POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2035

NO FAVORS FOR A PRIVILEGED FEW

Every One to Share Alike in Benefits of Proposed Game Reserve, Members of Committee Explain — Some Questions Answered.

That the purpose back of the agitation for the creation of a fish and game reserve for the New Brunswick territory included in the area bounded by the Canadian Pacific railway tracks and running to the international border, is still the subject of misunderstanding in regard to privileges is evidenced by a letter from a Chamcook, Charlotte county, resident, who writes, as follows:

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir:—Would you be kind enough, through the columns of your excellent paper, to state in detail the proposals in regard to the New Brunswick game reserve about which only fragmentary reports have so far appeared.

Any thinking person would heartily endorse a scheme which would conserve the game animals and fish of this province, but there is a great deal of apprehension on the part of local sportsmen that this so-called reserve will take the form of a playground for the privileged few.

The only available hunting grounds for the people in this section are Pocologan, Bonny River and Piskehagen, and it would seem very undesirable that these regions should only be open to those who are able to pay heavy license fees, etc.

The game and fish are, or should be, the property of the citizens of the province and should on no account be exploited for the benefit of a few tourists, a large proportion of whom are United States subjects.

There is no objection to these tourists being allowed to hunt or fish, but there is a very strong objection to the exclusion, from our choicest territory, of the average "man in the street" by means of charges for guides, licenses and other incidentals which he cannot afford to pay. Believe me, sir,

Yours very truly,
R. W. WEBB.

Chamcook, N. B., May 19, 1922.

For Protection Only.

In reply to the questions asked in the letter, N. R. DesBrisay, who presided at the last meeting in the board of trade rooms when the matter was left in the hands of a committee of five, said last evening that the object of the formation of an assaciation to handle this reserve was for protection purposes only. Fire protection, as well as fish and game protection, he said, was included.

"At the present time a great many go into this area and abuse the privileges," said Mr. DesBrisay. "They shoot many times more game than they can use or get out, and the same applies to fishing. Fish are left on the banks and allowed to decay. The idea back of the preserve is that it could be ascertained who were in there, and if there were any infringements the law-breakers could be brought to book. Only a nominal fee would be charged and the preserve would be open for any one to use."

Asked concerning what would be done with land now under private ownership, Mr. DesBrisay said that it was early as yet to say just what line of action could be adopted. "The matter," he said, "is now in the hands of a small committee and they must move slowly."

L. B. Knight, chairman of the committee arranging details, said last evening that the preserve would be open to every one. "A small license fee, say about fifty cents, will be charged. It is for protection purposes and, in addition, it is intended to increase the fish and game stock. The only persons who will be excluded are those who cannot be decent. There will be no restrictions, any more than those that exist now," he said.

Asked what attitude the owners of private land would adopt, Mr. Knight said he could not say, but if they were wise they would put up both hands in favor of the proposition. "It means protection for their land, as well," he said. It would be impossible for the association to interfere with the rights of these owners. "We have no desire to do that, anyway," he said. He reiterated there would be no monopoly for the "privileged few."

Regarding Charlotte county, Mr. Knight said that it was optional with Charlotte county to come into the association or stay out. Nobody would force them, he said. St. John had plenty of land east of the Charlotte county border to form an association that would do splendid work, he said.

Mr. Knight said that a rumor was going around that he was looking for a job in connection with the project, but that was entirely wrong. He did not need any job in this and was acting for the best interests of the people.

The other members of the committee, with Mr. Knight, are F. J. Shreve, F. B. Ellis, W. Murray Campbell and G. McA. Blizard.

BEWARE OF THE MOTH

MAGEE'S FUR STORAGE IS SAFE

BEFORE
You Close Your House
and go to the country—

BEFORE
Warm Weather Comes—

BEFORE
The Busy Moth Gets to Work and the Costly Damage is Done to Your Furs or Woolen Clothing—

TRUST
MAGEE'S
Scientific Fur Storage System
To Care For Your Expensive Furs
and Valuable Apparel.

