

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Any even numbered section of Dominion lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Provinces, situated on the west side of any river, may be taken by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres more or less.

ENTRANCE DUTIES: A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required to perform the duties connected therewith under one of the following plans: (1) at least six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

EMBOSSING Crests and Headings for Paper and Envelopes ENGRAVING Calling Cards and Letter Heads Besides all classes of Letter Press Printing from a card to a volume.

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THE SUGAR DUTIES

AS DISCUSSED BEFORE THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

A Memorial Presented—Decline in Value, Duty and Protection, Volume of Business, etc. Discussed at Length.

Ottawa, March 19.—The following is the memorial on certain statements regarding the duties on sugar filed 2nd March, 1906, with the Tariff Commission by the Canada Sugar Refining Co., in reply to the memorandum submitted by Robert Anderson on the same subject.

On the 8th February, Robert Anderson, acting on behalf of Messrs. Robert Crooks & Co., importers of refined sugar, presented to you an elaborate statement in regard to the sugar duties, covering 42 pages of typewritten matter, which may be summed up as an unreserved indictment of the Canadian duties on sugar, under which Mr. Anderson asserts the refiners have a complete monopoly of the Canadian market, and amass enormous profits at the expense of the Canadian consumer.

Mr. Anderson supports his case with an elaborate series of figures and calculations, and has spread his memorial broadly. Under these circumstances, the reply which we now make is an endeavor to show you that Mr. Anderson is not a reliable authority on this matter, and to give to his conclusions an emphatic denial and contradiction as inconsistent with fact.

Before, however, dealing with the main question, one or two points may be noted. On page 3, Mr. Anderson asserts, quoting his own words, referring to last season—"The refiners were maintaining an artificially high market in Canada until recently, when they reduced their prices to make as unprofitable a return as possible for the domestic beet factories in Ontario."

Another of Mr. Anderson's statements runs as follows: "The refiners' actions favor of a demonstration to impress the trade and the country, for on the morning the hearing was opened in Montreal (7th November), the facts were that at that time (says Mr. Anderson), there were no supplies of preferential sugar available for import." Now, the Tariff Commission opened on 7th November, and we direct special attention to the last sentence of Mr. Anderson's statement, that attention to the fact that the manifests of this port show at this very time, that is, during the month of October, 1905, when, as he says, "no preferential sugar could be had," his firm alone imported at Montreal, over 11,000 bags of sugar—what duty this sugar paid we do not know, but it must have been preferential, at a rate of 33 1/3 per cent., because Mr. Anderson says elsewhere, that that kind only can come to Canada.

And if further proof is required of the value of Mr. Anderson's "facts," we would quote reports of one British port—Greenock—from which the following exports took place for Canada: Week ending ... Tons 14th October, 1905 ... 240 21st October, 1905 ... 565 28th October, 1905 ... 450 4th November, 1905 ... 200 Mr. Anderson goes on to another point, where he assumes to speak of things of which he knows nothing and can know nothing. In page 5 he says: "The Canadian refiner buys only in bond, and does not pay on the average any premium to the British West India planter for his sugar, over what the New York refiner would give for it—this is pocketed by the Canadian refiner as extra profit." All this is false, the Canadian refiner has paid and does pay a large share of the preference to the West India planter. In 1904 we paid to the West India seller an average premium of 12.9-10 cents per 100 lbs., over and above the New York market price of the day on account of this preference. In 1905 we paid an average premium of 13.7-10 cents per 100 lbs. Now, the sugars on which we paid these extra prices, ranged in test from 75 degrees to 96 degrees, and the preference to which these sugars were entitled by law ranged accordingly from 13 cents to 21 cents per 100 lbs. A large share therefore of the reduction of duty on raws has come to the West India planter. As it is a fact that Mr. Anderson is engaged in importing refined sugar, represented to be made from West India raws, and claims and collects a rebate of over 40 cents per 100 lbs., it becomes appropriate to ask if himself, or his firm, contributes any portion of this large premium to the West India planter, to whom it is as rightfully due as from that portion of their crops which the Canadian refiner uses. Mr. Anderson proceeds to his main argument, viz: That the Canadian refiners are over protected, his assertion

being that, to quote his own words,— "The sugar refiners are granted over 50 per cent. more protection than is given to American refiners."

