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LINDSAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 14th.
DR. BEATTIE NESBITT

Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, says the Stratford Beacon, the man, next to Manager Travers, who knows most about the wracking of the Farmers Bank, is still at large. It is not creditable to the prosecuting officials that this man was permitted to escape. The public cannot help suspecting that he would have been the first man jailed after Travers' arrest had it not been for the fear of the exposures he might make. Dr. Beattie Nesbitt is not without political power in Toronto.

SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT IN FAVOR

We commend this to the consideration of the Warder and Mr. Shepherd, of Borden, Sask.
 Northwest Farmer—It is true that the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, the Manitoba Legislature, and a few other interests have succeeded in passing resolutions condemning it but it is a pretty safe guess that at least seventy-five per cent of people of Canada west of the great lakes are in favor of its being passed. The trouble is that the elements up against the agreement are practically all in our towns and cities, and therefore, find it easy to give their views expression, while the scattered farmers of the plains are not so well situated in this respect. The principal fault we have to find with the agreement is that it does not go far enough.

WOULD BE CRUEL

(Brantford Expositor)
 Hugh Guthrie, M.P., states that the next Dominion elections are not likely to take place before the fall of 1912. The only thing to be gained by bringing them on at an earlier date would be to take advantage of the disorganized condition of the Conservative party.

NOT ALL GOOD

(Guelph Herald)
 There is a great deal being said nowadays about immorality in the schools. No one need get angry over the accusations, being made. It is just as impossible to secure only good children for the schools as it is to have the churches comprised only of good people; vice is unfortunately rampant in every walk of life.

LIVE IN GLASS HOUSES

(Sentinel-Review)
 The speech of a Conservative member at Ottawa on the Reciprocity question, in which he credited with describing President Taft as holding a club over the heads of the Canadian Ministers and warning them it would go off if they did not come down, was in every way worthy of the occasion and cause. A good many of the opponents of reciprocity have been doing the very thing charged against President Taft. They have been wielding a club and threatening that it would go off.

GOVERNMENT BY COMMISSION

"Like wildfire," is an accepted phrase for the way the commission plan of government is spreading among American cities not of the very highest rank, says Harper's Weekly.

Stockmen

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We don't know much about wildfire or how fast it spreads, but if it spreads as fast as this idea does there is nothing slow about it. All parts of the U. S. show rapid gains for the scheme of centralizing municipal power in the hands of two or three well-paid commissioners, instead of distributing it among aldermen, councilmen and a mayor. But for the moment the south is in the lead. In Alabama the three principal cities—Birmingham, Mobile and Montgomery—have all got authority from the legislature to make the change. In North Carolina, Greensboro has just gone over to the new order by a big majority. Asheville is about to follow; the other day Wilmington—the old Conservative Wilmington—put the question to a vote, and out of a total of twelve hundred votes cast there were just twenty-two ways in the face of such eagerness to try a promising experiment, it can hardly be contended that our cities don't want better government. The plan itself is a hopeful one, highly commended by the experience of such cities as have already tried it. But still more hopeful is the keenness of the interest it arouses, the civic awakening of which its popularity is a sign.

HOME TRAINING

The Campbellford Herald has some sensible remarks to make about this question of home training that we cannot forbear quoting.
 "Prominent educationists now say that to public school children, no home work should be given. We have no fault to find with this dictum, as we think that after a child returns from school, and until he returns to school next morning he is being, or should be, educated in the home. Nowadays because educationists decry homework many parents, and nearly all pupils think the suggestion is children should have a do-nothing life at home or room about the streets. In reality that is far from the point. The duties of the home call for a variety of interests and activities which develop the child's powers, and it remains for parents to nurture those qualities of mind and heart in the child, which tends towards his own betterment, and the consequent uplifting of the race.
 But generally speaking, home training seems rather to be declining than advancing. Our streets are filled with youths of both sexes, and our places of amusement are thronged with children long after the hour, when the laws of health require the children to be in bed. Children will learn, and if their minds are not occupied with pure, wholesome thoughts, such as any parent would be glad to have them possess, then these active, ever-busy brains will be filled with whatever thoughts, they may chance to stumble upon.
 "Better have a child do a little homework than be parading streets. But better still, let them enjoy all the pleasures of a home made attractive by good books, interesting pictures, pleasant companions, enticing games, and where he is under the surveillance of kind affectionate parents, whose real interests are coincident with his. Under such conditions, we would soon observe more politeness, better morals, and higher intellectual and spiritual quality in the young and rising generation. Parents you are dealing with the most important thing in the world. You are the chief factors in the formation of the characters of your little ones. Are you sowing to the wind? Will you reap the whirlwind?"