Guaranteed Protection from Heat, Dust, Fire, Moth, Burglary.

Rate, 3 p. c. of the Value.

D. Magee's Sons., Ltd.
Master Furriers
St. John, N. B.

How is Your Game?
Correct Sports Togs will help.

Sports Blouses—

A distinguished air stamps the D'Allaird Sports Blouses! We import those rich, heavy-weight Jap Silks and Crepe-de-Chines from which our Sports Blouses are created. Made in our own workrooms—with infinite pains—irreproachable finish.

Our Blouses are always lower priced—because you buy direct from the maker.

All the new ideas one sees in New York are in the collection

Silk Underwear
Made in our own workrooms from the famous D'Allaird quality materials. Sold at factory prices.

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Blouses
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ORGY OF SPENDING BY THE NEW RICH

Moscow a City of Contrasts, With Wealthy Squandering and Poor Suffering—Prices of Necessaries Soar.

Moscow, April 26—(Associated Press, by Mail)—Moscow's new capitalists are indulging in an orgy of spending that has enlivened the city's night life until restaurant and cabaret scenes resemble the palmiest days before the war when Muscovite merchants spent money freely. The millions of rubles netted by a day's trade or speculation are squantered at night because tomorrow the money will buy less as prices for everything are climbing daily.

When the ruble was quoted recently at nearly 2,500,000 to the dollar, prices for foodstuffs and other commodities were four to five times as high as a month previous when the ruble was worth nearly twice as much.

The ruble equivalent of a dollar has purchasing powers that are fantistic when compared with American standards but which accurately typify the real value of essentials as compared to knick-knacks and superficial adornments.

A dollar will buy 20 pounds of black bread, two pounds of butter, four pounds of meat, even less in the line of new wearing apparel. But it will buy a bit of antique jewelry, or porchain that would bring ten times as much in America. The necessary things have leaped so high in price that the people sacrifice the unessential cheaply to get them.

The rising prices and decreasing value of currency have sharpened the contrast in the life of Moscow's inhabitants. Thousands are unable to buy even bread, while hundreds pay the ruble equivalent of $5 for a dinner at the brilliant night restaurants.

Imported face powder, at the cost of $5 a box, finds buyers, while a pound of potatoes, costing less than two cents American, may be beyond the pocketbook of the next person to pass the market which sells both of them.

A month ago foreigners living in Moscow found life cheap when calculated in American or English currency. The soaring prices, however, have changed all this and on a comparative scale the cost of living is higher now in Moscow than in Berlin and New York. It is not the foreigner, but the Russian speculator who buys the champagne.

POLAND IS STABLE, SAYS THE TIMES

"Now She Can be Regarded as Stable, Politically and Commercially," Says One Writer.

(From "The Times," London, April 22, 1922.)

"Warsaw (By mail.)—Can Poland be regarded seriously? That is the question that is put by nearly all new arrivals seeking either to buy from or to sell to Poland. The answer is: 'Now she can be regarded as stable, both politically and commercially.'

"Surrounded by a nursery of new states she has, perhaps, in the past given cause to be represented as the big bully of the nursery. She can now point to a very strong and friendly 'liaison' with the 'Little Entente' and as having been the prime mover in the recent Baltic Conference leading to the alliance between Finland, Esthonia, and Latvia.

"She has thus made herself the link binding seven nations together, welded into one whole by commercial, political and military agreements. She has even now had time to turn her attention to the port of Memel on the Baltic, belonging neither to Prussia nor Lithuania, with whom she has concluded the preliminaries of a trade agreement for the export of timber.

"The variable temper of the Soviet government has been vented on Warsaw with no result. Things Poland has had to do she has done; four alleged monarchist Russians have just ceased to enjoy the right of asylum in Poland under the clauses of the Soviet-Polish Treaty of Riga, a corollary to Mr. Lloyd George's advice in 1920—'Make the best peace you can with the Soviets.'

