FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

FREDERICTON

Fredericton, N. B., April 21—(Special)—Boom manager, A. V. Rowan, of St. John River Log Driving Company, this afternoon took from its position a section of the Shear boom where it had been hung to keep the ice from damaging the temporary work which is being done by D. C. Burpee & Son, at the draw span of the highway bridge. Mr. Rowan stated that the boom is the property of the driving company and was needed.

Repair work at the bridge is being conducted by the provincial department of public works, and action may be taken as the result of the incident today.

Captain W. B. Porter, commander of the late J. P. Morgan's yacht Corsair, who was bequeathed $15,000, is a cousin of Wayland and Arthur Porter of this city. His father is a Baptist clergyman, who removed from Nova Scotia to Toronto some years ago.

Although the weather here continued cold and backward the water in the river is rising. The river now is practically free from ice.

John Kilburn, who lumbers on St. John head waters for Murray & Gregory, Ltd., returned on Saturday from Quebec. He says the weather there is cold and backward and there is yet considerable snow in the woods. He considers the outlook for stream driving very good.

Mrs. Harrison, wife of Rev. Harry Harrison, Methodist clergyman, died at Stanley yesterday after a brief illness from pneumonia. She is survived by her husband and four children. The body will be brought here tomorrow for interment.

Rev. Dr. MacDonald entered upon his duties as pastor of the McPhail Memorial church in Ottawa yesterday.

Mrs. J. D. McNutt, of Truro, sang in the Brunswick street Baptist church last evening.

D. J. Purdy has declined the city council's offer to build and rent him a warehouse here for use of his steamers.

Fredericton, N. B, April 22—The Crystal Stream S. S. Company today closed with R. T. Baird for the season's lease of his wharf and warehouse below the court house slip. The lessees will take possession as soon as the property is placed in condition for use.

It is reported that the Smith Foundry Company of Fredericton has under consideration the project of establishing a garage at St. Stephen but details are not yet arranged.

The annual dance of the engineering students of the University of New Brunswick took place tonight in the college gymnasium. An orchestra furnished music. The chaperones were C. C. Jones, J. Stephens, C. McGinnis and J. Stiles; C. W. Brown was secretary.

E. B. Staples, manager at Marysville for the Partington Pulp & Paper Company, has received information that indicates a fairly bright outlook for the Nashwaak drives. Although there is little snow in the woods on the headwaters of the Nashwaak there is an abundance of ice, and if warm rains set in shortly, the water will remain at a good pitch for driving. Crews have been at work on the landings on the Nashwaak headwaters since the first of the week. It is expected that driving will begin early next week. The cut on the Nashwaak for the past winter is estimated as being between 13,000,000 and 14,000,000 feet. It is not known yet what portion of that cut, or if any, will be manufactured at the Marysville mills.

F. W. Harrison, manager of the Bank of Commerce branch here, will leave early next month for a three months trip to England. His place will be taken by W. M. McKee.

The water in the river is rising quite rapidly as a result of the mild weather today.

Lumbermen on the Keswick, Oromocto, Nackawick and other streams in this vicinity have been driving for some days and are making good progress. It is expected that driving operations on the St. John headwaters will start later than usual.

It is now twenty-two days since the draw span of the highway bridge was destroyed by ice, but so far the government has provided no means of crossing, not even a ferry service.

Michael O'Leary, a well known citizen, died here last night. He was a native of Ireland, ninety years of age.

A terrible fatality occurred at Nackawick station, on the Southampton railway, at 1.30 o'clock this afternoon, the victim being Percy Kennedy, of Millville, a brakeman in the employ of the railway. Kennedy was trying to place the car on the siding by the aid of a rope, and it was while he was endeavoring to unfasten the latter it suddenly tightened up and the spring of it hurled him to the rails. He fell directly on to the track and the heavy wheels passed over his body near the pit of the stomach, cutting him in two.

The body was placed on the train and taken to Millville, where the unfortunate man resided. Kennedy was about twenty-six years of age and unmarried. He has several brothers, one of whom, Murray, is employed on the Southampton railway. Another brother served in the South African war. The fatality, which is the first to occur on the Southampton railway, has cast a gloom over the community.