WHERE THE WPAKNESS IS

The Peterboro Examiner says: As giving a pretty reliable idea of the chaotic character of the Conservative parliamentary party and incidentally the causes, the remarks of a Conservative and an independent journal respectfully may be quoted. The Ottawa, Citizen, Conservative, thus deals with the relations of the party, as emphasized by recent developments, to its leader, Mr. Borden. It says:

"What influence may be at work to undermine Mr. Borden's prestige within his own following cannot be animated by the desire to further the interests of the Dominion or of the Conservative party. Rather are they conceived in an entirely different spirit. To a sensitive, high-spirited man such intrigues must prove particularly discouraging, but the 'respected leader of the Conservative party must feel that he has behind him the esteem and confidence of the great mass of those who constitute the strength and hope of the party'"

In similar tenor the Montreal Witness, Independent Liberal, thus discourses:

"It would be deplorable for Canada and particularly for the 'Liberal-

WILL RECIPROCITY INCREASE FARM VALUES

Advocates of reciprocity are making statements that reciprocity will immediately increase the value of Canadian farm lands 25 per cent or more. Instead of making wild guesses let us get at the facts. Since the reciprocity negotiations began the United States Government has made a report prepared by experts showing the comparative value per acre of improved lands in 1900 and 1910 in various border States and in the Canadian provinces adjoining them. This report states that between 1900 and 1910 the value of improved lands increased 67 per cent, in Maine 37 per cent, in New Hampshire, 33 per cent in Vermont 181 per cent, in Nova Scotia, 120 per cent, in New Brunswick 70 per cent, in Prince Edward Island, 80 per cent, in Quebec 43 per cent, in Ontario, 39 per cent, in Michigan, 77 per cent, in Minnesota, 123 per cent in Manitoba, 201 per cent in Saskatchewan and 158 per cent in Alberta.

The great influx of settlers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta accounts for the rapid increase in farm values in those provinces; but what is the explanation of the extraordinary increase in farm values in the three Maritime Provinces of Canada? Why did Nova Scotia farm values increase 181 per cent, while farm values in the neighboring state of Maine only increased 67 per cent.

Undoubtedly the great increase of values in the Maritime Provinces is due to the establishment of manufacturing industries in recent years. The establishment of great iron and steel industries has revolutionized conditions throughout the three provinces. A profitable home market has been created for everything the farmers produce. These industries have been equally beneficial to the fishermen. As the steel industries are located in Nova Scotia, the influence on the price of farm lands has been most marked in that Province, but Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick have been greatly benefited. The development of St. John as a winter port has also helped to increase the farm values in New Brunswick.

It will be noted that the increase of farm values is considerably greater in Quebec than in Maine, New Hamp-

shire and Vermont, and the improvement has been greater in Ontario than in the adjoining state of Michigan. In the face of such facts how foolish it is to indulge in wild dreams of a sudden increase in Canadian farm values as a result of reciprocity.

THE PRICE OF BARLEY

From October 1, 1890 to August 27, 1894, the United States customs duty on barley was 30 cents per bushel. From August 27, 1894 to July 24, 1897 the duty was 30 per cent ad valorem equivalent to a little over ten cents per bushel. On July 24, 1897, the specific duty of thirty cents per bushel was restored, and it has been continued ever since. Of course during a period of 21 years there would naturally be considerable variation in prices, but for purposes of comparison it will be fair to take the three years previous to the reduction of the duty, the three years during which the low duty prevailed and the first three years after the duty of thirty cents per bushel was restored. According to reports of the United States Department of Agriculture the farm price of barley averaged 44.26 cents per bushel, during 1892, 1893 and 1894 under a specific duty of thirty cents per bushel. In 1895, 1896 and 1897, under a duty of about ten cents per bushel the farm prices averaged 34.53, while for 1898, 1899 and 1900 under a specific duty of thirty cents per bushel the prices averaged 40.8 cents per bushel. Thus, instead of the Canadian farmer getting an increased price for the barley he sent to the United States as a result of the reduced duty, the price came down in the United States.

It is reasonable to draw the conclusion that if as a result of reciprocity large quantities of Canadian barley, wheat and oats go into the United States, it is more probable that the American prices will come down than that the Canadian prices will go up.

Note.—Anyone who would like to procure the series of articles concerning reciprocity which have appeared in this paper should send his name and address to the chief editor of the Canadian Century Magazine, Montreal and a pamphlet containing these articles and other valuable information will be mailed free of charge.

"The husband, wife, parent, child of twenty years or upwards, brother, sister, master, guardian, or employer of any person, who has the habit of drinking liquor to excess—or the parent, brother or sister of the husband or wife of such person, or the guardian of any child or children of such person may give notice in writing, signed by him, or may require the inspector to give notice to any person licensed to sell, or who sells, or is reputed to sell, liquor of any kind, nor to deliver liquor to any person having such a habit.
 Another clause of the act referring to the power of magistrates reads as follows:

"Where it is made to appear in open court sitting in the county in which he resides, that any person summoned before such court, by excessive drinking of liquor, misses wastes or lessens his estate or great loss or hinders his health, or endangers or interrupts the peace and happiness of the family, the police, magistrate or justices holding such court, shall, by writing under the hand of such police magistrate, or under the hands of two of such justices, forbid any licensed person to sell to him any liquor for the space of one year, and such police magistrate, justices or any other two justices of the county in which said person resides may, on the same or any other time, in like manner forbid the selling of any such liquor to the said person, by any licensed person of any other city, town or district to which he resorts or may be likely to resort, or the same."

