

COMMISSIONER ON POLICE WORK

(Continued from page 1)
A police department has to contend with the many evils a city is surrounded with, and in this contention, should be absolutely free of politics, the root of all evil in the policing of cities and towns.

No appointment or promotion of an officer, no expenditure of a dollar, and no action of the department regarding the duties it is expected to perform, should be influenced by any political personage or political consideration, and the public must accept this as the actual condition necessary, before the expectation of an efficient department is to be realized.

The department head should be independent of political control, thereby creating his own atmosphere, which will permit of his rendering appeals for proper favors, and wise politicians will soon learn they are not to be had. When the members of the force once realize that no political influence can help or harm them, they will gladly base their hope of promotion upon the proper performance of their duties.

The election of a commissioner who is willing to accept the responsibility for an efficient force, carries with it the assurance of that commissioner that his energy will be directed towards the maintenance of an efficient force and other, and if he succeeds in installing and maintaining such a force during his term of office only, he will have accomplished such an amount of good as will repay him for his efforts, even though the cost be to him his defeat in a subsequent election.

His (the commissioner's) defeat might be secured through the machinations of the ruthless political heeler who, irrespective of the type of his nominee, the voters who are desirous of having his nominee elected, relies to a great extent upon the indifference displayed by many of the voters, and also appealing to the sympathies of those members of the public whose criticisms are generally directed against the police force. It may be possible to secure the election of a police force, if in the establishment of a police force, the efficiency of such a force was made apparent to the public through a discretionary use of its powers.

The Requirements
In the construction of an efficient police force, it is necessary that the equipment consists of a capable superintendent or chief with a requisite number of capable sub-officers, and also a requisite number of patrolmen capable of learning the requirements of members of an efficient police force, and a proper police system.

The superintendent or chief should be a man of intelligence, capable of commanding men and of teaching them the value of the two capital D's in police work, discipline and discretion. His duty should be to recall that by language spoken or by action, he should assume greater importance in the eyes of the public than the utterances of an executive of a subordinate. He should seal an example of conduct on and off duty, and loyalty to superiors, and always remembering that it is as much his duty to advise and encourage his men as to have them reported for misconduct, never passing over, however, any want of respect or willful fault.

He should set a standard for examination of applicants for the force, and supply each successful applicant with a manual of rules and regulations governing the force, combined with a list of crimes punishable under the criminal code, and a copy of the by-laws or ordinances which come under the jurisdiction of a police department, and the necessary duty to enforce them with efficiency and vigilance.

The sub-officials and other members of the force who desire to become good officers should continue to bear in mind that strict attention must be given to the following matters, in order that every man may raise himself to a high position on the force, as inattention and neglect of them will cause them to occupy low ones. First of all they should be impressed with the necessity of the two D's previously referred to, namely, discipline and discretion, then follow obedience, vigilance, civility, good temper, conduct on duty, meddlesomeness and methods of working the beats.

Discipline
Discipline is the obedience and respect to lawful authority, and is maintained in an organized body from a rabble. While the public interest demands that discipline shall be rigidly maintained and neither disrespect or disobedience tolerated.

System-Saving
The surest way to save is by system. If you deposit a certain amount each week or each month in this bank's Savings Department, you will soon find that you have the means to do something worth while. You will also find that the habit of thrift has fostered your spirit of independence and self-reliance.

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which a thief might enter, or obtain access, are left open.
There are many other suggestions in regard to the police department and its operation, which could be made, but the foregoing will, we believe, express in brief the most essential requirements for an efficient police department and the government of it.

H. R. McLELLAN,
Comm. Public Safety,
St. John, N. B.

Peter Clinch.
To the President and Members of the Union of New Brunswick Municipalities:
The following remarks on fire prevention and fire protection are made at the suggestion of one of your members and though I have been inspecting fire risks for a good many years I do not wish to pose as an infallible authority. The suggestions may be taken or not, as you see fit, but I hope they will be of some benefit to the community.