Fredericton, N. B., April 23—The local members for York are here today and have arranged with the public works department for the establishment of a ferry service on the river until such time as repairs to the bridge are completed.

The names of Dr. W. H. Steeves and William McKay are mentioned in connection with the third place on the Fredericton police commission. The local members are considering the matter today and an appointment will be made at the meeting of the government next week.

Two square miles of lumber land on Young's Cove were sold at the crown land office this morning to David J. Munn, for $145. Another berth on Cain's River was sold to Alfred West & the S. H. White company at the upset price.

The first raft of bank logs is expected to reach Springhill tonight. It is consigned to J. M. Scott, Spruce logs are quoted at $14 a thousand.

The fishing rights on the Bartibogue River were sold at auction at the crown land office this morning to Thomas Malcolm for $25.

A. C. McNally arrived from Queensbury this morning in a gasoline launch with a ton of maple sugar and honey.

MONCTON

Moncton, April 21—(Special)—Moncton is to have an intermediate baseball league. At a largely attended meeting of enthusiasts it was decided to have a four-team league composed of St. Bernards, Pastimes, Beausejour, Maple Leafs. Geo. Ackman was elected president, R. Kelly vice, Ora L. King, secretaray.

At the annual meeting of the salvage corps tonight P. N. Hamm was elected president; A. H. Lindsay, lieutenant; H. T. Brewster, foreman No. 1; John Brown, foreman No. 2; Roy Spence, foreman No. 3; R. P. Dickson, secretary; Geo. Legere, treasurer.

A young lad named Jas. Jones was arrested at Painsec and brought to the local lockup this evening on a charge of breaking into an I. C. R. freight car at Painsec and stealing a pail of candy. Young Jones recently served two months in jail for stealing a valise from the I. C. R. premises at Painsec.

At the annual meeting of the Moncton Canadian Rifle Association tonight A. B. McDonald was elected captain; H. M. Smith, first lieutenant; F. W. Colpitts, second lieutenant; A. R. Ross, secretary-treasurer; additional executive, Major S. B. Anderson, A. V. Burns, J. P. Wier, A. E. Metzler. It was decided to enter a team in the Canadian Rifle League matches and also for Dominion of Canada prize offered by the militia department.

Moncton, N. B., April 23—N. R. Colter and A. J. Gross of St. John were in Moncton today investigating a loss of mail between Moncton and Shediac. After making inquiries here they went to Shediac.

Placide Richard who yesterday was fined $50 for keeping liquor for sale was today fined $50 for selling in violation of the C. T. A.

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, April 22—James P. Whelan, lessee of the Miramichi Hotel, sold off his personal effects yesterday. He will go West, and in a few days Mrs. Thomas Foley will resume possession of the Hotel. The new manager will be Ernest Howes, late of the Park Hotel, St. John.

Miss Maud Ingram has gone to Boston.

Patterson Williston, of Bay du Vin, who was recently injured by a dynamite explosion while driving lumber on the Cuxabexis, Maine, will lose the sight of both eyes.

TO BENEFIT OTHER SUFFERERS

You May Publish My Letter About "Fruit-a-tives"

Mr. Jones is proud to acknowledge the great debt of gratitude he owes "Fruit-a-tives." He is glad to have his letter published in order that other sufferers may be induced to try these wonderful tablets made of fruit juices.

Sarnia, Ont., Feb. 5th, 1911.

"I have been a sufferer for the past 25 years with Constipation, Indigestion and Catarrh of the Stomach. I tried many remedies and many doctors, but derived no benefit whatever. Finally, I read an advertisement for "Fruit-a-tives." I decided to give "Fruit-a-tives" a trial and they did exactly what was claimed for them. I have now taken them for some time and find they are the only remedy that does me good. I have recommended "Fruit-a-tives" to a great many of my friends, and I cannot praise these fruit tablets too highly."