Mr. Anderson's statement in support of this assertion is as follows: Canadian duty on refined ... \$1.26 Canadian duty on raw ... .74 Apparent protection ... .55 U. S. duty on refined ... \$1.95 U. S. duty on raw ... 1.68

Apparent protection ... 36 In these figures Mr. Anderson conveniently conceals the following facts:— 1st. He takes the highest rate of Canadian duty, viz., on granulated, omitting to mention that on all soft sugars the Canadian rate of duty runs down as low as \$1.05 per 100 lbs., which reduces the Canadian duty on refined to \$1.20—and by the preferential tariff to 80 cents. While the American duty on all qualities and grades of refined is at the uniform rate of \$1.95 per 100 pounds.

He further assumes that the American refiners are paying a duty of \$1.68 on their raw material. Let us examine this. The United States consumption of sugar of all kinds during the year 1905 was 2,622,210 tons, and the sources of supply from which this was drawn were as follows: U. S. CONSUMPTION, 1905. Source Duty Tons Domestic cane and beet ... \$72,121 Hawaii and Porto Rico ... \$61,425 Philippines ... 1,262 14,673 Cuba ... 1,318 8,10 1,101,611 Other Countries ... 1,681 428,283

From these figures it is proved that the percentage of sugar imported into the United States is 43.3 per cent. Sugar imported paying full duty is only 16.2-3 per cent. of the whole. Consequently the average duty paid on imported sugar, basis 96 degrees, is \$1.09 per 100 lbs., and on sugar consumed, basis 96 degrees, \$0.8518 per 100 lbs. The foregoing table shows that the American refiner, instead of paying \$1.68 on his raw sugar, really contributes that duty on only 21 per cent. of the total importations and the actual contribution to the American revenue by the American refiner is \$1.09 per 100 lbs., at the most. Applying these corrections to Mr. Anderson's table above, we find the true situation to be: U. S. CONSUMPTION, 1905. Source Duty Tons Domestic cane and beet ... \$72,121 Hawaii and Porto Rico ... \$61,425 Philippines ... 1,262 14,673 Cuba ... 1,318 8,10 1,101,611 Other Countries ... 1,681 428,283

Applying Preference the Canadian duty on Refined of all grades is, estimate ... \$0.50 On raw ... .48 Apparent protection ... \$0.32 U. S. duty on refined ... \$1.95 U. S. duty on raw, as explained ... 1.68 Apparent protection ... \$0.8518 So that by deducting 23 cents from the Canadian protection, and adding 39 cents to the American, we arrive at the truth, which, as above, is: American protection, 85 1/2 cents per 100 lbs. Canadian protection, 32 cents per 100 lbs. You will observe that the word "apparent" is used in both cases, because, as it takes more than 100 lbs. of raw to produce 100 lbs. of refined, the protection to refiners is reduced.

Mr. Anderson proceeds to calculate the advantage accruing to the Canadian refiner from the dumping clause. Now, it may be seen in reference to the dumping clause that while it is a righteous provision against that process, applicable to other commodities besides sugar, it has never had the effect of adding one single cent to the price of Canadian refined sugar, and never can do so as long as British refined can be had, to which the clause does not apply. He proceeds to contrast the price of granulated in New York with that in Montreal, and quotes as follows: "The net prices were recently on the same day." Per 100 lbs. Per 100 lbs. Granulated in New York ... \$1.45 Paving a duty of ... \$1.65 Granulated in Montreal ... 1.08 Paving a duty of ... .47 2-3 \$1.20 5-6 .3650

Therefore, he says, while the New York refiner paid \$1.20 5-6 per 100 lbs. more duty on his raw than the Canadian refiner did the return to the Canadian refiner was apparently \$4 1-3 cents per 100 lbs. more than the New York refiner got. Applying the necessary correction to this statement, we find that the correct figures for the day Mr. Anderson appeared before the commission were as follows: Per 100 lbs. Per 100 lbs. Granulated in New York ... \$1.45 Paving a duty of ... \$1.65 Granulated in Montreal ... 1.08 Paving a duty of ... .47 2-3 \$1.20 5-6 .3650

THE EASY OIL. Scott's Emulsion is "the easy oil"—easy to take, easy in action. Its use insures deliverance from the gripping and nauseating sensation peculiar to the raw oil. Nobody who has any regard for their stomach thinks of taking cod liver oil in the old way when Scott's Emulsion is to be had. It is equally certain that no one having a regard for their health will accept a cheap emulsion or alcoholic substitute for Scott's Emulsion. It fulfills every mission of cod liver oil and more.