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A SITUATION NOT WORTH HUMOR

(Stratford Beacon)
 It is common rumor at Ottawa that Mr. Borden had a speech ready in condemnation of Hon. Mr. Fielding's report, because of his anticipated lack of success in getting a treaty such as he really had secured. As the details of the achievement of Messrs. Fielding and Patterson were revealed the opposition repeatedly chafed the free list and Mr. Borden carefully folded his little speech and stowed it away in his desk. At the conclusion of the finance minister's speech, Mr. Borden asked for an adjournment to consider its details and Sir Wilfrid Laurier generously granted a week's time. Meanwhile the opposition went into caucus on the subject and adjourned on two occasions without deciding on a policy. Then the anti-reciprocity league, of Montreal, and Toronto millionaires was formed, with a large bank account, and that settled the question. The opposition could not resist the bank account and cut they came against the agreement.

CHEAP POWER ON THE FARM

Speaking before the Middlesex Council in London on Friday night, Hon. Adam Beck announced that the Hydro-Electric Power Commission would send two or three engineers to Europe at the end of the present month to study electrical services there. With them, he said, would go an expert from the Ontario Agricultural College, whose mission would be to learn as much as possible about the application of electricity to work done on the farm.

PROHIBITING SALE OF LIQUOR TO INEBRIATES

As is pointed out in the admirable report of the Minister of Agriculture for this Province, electricity is widely utilised in the villages and rural districts of European countries, es-

We Don't Forget The Boys

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BUSINESS FOR SALE

OWNER LEAVING TOWN
 MISS MOORE wishes to sell her China Painting Teaching and Fancy Goods Business, including kiln and shop fixtures. This is a splendid opportunity for a teacher or a young lady to carry on a fancy goods business, as there is practically no opposition. Terms Moderate if Sold at Once

MISS MOORE

ART STUDIO - WILLIAM ST.

PREMIER WHITNEY AND TAX REFORM

Sir James Whitney in opposing Mr. A. E. Tripp's measure in the local legislature, calling for amendments to the Assessment act, providing for a lower tax on improvements than on land, made the curious assertion that there was practically no demand for such legislation, because no public meetings to support it had been called, nor was any conversation heard on the subject.

CHAMPIONSHIP

As regards the significance of public meetings and general conversation there may, of course, be differences of opinion, but the provincial premier must surely be aware that there has been a quite general demand for the amendments proposed by Ottawa's Conservative member in the provincial house. And the demand has come from the very backbone of the community, from the wage earners and workmen of the province. Disregarding the fact that 170 newspapers throughout the country have joined in the advancement of the movement for tax reform, and that some 250 municipalities have asked for the privilege of adopting the measure if the ratepayers should ask for it, the further significant fact remains that over 200 labour unions have passed resolutions favoring such legislation. The most important trade association in Canada, the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, at its last convention at Port Arthur endorsed the reform and sent a petition along these lines to the premier himself.

THE ITALIANS

It is unfortunate that Premier Whitney has not seen fit to meet the wishes of a large number of ratepayers in the province in this matter. The advocates of tax reform, however, are not discouraged and convinced of the ultimate triumph of the system proposed, especially in Germany. The following extract from the report will be of great interest to farmers:

"The farm houses are wired for light and power, and thousands of small motors are employed in driving all kinds of machinery. Then, too portable transformers with motors are taken out to the fields, and hooked up to the nearest terminal posts and power is thus made available for driving plows, threshing machines, etc. One portable transformer motor set may be used by the whole community. I believe all these facts have an important interest to the farmers of Ontario at the present time. It is yet too soon to say how far electricity may be economically and successfully applied to the problems of the Ontario farm, but the extent to which invention has already revolutionized farm life gives basis for the most enthusiastic expectations. In the meantime, I merely wish to add that this department in conjunction with the Hydro-Electric Commission, is anxious to render any assistance possible in placing the advantages of cheap electricity at the disposal of the farmers of the Province."—Mail and Empire.

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Mr. Thornbury Takes Action

From Tuesday's Post.
 A Post reporter interviewed Police Commissioner Thornbury today in the drunken Italians on Sunday. The Inspector stated that he was arrested on Sunday, and made a careful inspection of the hotels during the day, and saw nothing to arouse suspicions. Everything appeared to be quiet. Mr. Thornbury expressed his opinion that when incidents of this nature come under the notice of the city it would be better if some prompt action would be taken. Mr. Thornbury further stated that he had interviewed the official of the contract south of the city and was informed that the Italian contractor on the northern contract was interviewed with instructions to warn the Italians against such occurrences in the future.

STATE OF OHIO

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 14th day of December, A. D. 1911, at Lucas County, Ohio.

FRANK J. CHENEY

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