PAUL JONES.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

REQUEST IS WITHDRAWN

Opposition to Application Made to Utilities Board

ROTHESAY SERVICE

Reference Made to Girls Who Read Chapter of Novel and Played Piano, Keeping Party Line Engaged—Approval of Regular Toll Rate Asked For.

Thursday, Apr. 24.

After the New Brunswick Public Utilities Commission had taken the evidence of Howard P. Robinson and heard the protest of E. S. Carter, of Rothesay, in regard to the application of the New Brunswick Telephone Company, Ltd., for approval of its rates and the plan to advance an exchange from one classification to another without a public hearing, it was decided to withdraw the request. At the afternoon session of the commission Mr. Ewing, on behalf of the telephone company, made application for approval of the regular toll rate of 10 cents between St. John and Rothesay for subscribers as well as non-subscribers, and the listing of the Rothesay exchange in Class C or D as may appear right.

Notice of the terms of the application will be published in the St. John morning papers and in the Kings County Record.

Argument for and against the application will be heard on May 28, at 10.30 a. m. in this city.

Other routine matters were discussed by the commission during the afternoon.

At the morning session yesterday the time was taken up with the consideration of the application that was later withdrawn.

The Application.

It asked for the approval of the company's schedule of rates, its classification of exchanges and its plan of advancing an exchange from one classification to another according to its growth on application to the commission but without a public hearing.

The objection was made by Chairman Otty that there had been no protest against the present schedule of classifications, and it was thus virtually approved. It would be useless to grant formal approval on that basis. As regards any change in the Rothesay rates, those would not be permitted without a special hearing.

When the hearing opened in the morning there were present Chairman G. O. Dickson Otty, Commissioner A. B. Connell and Pius Michaud, W. A. Ewing and R. P. Bennett, representing the New Brunswick Telephone Company., Ald. W. E. Farrell, of Fredericton, president of the New Brunswick Union of Municipalities, and J. W. McCready representing the New Brunswick Union of Municipalities and the Fredericton Board of Trade, Ald William Balmain of Woodstock, Hon. John E. Wilson, representing the government, E. S. Carter representing the telephone subscribers of Rothesay, and Howard P. Robinson, a former manager of the New Brunswick Telephone Company.

Howard P. Robinson was the first witness, and testified that he was formerly manager of the New Brunswick Telephone Company. He had been manager of the Central Telephone Company prior to its amalgamation with the New Brunswick Company. "I left the active management of the New Brunswick Company in 1909, and since then have been a director and member of the managing board," said the witness. "The classification of rates was based on an appreciation of the fact that all the leading companies on the continent had adopted similar systems. Whenever there are more than three or four hundred telephones in an exchange they demand a better service and an improved type of instrument. This is the reason that the limit of one of the classes was set at 400 and another at 2,000. The reason the rates are graded from the larger exchanges down to the smaller is that our rates are proportioned to the extent of service, the investment involved. A certain amount must be earned on the system, and this is proportioned as well as possible. An air line mileage charge is the basis of the toll rates. Sixty cents per hundred miles is the basis of the system. There is a universal toll rate determined by the block system of air line measurement. This was followed in making up our rates up to the 20c. rate. Then we followed their rates from that point, cutting the prices by 5c. in each case. The air line rate cannot always be followed where natural barriers arise, as between here and Digby. In Kent county there are some anomalies, owing to contracts entered into by a previous company which we bought out. I think our regular rate would mean some reductions in Kent county. I have obtained a copy of the classification in use in Nova Scotia, and I do not believe their arrangement is as efficient as our own."

Com. Otty—"There seems to be an anomalous situation at Rothesay. Can you explain that?"

Mr. Robinson—"There is a toll from Rothesay to St. John, but not from St. John to Rothesay. I believe Rothesay was originally part of the St. John exchange, and some attempt was made at a mileage charge. The prices were reduced and a toll put on."

E. S. Carter—"I pay $33 and a toll rate as well."

Com. Otty—"If the effect of this change would be to put Rothesay in the 100 exchange class, what change would this mean in the rates?"