"Germany, in an endeavor to strangle Poland, has in the past denied German exports to Poland. Poland has since become self-supporting, though the price has been heavy, by the locking up of available money in new factories. There is now no hindrance to the export of goods from Germany to Poland, and under the threat of factories rising like mushrooms in Poland Germany has changed her policy and her programme, and one can foresee a flood of German goods hitherto denied to Poland if there ever becomes a close parity between the German and Polish exchange.

"In Western Europe, the alliance between Poland and France is secure. England's good will and confidence are shown in the recent loan in London for £4,000,000 and the proposed visit of representatives of the Lodz textile industry to arrange for the settlement of pre-war liabilities.

"The estimated budget for 1922 allows for a deficit of 133 milliards of Polish marks, which, at the present rate of exchange, is only about £7,000,000, and of this amount 112 milliards (about £6,000,000) comes under the head of Invested money for reconstruction. The State Loan Bank has a gold reserve that should be sufficient to safeguard the exchange at Warsaw from local manipulation, provided that foreign confidence is maintained in the country.

"Commercially, the trade with Russia, principally in liqueurs and textile goods, is growing. It has not required a Genoa Conference to initiate this trade, which has been, and will be, profitable to Poland. Her export trade of timber through Danzig has in the last two months surpassed pre-war quantities to such an extent that there is now considerable congestion at Danzig and shortage of trucks in the interior. Her export trade figures are still, and will for some time be, handicapped by the fact that, in spite of any changes in boundaries in Upper Silesia, she will still have to pay for her coal bought from the colliery proprietors in German marks, but to meet this drain on her resources other imports are arriving and are being paid for in foreign currency or in government bonds, which, in turn, are taken in payment for exports.

"Young Poland is alive and active, as is shown by a well-organized and efficient Polish Football League, an admirable organization of Boy Scouts, and by the number of translations of the best English and foreign books now on sale in the bookshops."

FOR INTERNATIONAL CITY AT GATES OF BELGIAN CAPITAL

Brussels, April 27.—(A. P., by mail.)—The striking idea of building an "international city" at the gates of Brussels, which was first proposed to King Albert of the Belgians in 1918, has been revived and it is now proposed to erect the city and inaugurate it at the same time as the Brussels International Exposition in 1930.

It is intended that the international city shall be a permanent institution where every country will have a building in which it will display not only its manufactures and products but examples of its art and records of its social progress.

These plans were first submitted to King Albert in 1918 by Hendrik C. Anderson, an American sculptor, formerly of Newport, R. I., who then was living in Rome. Mr. Anderson was aided in preparing his plans for the ideal city by Senator La Fontaine and Paul Otlet.

The idea now has been adopted by the Union of International Associations which has its headquarters here and which has submitted the plan to the Belgian government.

FEWER BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN N. S.

Halifax, N. S., May 22—Fewer births, marriages and deaths were recorded in Nova Scotia for the registration year 1921-1922, according to the annual report on vital statistics just issued. The number of births was 12,793, a decrease of 558 compared with the previous year. The birth rate per 1,000 of population was 24.42.

The number of marriages was 3,780, a decline of 702; the marriage rate being 7.03 as compared with 8.6 during the previous year. The number of deaths was 6,573, a decrease of 866; the death rate being 12.55, as against 14.3 in the previous year. The urban death rate was 13.85 and the rural death rate 11.56. Tuberculosis claimed 359 males and 363 females. Nova Scotia's population at the last census was 523,837.

CANADA'S PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Dr. M. T. McEachren to Outline Field of Work for the Victorian Order of Nurses.

(Halifax Chronicle.)

