

STOCK BREEDERS' ANNUAL MEETING.

Liberal Subsidies Will Make The Association Self-Sustaining in Future.

The annual meeting of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association was held at Amherst on the 9th and 10th, J. B. Spencer, of Ottawa, acting stock commissioner, was in attendance. Business organization was thoroughly gone into and a statement of finances showed a deficit of about \$1,500 to date. This is met by \$200 grant from the Nova Scotia Government, and \$1,300 from the federal department. Grants of \$2,420 from the federal department, \$1,200 from Nova Scotia, \$800 from New Brunswick, and \$400 from P. E. Island and other sources of revenue will make the association self-sustaining in future. The annual meeting approved of the work of the association and appointed a new directorate as follows:—New Brunswick—Col. H. Campbell, M. H. Parley, Apohaqui; Bliss M. Fawcett, Sackville; George E. Fisher, Chatham.

SCHOOL REPORT FOR MAY

HARKINS' ACADEMY.
Grade VIII—Winnie Williamson, 1st; Herbert Connel, 2nd; Martha McKinley, 3rd.
Grade V—Ida McMurray, 1st; Marion Rundle, 2nd; Gordon Brander, 3rd.
MITCHELL STREET SCHOOL.
Grade II—Evelyn Price, 1st; Annie McCullum, 2nd; Mark Randalls, 3rd.
Grade I—Bertha Robertson, 1st; Frank Major, 2nd; Valda Mailer, 3rd.
TEMPERANCE HALL.
Grade IV—Charlie McCullum, 1st; Raymond Clarke, 2nd; Dorothy Edmonds, 3rd.
Grade III—Joseph Malally, 1st; Frances Fleiger, 2nd; Eva Allison, 3rd.
ADAMS SCHOOL.
Grade I—Marion MacArthur, 1st; Jack Nicholson, 2nd; Jas. Fallon, 3rd.
Grade II—Randell McLean, 1st; Thomas O'Brien, 2nd; Sadie Shaw, 3rd.
Grade III—Charles Sargeant, 1st; Charles McLean, 2nd; Dora Ross, 3rd; Arthur Ross and Gertrude Hare, 4th.
Grade IV—Cecil McWilliam, 1st; Ruth Benson, 2nd; Queenie Nevins, 3rd.

PARIS, Tuesday.—It is not often that Paris gets its fashion ideas from the Congo, but this is true of the latest style in sunshades. This week four of the principal houses in Paris sent models to the race course supplied with sunshades, the handles of which were composed of a combination of pampas grass and precious jewels. The grass is woven in native African style on a light bamboo base, and then studded with pearls, sapphires and emeralds. The general effect is extremely cool and refreshing. The linen of the parasol is itself embroidered with grass in a variety of fancy designs. Some parasols are so richly adorned that the price runs to thousands of dollars. The fashion was inaugurated by the young administrator of the Congo Colony, who sent a number of grass-handled parasols to his women acquaintances in Paris. He now has a hundred natives employed in doing the work and cannot supply the demand.

West Virginia is taking proper steps to put an end to the Black Hand within her borders. Three members of the society were captured recently and each was given 10 years in prison, which is the extreme limit of the law. M. Henri Turot a socialist municipal councillor, created amusement by a demand for the suppression of boxing, on the ground that it is injuring the morals of Paris. He alludes to the recent police prohibition of nude women on the theatre stage and defends the graceful feminine lines as a public spectacle against those of boxers, whom he calls "fat brutes."

London suffragettes are happy again. Some of them have been arrested.

Heart Strength

Heart strength, or Heart Weakness, means Nerve strength, or Nerve Weakness—nothing more. Poorly, not one weak heart in a hundred is, in itself, actually diseased. It is almost always a case of nerve trouble. The heart is a muscle, and like all muscles, it needs, and must have, more power, more vitality, more controlling, more governing strength. Without that the heart must continue to fail, and the stomach and kidneys also have their own controlling nerves.