Mr. Robinson—"It would increase the rates for business 'phones by $1, and decrease the rates for house 'phones the same amount. The tolls might vary."

The Rothesay 'Phones.

Mr. Carter—"We have 106 telephones in the Rothesay exchange, but thirty of these are only used in the summer. Many of these latter subscribers have telephones also in St. John. The number of telephones in Rothesay has increased because people consider it part of the community of St. John. They will ask us to pay 10c. in and 10c. out, and the price will be about 2c. less than the fare by rail. It will materially affect the relations between the two places. The telephone company have built up their business on the old basis, and now that they have introduced the telephone, they wish to increase the rates. We would rather become part of the St. John exchange and pay the St. John rates than stand this increase."

Mr. Robinson—"I resent the imputation that we have any ulterior motive. We are only trying to systematize the exchanges. I do not believe the bulk of the people of Rothesay would sooner pay the St. John rate."

John E. Wilson—"It seems to me that there is strong objection to this increase. The people look to this board to protect them."

Com. Otty—"Why should this discrimination in favor of Rothesay be maintained?"

Mr. Wilson—"Many of the people of Rothesay have made objections to me against the change. The reason given for the increase seems to be based upon changes that will have to be made, and I think some witness familiar with the telephone business should be called to present the other side of the case."

Com. Connell—"I think it is the duty of the parties who anticipate being affected, rather than the board, to prepare the other side of the case."

In reply to Mr. Carter, Mr. Robinson said that calls to Rothesay would probably have to go through long distance.

Mr. Carter—"Then you must anticipate that the telephones will be less used."

Mr. Robinson—"Less abused, you mean."

Mr. Carter—"They have been abused, and there should be a three-minute time limit. I've known girls to read a chapter from a novel and play the piano over the telephone to regale their friends."

Mr. Robinson—"I live in Rothesay in the summer, and I don't believe there are one hundred permanent telephones there. I rather think it should be put in Class D instead of Class C. This would mean a slightly lower rate than is suggested, and would save users of business 'phones $3."

Mr. Carter—"How far do the limits extend from Rothesay?"

Mr. Robinson—"A special line runs a mile from the central office before mileage is charged."

Com. Otty—"Even if this schedule of rates should be approved, I do not think Rothesay could be shifted from one class to another without a special hearing."

Com. Connell—"Leaving out the clause of your petition asking that exchanges should shift automatically from one class to another, according to the number of telephones, what else do you require?"

Mr. Bennett—"This classification seeks to apportion rates throughout the province. Many exchanges do not pay. They were established during the period of competition between the Central and New Brunswick Telephone Companies. The rural development of the system must depend on what the revenue is. I think it is vital to the Telephone Company to know just what it is entitled to charge in ank exchange."

Com. Otty—"Virtually the rates are already approved of, and it seems to me that you are asking approval for something that doesn't need approval."

Mr. Bennett—"I thought that the Rothesay matter had been sufficiently canvassed to permit of going ahead with that."

It was decided that the commission would be notified of any change in the Rothesay rates, and they would be approved unless some protest was received.

ONLY DARED THINK IT.

"Father," said a little boy, "had Solomon seven hundreds wives?"

"I believe so, my son," said the father.

"Well, father, was he the man who said: 'Give me liberty or give me death'?"—Town Topics.

P. E. ISLAND TO INCREASE PAY OF SCHOOL TEACHERS

Will Receive About 25 Per Cent. More

Amendments to the Prohibition Law Will Make the Province "Dryer."

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 22—Prohibition has evidently come to stay in Prince Edward Island. The act was introduced by the Liberals about twelve years ago, and the present government has kept it in force knowing that it would be political suicide for them to do otherwise. The Temperance Alliance in annual meeting were not quite satisfied with present conditions and they have suggested amendments. Although their views will not be carried out in their entirety, their requests will be met with in part. Amendments are to be made to the act whereby drinking on the trains and at picnics is to be prohibited. Druggists and vendors must file, with the provincial secretary, all certificates whereby liquor is sold as a medicine, and vendors violating the act will cease to be vendors. An effort was made to prohibit treating and to take away from all druggists the right to sell liquors for any purpose, but these requests the government did not entertain.

