is a mutual interest, that we have entered upon the negotiations as to which it is my privilege now to address you.

It ought not to be necessary to speak of this historic policy to which I have referred, but in view of the very strong action that has been taken by many gentlemen adverse to reciprocity it will be necessary that I shall for a few moments recall some of the main facts of the history of this matter. I am persuaded, and my colleagues are persuaded, that those who have formed a hasty judgment against reciprocity and against reciprocity negotiations have not spoken over their own deliberate judgment, and now that the time has come that we are able to disclose the results of our negotiations, we are most hopeful, Sir, that not only will the negotiations themselves be approved but that the result of these negotiations will be approved not only by the country at large, but by a great number of the gentlemen who have hitherto taken up that adverse position. Not to go back any further than a time within the memory of those who are sitting within the sound of my voice, we have to recall the reciprocity treaty of 1854, which was a treaty covering a wide range of natural products. At the time that treaty was arranged for between the then provinces of British North America and the United States, it naturally received some criticism. No measure of magnitude can at any time be presented to a deliberate assembly or to a great people without some kind of criticism being found, but I think I am correct in stating that after that treaty had been in operation for some years it was recognized as being in the highest degree beneficial to the provinces of British North America, and as we thought beneficial also to the United States. Be that as it may, when the time came for the abrogation of that treaty in 1866, there was grave anxiety on the part of the people of British North America as to the effect of that abrogation. Our trade interests it was thought then, were so much dependent upon the American market that the abrogation of the treaty was naturally a case of much alarm. And, every public man in the provinces as they then were, and every public man of responsible position from that day to this in the Dominion of Canada has realized the necessity of trying to cultivate good trade relations with the United States. From 1854 to 1866 the treaty was in operation. That brought us down to the very eve of confederation. Confederation dates from 1867,

and one of the arguments very frequently used in support of the union movement was that in view of the abrogation of the treaty with the United States it was desirable that the provinces should be united in order that they might be stronger in their efforts to bring about a re-adjustment of our commercial relations and the procuring of a new treaty.

So, from the beginning of confederation this desire for reciprocity became the established policy of the country. It was the established policy, not of one political party, but it was the policy of all political parties that have had to do with the government of Canada. In 1868, in the first year of confederation, there was enacted in the tariff of that year a standing offer of reciprocity to the United States. The men of that day who controlled the government of Canada felt that as one of their first steps they must make this declaration that they desired to renew some reciprocal arrangement with the people of the United States. Accordingly, there was carried into the tariff of 1868, the first tariff after confederation, that standing offer of reciprocity to the United States. In 1869 Sir John Rose, then, if I mistake not, occupying the position which I now have the honor to fill, was sent to the United States as a delegate from the Canadian government to endeavor to bring about reciprocity. In 1870, in the tariff legislation of that time, the standing offer was again inserted. It was changed somewhat in form, but it was renewed in principle and in substance. In 1871 Sir John Macdonald was concerned in the negotiation of what was then called the treaty of Washington, and he endeavored to bring about commercial reciprocity, as well as settle the other matters that were afterwards dealt with in the treaty, but he was, as his predecessors had been, unsuccessful in establishing better commercial relations. In 1874 a change of government took place, the government of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie came into power, and Mr. Mackenzie again took up the question of reciprocity. Indeed, in the Liberal platform adopted by the convention of 1893, this common desire, not a desire peculiar to the Liberal party, but a desire common to all public men, found expression in a resolution in favor of reciprocity. So that, in the days of the Liberal government and in the days of the Conservative government this desire for reciprocity has at all times been found. The Mackenzie government dispatched Senator Geo. Brown, of Toronto, to Washington for the purpose of negotiating a treaty and a treaty was prepared at that time, but the United States failed to ratify it. In 1878, in the days of what our friends opposite call the National Policy, one of the strongest arguments which they used in many quarters was that the National Policy should be adopted as a means of forcing the Americans to give us a new reciprocity treaty. In the first tariff, the so-called National Policy, adopted in 1879, a standing offer was made and the terms in which it was made were sufficiently interesting in view of what has now been accomplished to justify me in taking the time of the House for a moment by reading them. In section 6 of the Tariff Act of 1879 there is this standing offer:

Any or all of the following articles, that is to say: animals of all kinds, green fruit, hay, straw, bran, seeds of all kinds, vegetables (including potatoes and other roots) plants, trees and shrubs, soil and coke salt, hops, wheat, peas and beans, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat and all other grain, flour of wheat and flour of rye, Indian meal and oatmeal, and flour of meal of any other grain, butter, cheese, fish (salted or smoked), lard, tallow, meats (fresh, salted or smoked), and lumber, may be imported into Canada free of duty or at a less rate of duty than is provided by this Act, upon proclamation of the Governor in Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that similar articles from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty, or at a rate of duty not exceeding that payable on the same under such proclamation when imported into Canada.

So you will see, Sir, that our Conservative friends, upon coming into power in 1878-9, deemed it necessary as one of their first steps that they should proclaim to the world their desire to re-establish reciprocal trade relations with the United States. That principle was continued in their tariff from year to year with some change of form, but not in principle, so that down to the day when the Conservative party retired from office in 1896 this desire to obtain re-

ciprocity with the United States was to be found upon the statute-book, in budget speeches and in everything wherein they proclaimed the commercial policy of Canada.

Now, we turn to the change of administration in 1896. I have already said that in the Liberal platform of 1893 reciprocity occupied a prominent part and soon after this government came into power—indeed, if my memory is correct, even before parliament was assembled—two members of the government were sent to Washington with the view of ascertaining what might be done in the way of reciprocal trade arrangements. They did not find the situation favorable and they came back to their colleagues and reported that they were not able to accomplish anything. There is one incident in this history that I have forgotten that is of importance and that is that in the year 1891 the dissolution of parliament is ordered by the Conservative government of the day upon the ground that they regarded the reciprocity question as so important that they required a mandate from the people of the Dominion to enable them to proceed to Washington and deal with that question. The Liberal party of the day also was in favor of reciprocity. Both parties declared for reciprocity at that time and the only question was as to which one could get the largest degree of reciprocity. So, if we follow it from day to day and from year to year, taking the history of the reciprocity treaty of 1854, the early years of confederation, the period in connection with the national policy and the period since the change in administration down to the joint high commission of 1898-9, we find that throughout all these years, whatever difference there may have been amongst the public men of our country on other subjects, there was no difference of opinion as to the great importance and desirability of re-establishing reciprocal trade relations with the United States of America.

Now, in view of the history which I have so hurriedly presented to you, and with which many hon. gentlemen in the House are more intimately acquainted than I am, would it not have been a strange proceeding, if this government had refused to entertain the friendly approaches of the President of the United States and to join in a conference to see whether or not something could be brought about in the way of reciprocity? That was the position in which we found ourselves and I confess it was with much surprise that we found the many manifestations of opposition. Again, I say I am persuaded that the gentlemen who on the public platform or in the press took such strong ground against our action, did not give us the benefit of their well considered judgment. I am going to appeal to them to revise that judgment, to give a fair consideration to the project we are about to submit to them, and in all sincerity I say I am most hopeful indeed that what we have to propose will not be regarded as a matter of party contest, but as something which it can be brought about by the joint action of this parliament and the Congress of the United States, will work out for the good of the Dominion and we trust for the good of the United States as well.

These negotiations, Sir, may be said to have commenced nearly a year ago. They took at first the shape of a communication from the Secretary of State of the United States to Hon. Mr. Bryce, His Majesty's ambassador at Washington, and the matter being one purely of a Canadian character, Mr. Bryce, like the very sensible ambassador he is, turned it over to the government of Canada for consideration and from that time down to the present these negotiations have been conducted directly between the ministers of the government—at Ottawa and the Secretary of State or the officers of the Department of State at Washington. I wish to say that in connection that at every stage of the matter we have been favoured with the cordial sympathy and co-operation of the distinguished ambassador at Washington, and that on many occasions we found his co-operation and sympathy and advice of the utmost value to us. I desire in this public way to acknowledge the service he has just rendered in his capacity as ambassador for His Majesty.