This clearly explains why, as a medicine, Dr. Shoop's Restorative has done so much for weak and ailing hearts. Dr. Shoop first sought the cause of all the painful, palpitating, suffocating heart distress. Dr. Shoop's Restorative—this powerful, nerve-strengthening, blood-purifying, and waste-removing medicine—directed to these weaknesses, it offers real, genuine heart help. If you would have strong hearts, strong digestion, strength, and nerves—re-establish them as needed.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative
Lakets 5 C Street to East
"ALL DEALERS"

OTTAWA NOTES.

OTTAWA, Thursday. — Arrangements have been practically concluded as the result of which the militia camps will not have to be postponed but will go on this month as originally planned.

OTTAWA, Thursday. — Dr. Daniel addressed the House of Commons today on the subject of the representation in the Maritime Provinces. He was followed by Mr. Turgeon of Gloucester.

OTTAWA, Thursday. — The Commons committee on the banking and commerce this morning approved of the terms of a bill proposed by the Crown Life Insurance Company which provides for a re-organization of that company to restore an impairment of its capital. This end is accomplished by reducing the outstanding capital stock from 5,564 to 2,782 shares and by an agreement made with Mr. H. S. Strathy for the purchase by the latter of 3,000 shares in the company and for a cash payment of \$75,000.

OTTAWA, Thursday. — There are reports that after today's sitting the public business will go more rapidly than it has been going, and there are sanguine prophecies that parliamentary work will be finished by the end of the month. It is a fact that both parties are beginning to feel apprehensive of the effect of the long session upon the public mind and both appreciate the necessity for moving haste. At the present moment a great many members on both sides are away electioneering in Ontario and Quebec and the delay suits both parties. But by the end of the week campaign work will be over. Voting will be on Monday and the majority of the absent ones will be here on Tuesday so that the work may promptly go on.

OTTAWA, Thursday. — Negotiations are well under way looking to a settlement of the contentious clauses of the Aylesworth bill and it is expected that an announcement will be forthcoming to this effect in the course of a day or two at the most. About the negotiations the arrangement proposed is one which is said to be satisfactory to both political parties.

OTTAWA, Thursday. — In the House of Commons this morning Dr. Reid (Conservative, Grenville) made an indignant denial of the statement yesterday of his having had his yacht repaired in the Marine Department depot at Prescott. Dr. Reid characterized it as absolutely untrue that the work had been done to his yacht that he had not paid for. It was agreed that Mr. Reid will have an opportunity to make his explanation in the public accounts committee next Wednesday.

QUEBEC, Friday.—Considerable excitement prevailed in the famous Chateau Frontenac when the night watchman discovered fire between the second and third floors. Guests were awakened and transferred out without the least excitement or commotion on the part of the building. The upper part of the large building by this time was fast filling with smoke and the firemen were engaged in deluging the interior with water from as many nozzles as they could bring to play on it. They were taking no chances and water simply poured through the walls and fell with force of a small cataract to the halls below; in fact such force that plaster of the ceiling gave way and fell from the second floor.

The scene of the fire was just above staircase leading from the lobby to the upstairs portion and water played havoc with the magnificent drawing rooms situated on the second floor. Beyond damage done by the axes of firemen no further damage was apparent.

Shortly after the fire started the electric light circuit was cut off and the hotel was in darkness, save for the flickering gleams of candles or flare of firemen's torches.

The origin of the fire is not known but it is supposed that the electric lights caused it. The damage from water is heavy and though not yet estimated will amount up in the thousands.

MONTREAL, Thursday. — Local officials of the G. T. state so far as they know no decision has been reached to abandon the Front Street site in Toronto and build the new station in the asylum property. The C. P. R. officials have left the matter in the hands of the G. T. R. officials but it is evident that the companies will try to force the city to pay the greater part of any outlay that will be caused by doing away with the level crossings.

A BRAVE GIRL OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

"In the mines of Akatul, in central Siberia, there is a beautiful girl of twenty-two serving a sentence of twenty years at 'hard labor,' says Kellou Durlan, author of 'The Red Reign,' who has spent much time during the last year or two in Russia, and in the June Woman's Home Companion the author then proceeds to tell the marvellous pathetic story of Marie Spiridonova, who was condemned to die for a 'political crime,' but whose sentence was finally altered to twenty years hard labor in exile, owing to the popular clamor for the girl's life all over the world.