The legislature will prorogue on Thursday after being in session for six weeks. The estimated expenditures amounting to more than $500,000 were put through in one hour—a new railroading record. As there was only one opposition member in the house, during the voting of this half million there was very little discussion. Several questions were asked by other members, but every item was practically allowed to pass unchallenged and without division. Education is the biggest item, amounting to $165,155. Unlike other provinces, Prince Edward Island pays almost the entire educational bill through the government. There will be an increase in the teachers' salaries amounting in all to about 25 per cent. The government is to supplement the amount voted by each school district to each teacher up to 25 per cent. of what is known as the statutory allowance. For instance, the statutory allowance allows $300 for a male teacher of the first-class. The district will vote, say $50, which is little above the average. Then the government will give $50. If the district was unusually generous and would give $100 supplement than the government would give $75 additional, being the maximum amount. A new increase this year, however, will be $1 a head for the average daily attendance of pupils amounting in all to $22,000 a year.

Several ministers are to receive increases, the commissioner of public works getting an addition of $300, making his salary $1,500. The government will spend some more in advertising the province this year, will assist in building a sanatarium for treating tuberculosis patients, and give $1,000 to the Cartier centenary celebration.

A fourth judge may be appointed to the supreme court bench.

SIR RIC DIE

Veteran Stat Was 88 Years

Was Father of Act and Sepa Schools Bi

Had Been in Public 1857, and Occupi Posts of Honor i Governments — Spotless Reputati

Ottawa, April 23—Sir Richa legislator, parliamentarian, a trator, a member of the Can and during his lifetime of and provincial governments other living Canadian states his late residence, 274 Daly afternoon, at 4 o'clock, afte ness.

Eighty-eight years of age scribed as the nestor of Cana ism, he carried with his ir retirement the esteem of a tion of contemporaries and l him not only the memory of ments but of moral standards never lowered to any politic and a reputation, unsullied suspicion of scandal.

For Ottawans his death h significance of loss in that i disappearance of a link wit days of this city far beyond of almost every other inhabit as a landmark of Canadian tory, which for over a half while his contemporaries wer the other engulfed, he had waves of time and lived from cal half-century to make his other.

Secretary of state, and re eral in many Liberal cabinet ard had played a big part politics; councillor and mayor when it was niether a capital a figure in her municipal whom, indeed, she largely ow that she is capital, his migh have been the title of first cit city.

Spotless Reputation.

Of unblemished private life less political reputation, the dealt lightly with the deceased as one to whom their recur add only additional honors. able example of physical soun faculties practically unimpaired tellect keen, if somewhat temp judgment of experience, Sir R moved reminiscently through years of his life a venerable commanded the respect of all

Sir Richard Scott was bor cott, Ontario, on February 2 was of United Empire Loyal being a son of the late Dr. W who served under the Duke ton in the army medical depa afterwards came to Canada, married Sarah Ann, daughter Captain Allan McDonnell, a ret At the time of Sir Richard' father held the position of the county of Grenville.

As his parents were in com cumstances Sir Richard was gi vantage of a good education taught by a private tutor, W ery, of Prescott, until he wa commence the study of law the office of Crooks & Smith, and was called to the bar in age of twenty-two years. He Ottawa, then Bytown, and sm and entered upon the practice fession. He early exhibited towards public affairs and too part as a young man in many cal contests, of a warmth not ken of medern times. In 18 elected mayor of Ottawa and term of office with general sat all its citizens.

Elected to Ottawa House

In 1857 Richard Scott enter political sphere and was elec Canadian legislature for Ottaw fered defeat on seeking re-elect When confederation was co and the first general election tario legislative assembly was Scott was again elected for from that fargone day until t his death had been continuous Canadian public affairs as a mem of the great legislative bodies.