The United States tariff was revised a year or two ago, and the world received what is known as the Payne-Aldrich tariff. That tariff brought out an embarrassing situation between the United States and some countries, particularly between the United States and Canada. The Payne-Aldrich tariff provided that what was called the maximum tariff, a very high tariff, and be imposed on the products of all countries to which

WAS REDUCED TO A SKELETON GIVEN UP BY THE DOCTORS AND PREPARED TO DIE

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" SAVED HER LIFE

The days of the miracle have not passed away. Every day—almost every hour—"Fruit-a-tives" is performing miracles of healing in some part of our country! One does not ordinarily think of miracles in connection with fruit juices—and yet it is fruit juices that are changing sick, helpless, and sometimes dying, people into happy, healthy men and women. Here is just one case in which the cure made by "Fruit-a-tives" was nothing short of a miracle.



MADAME ARTHUR TOURANGEAU.

Madame Tourangeau suffered for eleven years and was finally given up to die by her physicians. Yet "Fruit-a-tives"—the marvellous remedy made of fruit juices—completely cured her and restored her to health.

Here is her letter—read it—study it—profit by it.

RIVIERE A PIERRE, CO. PORTNEUF, QUE., May 9th, 1910.
"I look upon my recovery as nothing short of a miracle. I was for eleven years, constantly suffering from Chronic Dyspepsia and Indigestion with Constipation. The last two years of my illness, I was confined to my bed nearly all the time. I was treated by several doctors and they simply did me no good. During the latter part of my illness, I was so thin that I weighed only 90 pounds, and I vomited everything I ate. Even water would not stay on my stomach.

The doctors gave me up to die as the stomach trouble produced heart weakness and I was frequently unconscious. I received the Last Rites of The Church and looked forward to death in a short time. I was reduced to a skeleton.

At this time, a lady friend strongly urged me to try "Fruit-a-tives" and how thankful I am that I did so. When I had taken one box, I was much better and after three boxes, I was practically well again and had gained 20 pounds. I have taken 13 boxes in all and now weigh 150 pounds and am absolutely well—no pain—no indigestion—no constipation—my heart is sound—and complexion clear.

For the sake of other sufferers, I give you permission to publish my letter and photograph.

MADAME ARTHUR TOURANGEAU.

The stomach is a bag about a foot long and six inches wide, covered by a muscular coat and lined with delicate membrane. This lining membrane should pour out for each meal about a pint of Digestive Fluid called Gastric Juice, which dissolves or digests the food.

During digestion, the muscular coat squeezes and presses the food from one end of the stomach to the other, and this churning mixes the food with the Gastric Juice. If the food is not churned properly, or if the Gastric Juice is weak—then the food is not dissolved properly and Indigestion and Chronic Dyspepsia result.

Gastric Juice comes from the blood—and the only way to have strong, active Gastric Juice is to keep the blood pure by keeping the bowels and kidneys regular, and the skin active.

"Fruit-a-tives" will always cure Indigestion, Sour Stomach and Chronic Dyspepsia because the fruit juices act on liver, bowels, kidneys and skin, purifying the blood. "Fruit-a-tives" relieves any irritation in the stomach—strengthens the muscular coat—and ensures the Gastric Juice being full strength and abundant. If you have any Stomach Weakness or Trouble of Digestion, by all means take "Fruit-a-tives". 50c a box—6 for \$2.50—trial size, 25c. Sent on receipt of price, if your dealer does not handle them, by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.



Our Cut Plug

MASTER MASON

is cut from our original "AMERICAN NAVY" Plug.
A cool and most fragrant smoke. Made from the finest selected American leaf tobacco.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS
MANUFACTURED BY
**ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.
QUEBEC**