Appetite comes with eating and each square of crisp deliciousness seems but to make room for more. Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas are different from any other cracker. Nothing heavy or doughy about them but so light and crisp that they are transparent. Mooney's biscuits will be a regular dish on your table if you will try them. Say "Mooney's" to your grocer.

A LONDON MOTHER WRITES ABOUT LACTATED FOOD.

SAVED THE BABY GIRL.—A London, Ont. mother, grateful for the preservation of her baby's life, writes thus: "My baby girl was very sick during the summer, and the doctor said it was almost impossible to save her. Diarrhoea had reduced her very much, and for days she lay in her cot helpless and weak. I fortunately read of your Lactated Food, and determined to try one can for the baby. Two or three days after feeding it to my baby, I noticed an improvement. She gained strength and slept naturally. The food agreed with her stomach, and she seemed to like it. For a month, Lactated Food was the only nourishment I gave baby. To-day, I am happy to say that my child is bright, strong and in good health. I wish I could talk to every mother in Canada who has a sick infant; I would certainly advise the use of Lactated Food." Ask your druggist for it.

Table showing the ad valorem equivalents of present duties at present market value: Raw material Imported Pro- mated goods. Cotton, no duty ... 25 to 35 20 to 35 Wool, no duty ... 25 to 35 20 to 35 Silk, no duty ... 25 to 35 20 to 35 Jute, no duty ... 25 25 Rubber, no duty ... 25 to 35 25 to 35 Sugar Raw Refined On pays the average. (Gen. tariff) 45 2-5 48 1-5 2 4-5 (Pref. tariff) 30 3-10 32 3-20 1 7-8

THE ORIGIN OF CATARRH. Is Interesting, But a True Cure is What You Seek! Scarcely anyone escapes catarrh in some form. At first it is a cold. But each day makes it more sickening and offensive.

Toronto Street Market. Toronto, March 19.—Wheat, white, bush, 74c; red, 74c; 75c; spring, 75c; goose, 71c; oats, 38c, to 39c; barley, 52c; peas, 79c; rye, 75c; hay, timothy, ton, \$9 to \$10.50; mixed, \$8 to \$9; straw, \$8 to \$10; dressed hogs, \$8.75 to \$9.25; apples, per bbl., \$2.75 to \$4; eggs, new laid, dozen, 20c, to 23c; butter, dairy, 24c. to 28c; creamery, 30c; chickens, per lb., 12c, to 14c; fowl, per lb., 10c, to 11c; turkeys, 17c, to 20c; geese, 12c, to 14c; cabbage, per dozen, 40c, to 50c; cauliflower, per dozen, 75c, to \$1; potatoes, per bag, 75c, to 85c; onions, per bag, \$1 to \$1.15; celery, per doz., 35c, to 40c; beef, hindquarters, 50c, to 55c; beef, forequarters, \$4.50 to \$5.50; choice, carcass, \$6.50 to \$6.75; medium carcass, \$5.50 to \$6; mutton, per cwt., \$8 to \$9; veal, per cwt., \$8 to \$10; lamb, per cwt., \$8.50 to \$11.

Thomas W. Butler, governor of North Dakota county jail, died at Simcoe, aged sixty-two years.

Wants To Drain Dismal Swamp. Washington, March 19.—A bill has been introduced in the House by Representative Small of North Carolina, to drain the great Dismal Swamp of Virginia and North Carolina. The bill provides that \$1,000,000 of the money hereafter arising from the sale of public lands may be used to construct a comprehensive system of drainage for the swamp. Interviewed on the measure, Mr. Small said: "The drainage of this swamp would open up thousands of acres of the most fertile lands in the country." He contends that the great Dismal Swamp is more capable of being drained than the North Dakota lands.

ROARING BLIZZARD

SW. P. RIGHT OVER BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Have Wrought in Vancouver and the Rural Sections—There Will Be a Scarcity of Labor in Vancouver Next Summer.