Dr. M. T. MacEachern of Vancouver, director-general of the Victorian Order of Nurses of Canada, who is visiting Halifax, in an intereview yesterday, said:—

"By invitation from the Board of Victorian Order of Nurses of Canada, I have accepted the position or director-general of the Order for the particular purpose, primarily, of making a public health nursing survey of Canada from coast to coast in order to more definitely determine how far our country is at present covered by such a service; to see what further need there yet exists for same; to encourage and stimulate co-ordination and co-operation amongst all persons or organizations carrying on, assisting or interested in such work and finally to outline a definite field of work for the Victorian Order of Nurses, and one which will tend to serve the best interests of Canada with efficiency and economy of personnel and money. My work, therefore, will be investigation, co-operation and co-ordination, as far as possible.

"In order to carry this out, I will have to be out in the field for several months, to interview persons and organizations, such as governmental and municipal bodies, voluntary societies, medical and nursing professions and those actively engaged in the technical and field work, as well as others interested and assisting in such work. The purpose of such interviews is to determine the various viewpoints which will be of value in working out future policy. This is being done under the auspices of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada and is another evidence of the type of spirit which always characterizes this organization in its work and that is public service. Hereby they are extending to Canada another service which it is hoped will ultimately result in better co-operation and working relations amongst the public health agencies and activities and particularly with the Victorian Order of Nurses. This comes at an opportune time when numerous agencies and organizations are doing public health nursing in Canada and many others are wanting to do so.

The great impetus to this work followed the war because it was clearly brought home to all the scope for such activities. The enthusiasm for the past three or four years has resulted in rapid development and of necessity overlapping omission and indeed opposition in certain places. In Canada, there is probably room for all, but indeed there is much need for co-ordination of all activities so as to provide a complete and covering health service for the whole dominion with economy and efficiency.

"The duplication of overhead for administration of the various organizations doing similar work in Canada appears on the face thereof as a wastage of money, effort and time.

"For twenty-five years, the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada have pioneered a public service to every province and district in the Dominion of Canada, carrying work into the city, the town, the village, the hamlet, the country, the home, the school, the hosptial, the factory, the clinic, anywhere and everywhere, caring for the sick, and especially for those who cannot afford to pay, doing educational and preventive work. To-day they have almost 400 nurses in the field, operating some seventy districts, doing all phases of public health service. This great pioneer organization has only one desire at present, and that entirely unselfish and simply to determine how best they can serve the interests of our good Canadian people and to this end it is desired to determine what is their future field and what line of development should they follow. To this end all possible information will be secured during the survey. The earnest assistance, interest and co-operation of all is desired."

"The greatest asset of our nation is healthy men, women and children, and has not every man, woman and child a right to health? As citizens of Canada it behooves us to do all we should and all we can to provide such curative institutions efficiently organized, equipped and personnelled to cope with this phase of health, and we should carry on to advantage such public health work as would prevent disease."

MEMORIAL CROSS ISSUE EXTENDED

The Memorial Cross which heretofore has been available only to the wives and mothers of soldiers whose deaths resulted from active service prior to Nov. 11, 1920, will now be issued in respect of any man who dies as the result of active service, regardless of the date of death. A militia order has just been issued to this effect as the result of representations from the Ontario provincial command, G. W. V. A., strongly supported by Capt. H. A. Chadwick of the records branch, department of national defence.

The issue of the Memorial Cross in the first instance was prompted by the desire of the nation to provide some tangible recognition of the sacrifice of mothers who gave their sons in the defence of the nation. It was also made available to the wives of married soldiers who had given their lives, but the issue was contingent upon death having occurred within two years of the signing of the armistice. The new regulation makes provision for the issue of the cross to those eligible on account of deaths which have occurred since Nov. 11, 1920, and which were attributable to war service, and for such deaths that may occur in future.

The authorities have no means of securing accurate information concerning post-war deaths so it is necessary for those concerned to make application to the department for the issue of the medal. In the cases of soldiers who married after enlistment, and whose deaths occurred prior to or after discharge, both the wife and the mother are eligible to receive the Memorial Cross.

VISCOUNT ASTOR SAILED ON THE MEURETANIA

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jascha Heifetz, Kakichi Uchida and Gipsy Smith Also Passengers.