In 1871 he was elected spea Ontario legislative assembly, organization of the Blake adm he was asked to accept the po a seat in the executive council the speakership, which he did weeks of office. He then becan sioner of crown lands and admi difficult affairs with marked

His political spurs won, he w called to the privy council as of the Mackenzie administratio signed his place in the Onta ment and his seat in the hous tered dominion politics as se state and registrar general of C was chosen as the man best e lead the senate in conjunction Mr. Pelletier and was called to house on March 13, 1874.

When the late Sir Richard minister of finance, went to 1874, Mr. Scott acted in his subsequently in the absence of bers of the government he acte ter of justice.

On the defeat of the Mackenz tration in 1878 Sir Richard bec of the opposition in the sena mained in that capacity until the Liberal party in July 188 again asked to accept th secretary of state and registra He held this portfolio under S Laurier until 1908, when under advancing years, he resigned an ceeded by Hon. Charles Murphy been up to that time governm in the senate as well, as to t continued to take active inter deliberations of that body.

Father of Scott Act.

The legislative enactment by Richard was most widely known which he derived his highest tit

USEFUL HINTS FOR PROGRESSIVE HOUSEWIVES

GETTING RID OF HOUSEHOLD PESTS.

Perhaps the most annoying and embarrassing insect which must be fought is the bedroom pest, and unfortunately our forced daily intercourse with all sorts and conditions of people makes us suffer for the negligence of others. On account of its habits of concealment, it is wise to cover the mattress with a white slip, sewed on, which removes all chance of its lodgement without our knowledge. An effective way to exterminate the bugs when they have obtained a foothold is to apply liberally benzine, kerosene or any other of the petroleum oils. These must be introduced into all crevices with small brushes or feathers. But first open all doors and windows so there is a perfect circulation of air and keep open until every trace of the fluid has disappeared. If benzine is used, on no account carry a lighted lamp or candle into the room. Explosion may result if this precaution is not obeyed.

The liberal use of hot water wherever it may be employed without danger to furniture is also an effective method for destroying both eggs and active bugs. The market offers several exterminators which are effective. In the case of books becoming infested and where liquid applications are impossible, place in the center of the room a dish containing four ounces of brimstone within a larger vessel so that the possible overflowing of the burning mass may not injure the carpet or set fire to the floor. After removing from the room all such metallic surfaces as might be affected by the fumes, close every aperture, even the keyholes, and set fire to the brimstone. When four of five hours have elapsed, the room may be entered and thoroughly aired."—Pictorial Review.

HOW TO KNOW SCARLET FEVER.

Scarlet fever is one of the most dangerous of the diseases of childhood and does not give much warning of its approach. It begins suddenly, and within twenty-four hours the fever may be fully developed. The symptoms are chills, nauses, headache, sore throat and a rapidly rising temperature. The rash usually appears on the second day. It consists of minute red points which show on the neck, chest and trunk, and extend to the limbs. The tongue is thickly coated with a white fur, through which appears little red points which give to it the name of "strawberry tongue." There is always more or less sore throat, and the tonsils are usually inflamed. The rash passes off about the seventh day, after which the peeling of the skin begins. It is usually seen first on the hands and feet. The skin and dust which come off are extremely infectious, and to prevent them being blown about the body should be well lubricated with pure olive oil slightly carbolized.

In all cases of infectious diseases, the patient should be separated from the rest of the family and kept in a well ventilated room, and in scarlet fever should remain there for several days after the peeling of the skin is completed. All curtains, carpets and furniture should be removed, excepting what are absolutely necessary for the patient and the nurse. All bed linen, night dresses, etc., should be soaked in the following solution for one hour: Sulphate of zinc, eight ounces; carbolic acid, one ounce; water, three gallons. The clothing should then be washed and well boiled. All discharges should be mixed with a solution of chloride of lime. For the sake of all other children in the neighborhood, there should always be a cheerful compliance with the rules and requirements of the health officials.—Pictorial Review for May.

BAKED ROUND STEAK.

Have the steak cut very thick, roll it in flour and pound on both sides to work the flour into the meat. Roll again in flour and fry in ham or bacon fat. Place meat in a baking dish. Slice over it one large onion, season and bake slowly for about one or two hours according to the size of the steak. The gravy will be delicious.