Vancouver, B.C., March 12.—Strayed into the province of British Columbia, and on down to the Pacific coast, a wild and roaring north-west blizzard. How it happened to get here without breaking to pieces coming over the mountains is a mystery, for it came as though the old "Nick" was after it. Everything was lovely here until Saturday morning; the robins and the frogs were singing as usual, then all at once we were greeted with a roar. Silence was at once proclaimed. Amongst the songsters, whilst the "North-wester" which had just entered our midst immediately became boisterous and began throwing things around, and from that time up to this present, three days and two nights it has behaved in a most unbecomingly manner. In our city it has been the cause of fifteen fires, some of them destructive, and even now as I write this the fire brigade goes rushing by, while the fire bells ring out 3-4; this makes the sixteenth fire which we can charge up to our unwelcome visitor.

Out in the country it has wrought havoc even more serious than in the city. Up the Fraser Valley in Langley, Chilliwack, Port Haney, Port Hammond and other places we are informed by telephone that the destruction to the fruit crop, such as peaches, pears and plums, which are just now in full bloom will be serious. Garden studs also will be greatly damaged. This raging, roaring waste of energy, which seems to have about spent itself, was unaccompanied by snow, and for this we would give thanks, were it not that the Victoria prognosticator tells us that snow is in its trail, but as the Victoria man sometimes makes mistakes we hope that the worst is over, and that the songs of the birds and bees may again be heard, and that the next north-easter that starts west may change its course ere it reaches here, and go to Halifax. Down in Oregon the storm was even worse than here, for there it was accompanied by snow. There also the 10th crop will suffer severely.

The worst fire here in the city during the gale was at the Orphan Home. The building was totally destroyed, but the poor little creatures were all rescued. There were thirty-seven of them in the building. Notwithstanding contradictions by interested parties in the eastern press, there is going to be a scarcity of labor in Vancouver this coming summer, and wages are going to range high. Labor is quite as scarce, and wages as high at the present time as they were in July of last year, and unless there is a great influx of labor before the canneries start, what we are going to do is a problem. This scarcity of labor, we believe, applies to all classes, but bartenders. Of this latter we have no special inducements to offer to the man with the "get-rich-quick" idea, but the honest workman, who is skilled or unskilled can find just remuneration for his labors in Vancouver the coming summer. —E. H. NEWTON.

THE ORIGIN OF CATARRH. Is Interesting, But a True Cure is What You Seek! Scarcely anyone escapes catarrh in some form. At first it is a cold. But each day makes it more sickening and offensive.

As the nose gets plugged up the patient has to breathe through the mouth, and run the risk of letting consumption germs get into the lungs. No use trying to cure with snuffs, atomizers or stomach medicine. The germs are in the nostrils, the throat and air passages. Only Catarrhzone can reach the trouble, for it goes wherever the air you breathe can go. Into the smallest air cells, into every passage, wherever there's a sign of catarrh—you can quickly apply Catarrhzone.

Sore spots are healed, inflammation subdued, the mucous membranes are cleansed and strengthened, the cause of the trouble being cured by Catarrhzone, through cure quickly follows.

Feeling to put off when cure is so handy. Your druggist sells Catarrhzone, two months' treatment \$1. Wants To Drain Dismal Swamp. Washington, March 19.—A bill has been introduced in the House by Representative Small of North Carolina, to drain the great Dismal Swamp of Virginia and North Carolina. The bill provides that \$1,000,000 of the money hereafter arising from the sale of public lands may be used to construct a comprehensive system of drainage for the swamp. Interviewed on the measure, Mr. Small said: "The drainage of this swamp would open up thousands of acres of the most fertile lands in the country." He contends that the great Dismal Swamp is more capable of being drained than the North Dakota lands.

Japan's tea will soon be a thing of the past. Machine-made Ceylon is fast displacing it. Blue Ribbon is the best.