The last round trip of the Mauretania broke records in both directions. She made the eastward run in five days, eight hours and fifty-six minutes. The best previous time was made by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, of the North German Lloyd, in five days and sixteen hours. The Mauretania reduced the record by seven hours. The westward voyage was covered in five days, nine hours and fifty minutes. The best previous time was made by the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, of the North German Lloyd, in five days, eleven hours and nine minutes. Thus the fast Cunarder now holds—in addition to her other records—the fastest time both to and from Cherbourg.

The Mauretania sailed this week for New York with a notable list, including the Rt. Hon. Viscount Astor, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Grace Vanderbilt, Jascha Haifetz, the violinist; Kakichi Uchida, member of the Japanese House of Peers; Gipsy Smith, evangelist, and Edmund Dwight, of Dwight & Hillis.

FEEDING THE CHILDREN

The Polish ministry of public health has submitted to the council of ministers a project whereby the Polish government will continue the work of the American Relief Administration in the feeding of children. The proposal, which was found acceptable by the council of ministers, according to the Kurjer Warzawski, provides for the feeding of 400,000 children from June 1, 1922, to October 1, 1922, and of 300,000 children from October 1, 1922 to June 1, 1923. The children thus provided for are in part refugees from Russia and the Ukraine who are present in great numbers in the eastern provinces of Poland and Polish war orphans.

The American Relief Administration work in behalf of the children in Poland cost a total of $25,000,000. The cost to the Polish Government of the Minister of Health's plan is estimated at $415,000 in 1922, and $250,000 in 1923.

TURKISH ATTACK ON Y. M. C. A.

Constantinople, April 26.—(A. P., by mail.)—The Turkish press is attacking the local Young Men's Christian Association for having permitted a Greek officer to deliver an address on the occasion of the centenary of the Greek independence. The Tewhid Efkiar, newspaper, speaking of the Y. M. C. A., says: "This American institution, the object of which is to drive our youth into the region of Protestantism, has also become a centre of Greek propaganda."

Cunard Airship Connection.

A cable to the Cunard Line's offices states that arrangements have been completed with the Compagnie Aerienne Francaise to convey passengers on the company's "big three" — the "Berengaria," "Aquitania" and "Mauretania"—from Cherbourg to Paris by airplanes, the new service beginning on June 1.

ECZEMA
You are not experimenting when you use Dr. Chase's Ointment for Eczema and Skin Irritations. It relieves at once and gradually heals the skin. Sample box Dr. Chase's Ointment free if you mention this paper and send 2c. stamp for postage. 60c. a box; all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH

Revised Up to Date

2 No. 2 Engine House, King square.
3 No. 3 Engine House, Union street.
4 Cor. Sewell and Garden streets.
4 Infirmary (Private)
5 Union St., near Cor. Mill and Dock Sts.
6 Prince Wm. street, opposite M. R. A. alley.
7 Cor. North Wharf and Nelson street.
8 Cor. Mill and Pond streets.
9 Water street, opposite Jardine's alley.
12 Waterloo street, opposite Peters street.
13 Cor. St. Patrick and Union streets.
14 Cor. Prince Edward and Richmond streets.
15 Prince Edward street, Wilson's foundry.
16 Cor. Prince Edward and Hanover streets.
17 Cor. Brunswick and Erin streets.
18 Cor. Union and Carmarthen streets.
19 Cor. Courtenay and St. David streets.
21 M. R. A. stores, private.
23 Cor. Germain and King streets.
24 Cor. Princess and Charlotte streets.
25 No. 1 Engine House, Charlotte street.
26 City Hall, Cor. Prince William and Princess streets.
27 McLeod's Wharf, Water Street
28 Cor. Duke and Prince Wm. streets.
29 McAvity Foundry, Water street, private.
31 Cor. Wentworth and Princess streets.
32 Cor. Duke and Sydney streets.
34 Cor. Charlotte and Harding streets.
35 Cor. Germain and Queen streets.
36 Cor. Queen and Carmarthen streets.
37 Cor Sydney and St. James streets.
38 Carmarthen street, between Duke and Orange streets.
39 Cor. Crown and Union streets.
41 Cor. St. James and Prince Wm. streets.
42 Cor. Duke and Wentworth streets.
43 Cor. Broad and Carmarthen streets.
45 Cor. Brittain and Charlotte streets.
46 Cor. Pitt and St. James streets.
47 Sydney street, oppo. Military buildings.
48 East End Sheffield street, near Imperial Oil Office
49 Armory, Cor. Sheffield and Carmarthen Sts.
51 City Road, opposite Christies' factory.
52 Cor. Dorchester and Hazen streets.
53 Exmouth street.
54 Waterloo, opposite Golding street.
56 Waterloo street, opposite entrance Gen. Pub Hospital.
57 Elliot Row, between Wentworthand Pitt.
58 Carleton street, on Calvin church.
61 General Public Hospital Waterloo St.
62 Cotton Mill, Courtenay Bay, private.
63 Erin street, near Peters' Tannery.
64 Cor. Clarence and Erin streets.
71 Cor. King and Pitt streets.
72 King street, east, near Carmarthen.
73 Breeze's corner, King square.
74 Cor. Orange and Pitt Sts,
75 Cor. Mecklenburg and Pitt
76 City Asphalt Plant, foot of Broad