that tariff applied. It was said in the course of the discussion arising out of our action in connection with that matter that Mr. Taft, the president, would never have put the maximum tariff on Canada. That has been very frequently said. Now if the situation had really been as it seemed to be in the minds of the gentlemen who made that criticism, I should have been disposed to agree with them. I will frankly say that I do not think Mr. Taft ever desired to impose the maximum tariff upon the products of Canada. The misfortune was that Congress had imposed the tariff, it was not a question of Mr. Taft doing it as Congress had put that tariff on and declared that on and after a given date the products of all countries not exempted by special action of the president should become subject to the maximum tariff. The maximum tariff existed and was coming into operation in a few days. It was not a question of Mr. Taft putting it on, but of Mr. Taft being induced to take it off, as he had the power to do. The President of the United States, as one evidence of his sincere desire to avoid trouble with Canada on that question, did us the honour of inviting a member of this government to proceed to Albany to meet him and discuss the matter. He came a long way from his capital and not very far from our own and was pleased to discuss the question there with a minister of the Canadian government. My colleagues did me the honour of sending me on that mission. I have said before and repeat that at my first interview with that distinguished statesman, the President of the United States, I became satisfied that he was animated by the warmest desire to make a fair and just and friendly arrangement with Canada. As I have already said, it was not a question of putting on the maximum tariff it was a question of taking it off, and I found that the President of the United States was willing to take it off if we could give him some decent excuse to do so under the terms of the American tariff law. We made a few changes a few concessions of no earthly importance, so small and trifling that I am sure hardly any of us in the House could remember today what they were. But they served the pur-

pose, they were enough to give Mr. Taft the reason and excuse he desired and accordingly he issued his proclamation that Canada should not be placed under the disadvantage of the maximum tariff, which if applied would undoubtedly have done harm on both sides, most certainly to large business interests in Canada. Out of the negotiations at that time have sprung the larger negotiations of a more recent date. We were invited by the President and the Secretary of State, Mr. Knox, to take up the greater question of a reciprocal trade arrangement. The arrangements we made nearly a year ago, last March, were of such a small and trifling character that nobody could have regarded them as a final adjustment of our tariff question and we readily responded to the suggestion of the President that we should meet him and his cabinet ministers for the consideration of the question along broader lines.

I have, Sir, referred thus to the earlier stages of these negotiations, and brought the story down to a very recent date. I have pointed out that the desire for reciprocity was not a party matter, that it was universal, and we felt, as we had a right to feel, that we were bound to take advantage of any opportunity that offered to bring about that more desirable arrangement of trade between the United States and Canada for which this country had been seeking for the last half century. That was the position in which we found ourselves. If we thought the moment was favourable, if in view of that history which I have so briefly referred to, we thought the psychological moment had come when we could deal with the United States in a more favourable manner, if we thought they had repented, if I may use the expression, of the error of their ways, that they had seen they could not afford to treat Canada in the way they had been treating her in bygone years, if they had reached that happy frame of mind, was it our duty to refuse to meet them, or was it our duty to meet them and say: We are glad, brethren, you think better of the situation, we are willing to sit down and discuss this matter in a fair and generous spirit. We have, then, proceeded along

these lines, and we have concluded negotiations first at Ottawa and afterwards at Washington, covering the whole question of trade relations. We have now been able to come to an understanding, and if we have been able to bring about some of the good results for which this country has been seeking for many years, I earnestly hope that the action will be one in which all parties in this House and in this country will be able to join and say, that that is for the good of Canada and for the good of the United States as well.

HEALTHY CHILDREN ARE A BLESSING

Healthy babies are good babies, and the good baby is a blessing in every home. Nothing can give the mother or father more pleasure than to see baby play. Every movement is watched with delight, every new word spoken brings pride to the fond parents. It is only the sickly baby that makes home wretched—and, mothers, it is not baby's fault when he is sick. You are the one to blame. Perhaps you can give him candies, cakes and other food which his little stomach is unable to digest. Then when he is cross and ailing you give him some "soothing" mixtures to quiet him. That is wrong—remember his little stomach is not as strong as a grown person's, and also remember that every spoonful of "soothing" mixture you give him only does him more injury—it does not remove the cause of his fretfulness—it merely dopes him into an unnatural sleep. What is needed to make baby healthy and happy is Baby's Own Tablets—a medicine with a guarantee of safety. About them Mrs. Mathies McCormick, West St. Peters, P. E. I., writes: "We have used Baby's Own Tablets with good results. They are certainly a blessing for mothers that have cross sickly babies. They sweeten the stomach; give refreshing sleep and make baby fat and healthy." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.