STUFFED STEAK.

Cut a thin slice of round steak in halves. Over the lower half sprinkle salt, pepper and bits of butter. Chop very fine some cold boiled ham, tongue or any left-over meats. If there is not enough of this on hand, mix the meat with some breadcrumbs and an egg and place it in the center of the steak. Place the other half of the steak on top of this and with a darning needle fasten the two halves together with large stitches all around the edge. Place the steak in a granite pan, cover the top with chopped onion, put a half cup of stock or water to which beef extract has been added into the pan and bake in a hot oven forty-five minutes, basting frequently. If desired, some small bits of suet may be added to the water in the pan. When done, remove from the pan, thicken the gravy, remove the strings from the meat and serve very hot."—Pictorial Review.

REV. THOMAS LAVERY OF ST. STEPHEN DEAD

St. Stephen, N. B., April 23—Word was received here today announcing the death of Rev. Thomas Lavery, who has for some years been the beloved pastor of the Church of the Holy Rosary here.

Father Lavery went to Boston a week ago to enter Carney Hospital to undergo a serious operation. The operation was performed on Monday last and he was progressing favorably when pneumonia set in, and in his weakened condition he passed away this afternoon.

Father Lavery was a native of Boston, where a brother and sister survive him. Interment will doubtless be made in that city.

Vinegar or yeast should never be kept in stone crocks or jugs. The acid eats off the glazing, which is poisonous.

PILES CURED AT HOME BY NEW ABSORPTION METHOD

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 70, Windsor, Ont.

HOW PIPES ARE MADE

From One Block Bowls of Different Qualities Are Obtained.

Some men have been known to pay any price, from $6 to $10, for a briar pipe. Special sizes run up to $25 and $30. On the other hand, thousands of smokers can buy genuine imported briar root pipes, made in the same factory by the same workmen that turn out the fancy priced goods, for half a dollar, and even for a quarter. The 25 cent pipe will burn tobacco just as well as any $30 pipe that ever was turned out.

Pipe manufacturing is the most reckless form of speculation. The manufacturer buys his blocks of briar root "sight an' unseen," as the children say. He runs the entire contents of the bag through the factory, giving each piece exactly the same treatment as all the rest, expending an equal amount of skill and care on each piece, then looks to see what he drew.

Speaking in averages, says the United States Tobacco Journal, he finds that out of each gross of finished pipes there are two dozen that can be sold as "firsts," six dozen that will pass as "seconds," two dozen that must go for "thirds" that will retail in teh department stores at 9 to 19 cents, while the remaining two dozen finished pipes must go down to the furnace to be used for fuel. If it is his lucky day the manufacturer may find a single perfect pipe in the gross.

The perfect pipe, you understand, is without a flaw and has a beautiful uniform birdseye marking all over; or better yet, a perfectly straight even grain alike on all sides running vertically. The latter is exceedingly rare. English smokers appreciate these perfect pipes and are willing to pay a round price for them. The Englishman wants all the value in the bowl of his briar. The bit must be plain vulcanite with a plain silver band.

It takes a lot of work to make a briar pipe and it also requires money. A pipe warehouse carries an average stock of 5,000 to 8,000 bags of briar root blocks, each bag containing six to eight gross of blocks, each block representing material for one pipe. The contents of each bag are counted and recorded. For every block issued from the warehouse a finished pipe must be delivered at the sorting room. Each man who handles a lot gives a receipt on getting the lot and takes a receipt from the next man who handles it. If a block is missing the man in whose possession the lot is when the shortage is discovered must pay for it. No matter how worthless a piece is seen to be it cannot be thrown out or laid aside, but must go through each process along with the rest.

First the blocks go to the sawyers, who trim them down to approximate size with circular saws. Then the blocks must be kiln dried in a very carefully regulated temperature for six to eight weeks. Briar root, if not properly handled, will warp and check worse than a cottonwood board, which is supposed to hold the record in that line.