NORTH END BOXES.

121 Stetson's Mill Indiantown.
122 Cor. Main and Bridge streets.
123 Electric Car shed, Main street.
124 Cor. Adelaide and Newman streets.
125 No. 5 Engine House Main street.
126 Douglas Avenue, Opp. P. M. O'Neil's.
127 Douglas Ave., Bentley street.
128 Murray & Gregory's Mill, private.
131 Cor. Elgin and Victoria streets.
133 Millidge Ave.
132 Strait Shore opposite Hamilton's Mills.
134 Rolling Mills, Strait Shore.
135 Cor. Sheriff and Strait Shore Road.
136 Strait Shore, Warner's Mill.
141 Alexandra school house, Holly street.
142 Cor. Camden and Portland streets.
142 Maritime Nail Works, private.
143 Main street, police station.
144 Main street, opposite Harrison street.
145 Main street, Head Long Wharf.
151 Fleming's Foundry, Pond Street.
152 Mill street, opposite Union Depot.
153 Paradise Row, near Harris street.
154 Cor. Paradise Row and Millidge Street.
231 No. 4 Engine House, City road.
232 Mount Pleasant and Burpee Avenue.
241 Cor. Stanley and Winter streets.
258 Schofield's Terrace, Wright street.
312 Rockland road, near Cranston Avenue.
318 Rockland road, near Millidge street.
321 Cor. Somerset and Barker streets.
322 Lansdowne Ave.
412 Cor. City Road and Gilbert's Lane.
421 Marsh Bridge, near Frederick street.
422 At C. G. R. Round House.
423 Cor. Thorne Avenue and Egbert street.

WEST END BOXES.

4 No. 4 Shed
5 No. 5 Shed.
6 No. 6 Shed.
7 No. 7 Shed
8 Between No. 3 and No. 4 Sheds
9 Between No. 2 and No. 3 Sheds. This Box is inside
12 At far end of No. 1 Shed
14 No. 14 Shed
15 No. 15 Shed
16 No. 16 Shed
21 N. B. Southern Station
24 Market Place, Rodney St.
25 Albert and Minnette streets.
26 Ludlow and Germain streets.
31 Lancaster and Duke streets.
32 Ludlow and Guilford streets.
34 Masonic Hall, Charlotte street.
35 Tower and Ludlow streets.
36 St. Patrick's Hall, St. John street and City Line.
112 No. 6 Engine House, King street.
113 Cor. Ludlow and Water streets.
114 Cor. King and Market Place.
115 Middle street, Old Fort.
116 Guilford and Union Sts.
117 Sand Point Wharf or Victoria St.
118 Queen St., Opp. No. 7 Engine House.
119 Lancaster and St. James St.
212 St. John and Watson Sts.
213 Winslow and Watson Sts.
215 C. P. R. Elevator.
221 Prince St., near Dykeman's Cor.
Chemical No. 1—Telephone Main 200.
Chemical No. 2, (North End) Telephone Main 551