Fire Waste.
If the public could be made to realize the seriousness of the fire waste in this province, it would be more willing to support any movement with regard to fire prevention or fire protection, but my experience as a fire insurance inspector leads me to believe that not much more than one man in every ten gives the matter a thought. The owners of mills and factories are generally willing to carry out any reasonable suggestions made by the fire insurance companies, but they are not so ready to attach very little importance to them.

Now as a matter of fact, the fire loss in confagurations in this province is generally carried there three here. At the time of the St. John fire in 1877, the companies paid in losses about \$6,000,000 and the loss to the citizens over \$16,000,000. In Campbellton the difference was supposed to be a little less, but I have no doubt that the same is true in other parts of the province. In protected towns insurance rates should be fixed on the basis of 80 per cent co-insurance, that is, a certain rate should be fixed for the insurance, and 80 per cent of the value of his property with an increase in rate as the percentage of insurance, to be carried by the insurance companies and the owners of property.

The companies which contributed to the fire loss in Chicago in 1871; in Boston in 1872, and in later years in San Francisco and Baltimore, are still paying for the fire loss. Many of the property owners are ruined. The larger fire insurance companies do business all over the world, but they do not pay those who do. It is apparent that when the fire losses on the continent are over a hundred millions in one year, the country is a much poorer and to hold its own it must actually produce enough wealth to replace what it has lost in one year. When the losses exceed the premiums over a large area, like the United States and Canada, rates must be increased. The people are not aware of this.

How Fires Are Started.
Now a country would soon become wealthy if there were no fires, apart from forest fires; and most fires could be easily prevented. A fire chief makes a place where the rat has gone up in smoke in the business district of almost any city and wonders why there are not more fires. Paper, straw, excelsior and other rubbish are allowed to accumulate in cellars, sometimes being swept down the elevator shafts. Ashes are kept in wood cartons and are piled up in back yards or around each other and are otherwise unsafe. Furnace pipes and steam pipes are not properly protected and many evidences of carelessness are found. A great many fires are set by cigarette butts and quite a few are the result of leaving sulphur matches about for the rats to run over them. Rubbish accumulates quickly and becomes a serious hazard, especially when it gets damp and I refrain from censuring the owners and occupants of buildings too severely, as allowing rubbish to collect seems to be a habit which most people have, but it is the duty of the fire chief to see that the law is carried out. People would soon acquire proper respect for waste paper, etc., and would appreciate the changed conditions.

Chief Croker in his book on fire prevention says in regard to fire waste:
HAD ITCHING PILES FOR 27 YEARS
Often Laid Up for Days at a Time!—A Wonderful Tribute to Dr. Chase's Ointment
Few people were ever more enthusiastic in praising Dr. Chase's Ointment than the writer of this letter. When you read the description of his case you will not wonder why.

Mr. John Johnson, Coleman, Alta., writes: "Three years ago I was cured of blind, itching piles of 27 years' standing by using Dr. Chase's Ointment. I used to think that death would be the only relief I would ever get from the terrible misery of piles. Often I was laid up for three days at a time, and other times worked when I should have been in bed.

"Dr. Chase's Ointment is worth sixty dollars a box instead of sixty cents. I am a different man since using it. I am farming all the time, and never miss a day. Words fail to express my gratitude for the cure this ointment made for me. I cannot tell half as much about it as it deserves. Anybody doubting this can write direct to me."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 80 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

APRIOL & STEED'S PAIN-EXPELLER PILLS
Are the acknowledged leading remedy for all Familial Complaints. Recommended by the Medical Faculty. The genuine bear the signature of W. MARRAS, registered without which none are genuine. No body should be without them. Sold by all Chemists & Stores. Martin, Pharm. Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

"What would be condemned as the most reckless extravagance in any individual goes blithely on in the nation from year to year, growing with the months. Lives, buildings, treasure, forests, all the things that go to make up public and private wealth, fall prey to this terrible waste."