CUSTOMS BROKER
MR. C. V. MUTART
ST. CATHARINES
CURED ITCHING PILES
Mr. C. V. Mutart is a Customs Broker and Insurance Agent at St. Catharines, Ont. He writes the Zam-Buk Co. as follows: "I have been a sufferer for years with itching piles. I have spent many dollars on advertised remedies for Piles but got no relief. A friend of mine advised me to try Zam-Buk. I had but little faith in any remedy to cure me, but tried one box and I got relief at once. I have used four boxes and am completely cured. I cannot thank you enough for such a wonderful curative. I have recommended Zam-Buk to my friends and they too were cured."

EUROPEAN METHODS.

Canada, being the latest of the great tree-producing countries of the world to have its forest resources exploited, is fortunately in a position to benefit by the experiences of other lands, and learn at no cost lessons for which they have often paid a terrible price. In this respect the United States, on account of their proximity and very similar physical and climatic conditions in the northern parts, first offer themselves for consideration. And the startling disclosures which have in recent months been made of the approach of failure of American forest resources afford Canadians a very striking illustration of the inevitable results of the extravagant forestry methods there adopted. But there is also much to be learned from a study of European methods, which are less familiar to people in this country.

In the first place in studying European methods it must be remembered that conditions are very different from those of America. The timber lands are very limited when compared with such forest areas as those of Canada, they have been out for many generations, and even centuries, and their preservation has made necessary a careful and elaborate system of management which might in its entirety be at present more or less impracticable in this country. Trade conditions, too, are different, and this could not be better illustrated than by the case of Germany, where an import duty is placed on pulpwood. On this continent such a duty is out of the question, and the whole difficulty is caused by the too great readiness of one country to take the other's wood. But there is a good reason for the duty in Germany, as it is necessary to protect the native lumbermen, who are greatly restricted in their operations by a careful system of government supervision against the competition of the Austrian dealers who are comparatively free to cut as they please.

Of all European countries, Sweden offers the closest parallel to the conditions in this country. Sweden has fine forest resources for a country of its size, but they have been eagerly exploited and now, in spite of a very efficient government forest service, a scarcity of timber begins to be felt. Furthermore, its neighbor, Norway, is drawing heavily on the Swedish supplies of pulpwood, as the Norwegian mills cannot find sufficient raw material at home. This position is very similar to that subsisting between Canada and the United States. In order to check this heavy exportation pulpwood the Swedish government in 1906 enforced an export duty of 35 cents a cord on pulpwood. And there is now a strong movement in that country to raise this duty to \$1.50 a cord so as to make it practically prohibitive.

Another country which has an export duty on pulpwood is Finland, which is drawn on very largely by Germany for its pulpwood. An export duty was established, and not being sufficiently deterrent was doubled, and there is now an agitation for a still further increase. Furthermore the Finnish government insists on large exporters of pulpwood, such as Waldhof, of Mannheim, manufacturing into pulp in Finland, as much wood as they take out of the country. As a result Waldhof has lately constructed a 200 ton pulp mill in Finland.

In Austria there is no export duty, in spite of the fact that a great quantity of pulpwood is annually exported, especially to Germany. The reason, however, is clear when it is understood that the government owns only 7 per cent. of the timberland, all the rest being in the hands of private owners, the proprietors of great estates. These men would naturally be opposed to any check on their operations, but there is nevertheless a strong movement in Austria at present for such a duty as a means of forest preservation. In Germany, like Austria, there is no export duty, but it is seen that the home supplies of raw wood do not begin to suffice for home consumption, and this more elaborate system of forestry and government supervision is employed to preserve the forests from destruction. The other countries of Europe possess so little wood that they are not worth considering in this connection, except as horrible examples of the results of reckless forestry.

Can your prophetic eyes see the flying machine dropping down in front of your door to spill out company.

HOUSEHOLD RECEIPTS.

If kitchen floors are painted with boiled linseed oil they will be easily cleaned.

Hang woollens out on the line dripping wet, without wringing them at all. If dried in this way they will not shrink.