CHILDREN AND HEALTH

When interviewed by a reporter in Halifax last week Dr. Arthur Morse said:

"Child welfare and prenatal care are important factors to the health of the nation and we should always keep in mind that immortal saying of the Right Hon. John Burns, 'Give me intelligent motherhood and good prenatal conditions and I have no doubt of the future of this or any other nation.'"

He added that the inventory of the Great War showed an average of 50 per cent. of the man power between the ages of 18 and 40 as physically unfit to serve the country and further that the physical disabilities generally were unnecessary. The conclusion can only be that preventative medicine had not been carried on as intensely as it should, for if this had been done fully one million more men would have been available for service. Probably preatal and child welfare work had been neglected in these cases.

Use the Want Ad. Way

WOOD AND COAL

FOR SALE—DRY SLAB WOOD. C. A. Price, corner Stanley-City Road Main 4662. 9—8—1922

BOUND COVE COAL, ½ TON $5.15, ground floor; 6 bags, $3; 3 bags $1.65. Call M. 8808, North End Coal Yard, 118 Harrison St.

KINDLING WOOD—$3 PER LOAD, south of Union St.—Haley Bros., Ltd., City.

FOR SALE—EXTRA DRY HARDwood, slabs and edgings, in stove lengths, this week, at 55 Wright St. Phone evenings, 6 to 9, Main 1292-11, C. I. Keith. 2804S—5—22

WOOD AND COAL

Less Coal Is Needed
in the run of the season when you cook with
FUNDY SOFT COAL
which lasts longer than ordinary soft coal at the same low price.
FUNDY HEATS EVENLY
and bakes bread and cake to perfection. Try a load
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For Quick Fires.
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Where you get the value of your money in wood.
Heavy Soft Wood, Kindling, Hardwood—all cut ready for use, and dry.
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COAL
AMERICAN ANTHRACITE
All Sizes
SPRINGHILL RESERVE
GEORGE'S CREEK BLACKSMITH
KENTUCKY CANNEL
A Wonderful Grate Coal
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LIMITED
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HARD COAL
SHIPMENT JUST ARRIVED.
Following sizes (Quality Coal): Chestnut, Nut, Egg.
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$3.50 per load (1-4 cord)
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1 Chest Wood and 1 Bag Coal .. $1.25
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3 Chests Wood and 3 Bags Coal....$3.00
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DOMESTIC SELECTED BEST SOFT COAL, $12.50 TON.
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RESERVED SYDNEY COAL
$11 Ton Dumped.
$11.50 in Bags.
L. S. DAVIDSON,
'Phone Main 1813 27 Clarence Street

Soft Wood, Hard Wood
DRY, BEST QUALITY.
Broad Cove, Victoria and Sydney Coals
Well Screened and Delivered Promptly.
A. E. WHELPLEY.
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Tel. M. 1227

Schooner Maud Caskill, with 600 tons Chestnut, now expected. This is the Wilkes Barre coal that has given our customers such good satisfaction.
CITY FUEL CO.
C. A. Clark, Manager.

FOR SALE—DRY CUT WOOD, $2.50 large truck.—W. P. Turner, Hazen Street Extension. 'Phone 4710.

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by using a GOOD prepared roofing while you're at it. You will get more weight per square and better wearing qualities in
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Roofing
which, experience proves, is cheaper in the end. Comes in Medium, Heavy and Extra Heavy, popular grey color.
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LIMITED
Cutting Mill—Aladdin Company

They Don't Chip Up
That is one reason why you should use hardwood floors. So durable that their goodness remains long after the extra cost is forgotten.
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