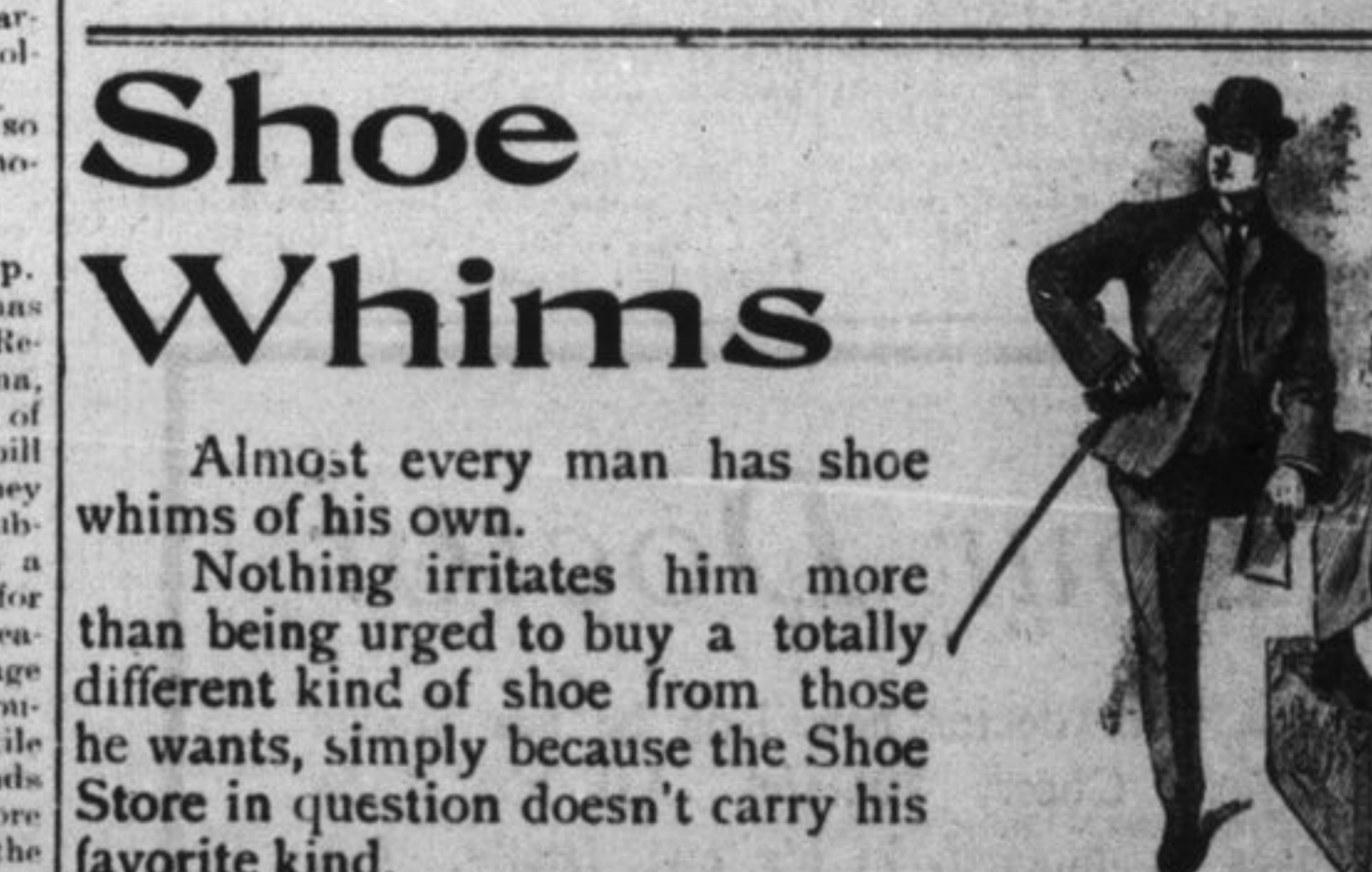
RUBBERS AGAIN!

It seemed as though spring had come, yes, but only to go again. Now, we pay particular attention to dry feet. Wear our Rubbers and save colds and trouble. We highly recommend the "CANADIAN" RUBBERS. They fit the best—wear the best. We have Rubbers for everybody—men, women, boys, girls and children. Try us when wanting Rubbers.

Abernethy's Shoe Store

The Paint That Won't Come Off that's Sterling Paint! It's sold at Lemmon & Son's, King Street, And carries with it an absolute guarantee. It's cheaper than other paints, too. Try a gallon.

Shoe Whims. Almost every man has shoe whims of his own. Nothing irritates him more than being urged to buy a totally different kind of shoe from those he wants, simply because the Shoe Store in question doesn't carry his favorite kind. We can please nearly every man with shoes. Not all—that would be impossible—but at least you won't be talked into unsuitable shoes.



THE CHOICE OF GOOD SHOES. Here is both, exceptionally and surprisingly large. Take for example our Men's Patent Colt Blucher and Bal at \$3.50. They are better by a dollar and more than any other shoes you can find at the price. J. H. Sutherland & Bro. The House of Good Shoe-making.