Half a lemon dipped in salt is excellent for cleaning copper articles. Oxalic acid, too, is equally successful both for copper and brass.

A few drops of alcohol rubbed on the inside of lamp chimneys will remove every trace of greasy smoke when water alone is of no avail.

Silver that is in daily use may be kept bright by placing it occasionally in hot borax water and allowing it to stand an hour or two. Rinse well with clear hot water, then wipe with a clean dry towel.

For dull and speckled mirrors take a small portion of whiting and add sufficient cold tea to make a paste; rub the glass with warm tea, dry with a soft cloth, rub a little of the paste wet on the mirror and polish dry with tissue paper.

To clean white or light feathers lay the feathers flat on a clean white cloth, then rub wheaten flour well in. After doing this shake out the flour. Hold the feathers for a few moments to the fire, shaking all the time, when they will look equal to new.

Natural wood should be freed from all loose dust before cleaning, and then may be wiped off with a woollen cloth moistened with oil and turpentine or with wood alcohol. This treatment should be followed by a rubbing with a dry woollen cloth to bring out the polish. A woman who found several dents in the hardwood of her dining room wainscoting restored it by laying over each dent a thick pad of wet brown paper, a wet cloth folded several times over that, and then applying a hot iron over all. When the pad was about dry it was removed and if the place still showed a mark the treatment was repeated.

Daniel S. Collier is to give a special prize after the annual horse-race parade in New York on the 30th. He has been driving his own teams for 54 years and during his entire career has never struck a horse with a whip. The best thing you can do is to do your best.

The fresh consider themselves the salt of the earth.

The actual cost of the Suez canal was \$120,750,000.

The more justice some men get, the less they want to talk about it.

The world is usually willing to step aside for a man who knows where he is going.

AN EXCUSE FOR PRINTER'S ERRORS.

Newspaper readers, says the Pall Mall Gazette, are often angry or sarcastic (or both) at misprints. Perhaps they will be more charitable if they consider the 12 conditions under which a newspaper may be expected to come into the hands of the public without any printer's errors. They are: 1. When the contributor has written correctly. 2. When he has written the correct thing distinctly. 3. When the compositor has only the correct letters to the different cases. 4. When he does not take letters from a wrong case. 5. When he sets them correctly. 6. When the "reader" corrects every error. 7. When the compositor corrects the "rough proof" properly. 8. When the "reader" reads the corrected proof attentively. 9. When the compositor corrects the second proof properly. 10. When the revised proof is carefully "read." 11. When the "reader" has sufficient time to do this. 12. And when a dozen other circumstances work together for good.

A CONTEST OF MUCH INTEREST.

Curator William McIntosh, of the Natural Society, St. John, will superintend Children's Competition, at the Exhibition, in that City, this fall, between September 12 and 19th.

The prices have been decided upon, and all particulars of this interesting part of the show are contained in a small leaflet, which may be had for the asking.

Five dollars as a first, and three dollars as a second prize, are offered to the schools in each county sending in the best collection of plants found growing in the fields or woods of the province, which will include grasses, wild fruits in blossom, medicinal plants and weeds.

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—a dirty, heart-breaking job.

AND FLUE-CLEANING

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Situated "singly" over feed door — on some furnaces.

Situated "doubly," same distance from each other, same distance from feed door — on "Sunshine" Furnace.

"SUNSHINE" ADVANTAGE:

Operator can easily clean every bit of soot out of radiator.

THE OPERATION

Fire put out, smoke-pipe pulled down — on some furnaces.

Fire stays in, smoke-pipe stays up — on "Sunshine" Furnace.

"SUNSHINE" ADVANTAGE: Furnace can be cleaned out any time in season without trouble, dirt, or "fear of chilling the house."

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Sporting Goods Catalogue

A Bicycle and Bicycle Supplies, 90 pages profusely illustrates and describes Bicycles and everything for repairing them.
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C Motor Boat Supplies, 35 pages illustrates and describes Motor Boat Fittings and Supplies.
D Tools and Machinist Supplies, 75 pages illustrates and describes High Grade Tools and Machinist Supplies.
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