For the bulldog pipe the seasoned block goes through five operations by as many different men before it is ready for finishing. The first man bores the bowl, turns the upper half of the bowl in a lathe, which does all these things at once very rapidly. The next man shapes the lower part of the bowl, the next in two passes over a saw trims up the shank, another map finishes the inside of the bowl, another bores the hole in the shank and then four different men sandpaper the pipe.

For other shapes the operations are reduced in number, but are more elaborate. For each shape an iron pattern must be made. This pattern is part of the shaft on which the block is held. The operator after putting in a block pays no more attention to it, but devotes his skill to the pattern, which he turns until every part comes in contact with a steel disk. When this is done he finds that the block has been brought in contact with a cutting tool which has blocked out a pipe, which then goes to the sandpaperers.

Next the pipes go to the graders, who assort them into different qualities and send the worthless ones down to the furnace. The first step in the finishing process is polishing with powdered pumice stone and oil on a swiftly revolving buffing wheel. Another operator repeats the process with tripoli. In another room a man takes a pipe in each hand, souses them into lye for a couple of seconds to take off the oil used with the pumice stone, then gives them a second bath in a stain. After drying, three polishers, one after the other, gradually buff the pipes up to the beautiful finish so much admired in a fine briar.

Still there is much to do. A part of the higher grade bowls go to the mounting department, where they are bedecked with gold or silver thingumbobs to suit the curious taste of a certain type of smoker. All must be fitted with bits of amber, vulcanite or bone. Each pipe goes through the hands of half a dozen men, each of whom performs a single operation. Each bit and bowl is ground to a perfect fit.

Also every pipe is tested in a mould to make sure that each one of every given style is exactly the same size as all others of that style. The completed pipes go to the case department, where they are fitted in cases and stamped with their trade name. Then they are again graded and finally packed for shipment.

The best grades go to New Haven, Cambridge, Princeton and other university towns, for the university man has a better taste in pipes than any other class in this country. They appreciate the beauty of a fine piece of briar and are willing to pay for it.

THE MARITIME BAPTIST

(Maritime Baptist.)

Rev. N. A. McNeill, of Bridgetown, occupied the pulpit of the Wolfville church last Sunday.

The ministry of Dr. Gates in the Brunswick street church, Fredericton, is being much enjoyed.

Rev. S. J. Perry, Campobello, was in the city Monday. He is well and reports the work going on comfortably.

Rev. S. S. Poole, Middleton, N. S., is to deliver the address to the graduating class of the Acadia Academy in June.

Rev. D. H. McQuarrie, Canning, N. S., was called to Cape Breton on a sad errand a few days ago—the funeral of his mother.

Dr. O. C. S. Wallace, of Baltimore, will be the preacher of the Baccalaureate sermon at McMaster, of which institution he was for several years chancellor. Convocation wil be held May 7th.

Rev. G. Swim, Petitcodiac, N. B., has not been so well lately, and he fears he cannot take up regular work for a time. He writes: "However, it is all right, my heavenly Father careth for me."

Rev. C. N. Barton, of the Canterbury, N. B., pastor, has so far recovered from the serious accident he suffered in the winter that he is about his work again. He resumed work the first Sunday in April. His post office address is—care Chas. H. Hillman, R. F. D., No. 1, Woodstock, N. B.

Rev. Aubrey Horwood, of Dundas, P. E. I., has accepted an invitation to become pastor of the United Baptist church at Elgin, N. B., and will begin his pastorate on May 11. In extending the call, the church agreed to raise the salary from $700 to $800. This is another instance of what people can do when they are willing.

If new late curtains are soaked a few hours in a strong solution of salt and water, they will be easier to wash. The solution takes out the lime they are often dressed with.

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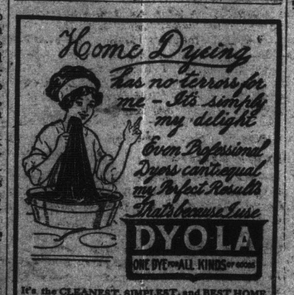

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