Fire Prevention.
Next to cleanliness, I suppose good construction has more to do with fire prevention than anything else. It is the custom to build brick buildings and to fill them so full of woodwork, with wooden window frames and wooden doors, that a fire in them is nearly as serious as it would be in a wooden building, the only difference being that the end walls, if of the parapet style and without openings, make a good fire stop in a range of buildings. To make fire safe from the spread of fire, the floors should be of solid masonry construction, and the walls, if of brick, the plastering should be done on the wall itself or on wire lathing, the elevators and stairways should be a brick shaft going through the roof and cut off by fire doors from the main building and the windows should be of wire glass with masonry frames.

In such a building the fire can be confined to one flat until it is put out by the fire department. With open elevators and stairways in the building and concealed spaces between the floors, and in the walls a fire generally reaches every part of it within a few minutes, and a very heavy loss occurs. It is quite a common thing to see new concrete or brick buildings with mill floors almost entirely ruined from a fire standpoint by open elevators and stairways, and with wooden sheathing on the walls. In factories and in all buildings where large numbers of people are employed, fire communication from floor to floor by elevators and stairways should be prevented by law.

In such buildings and in theatres, public halls and schools very little woodwork should be allowed, and certainly no varnished sheathing which burns most rapidly.

Wire Glass Windows Best.
Wire glass windows with metal frames in most general use as in a building otherwise first-class, fire may burn out of one window into the one above if the frames and sashes are of wood. In such a case a few years ago in New York. A building known as the Parker building, supposed to be quite fireproof, with reinforced concrete walls, and with elevators and stairs outside, nine stories high and containing more than a million dollars worth of merchandise in each flat, was destroyed by a fire which started in a protected town insurance rates should be fixed on the basis of 80 per cent co-insurance, that is, a certain rate should be fixed for the insurance, and 80 per cent of the value of his property with an increase in rate as the percentage of insurance, to be carried by the insurance companies and the owners of property.

The companies which contributed to the fire loss in Chicago in 1871; in Boston in 1872, and in later years in San Francisco and Baltimore, are still paying for the fire loss. Many of the property owners are ruined. The larger fire insurance companies do business all over the world, but they do not pay those who do. It is apparent that when the fire losses on the continent are over a hundred millions in one year, the country is a much poorer and to hold its own it must actually produce enough wealth to replace what it has lost in one year. When the losses exceed the premiums over a large area, like the United States and Canada, rates must be increased. The people are not aware of this.

Next in importance to fire prevention comes fire protection, but it starts no one to tell where it will end, and the prevention is far better than the cure, which in many cases is not a cure at all, but a successful struggle against the fire.

When the conditions are right it does not take a fire long to get beyond the control of the fire department, and then it burns itself out. A dry period of a week or two in June, when dry winds off the land prevail, one of these high northwest winds, a good start and a few single roofs and you have a confagration, which takes the profit off the insurance business and ruins a great many people.

The most essential thing in the way of fire protection is a good water supply with a high pressure at every hydrant, and with the hydrants close together. A gravitation system is much to be preferred to any other if it can be obtained, and next to that a pumping system with elevated reservoirs, stand pipe. The gravity system is the cheapest to maintain and is less liable to get out of order than any other. If pumps are used a good standard make of steam pump is the best, and next to that suction gas, or gasoline. Electric pumps are not looked upon with favor by the insurance companies as there are so many ways of putting them out of commission during a confagration. They

are used, however, very successfully in New York, but the power generated in the pumping station which is fire proof, and the whole plant is in duplicate. In any case there should be duplicate mains from the source of supply to the distribution system, which should be in the form of a gridiron, intercommunicating, so that each hydrant will be supplied from every direction. The system should be symmetrical so that the water will flow to the best advantage and the pressure will be about the same as for larger pipes, the difference in the expense being the cost of the larger pipe at so much a pound. An 8-inch pipe though it does not hold twice as much as a six inch, can discharge more than twice as much, there is so much less friction; and as the sizes increase the difference is more marked.

Water Distribution in Towns.
There are two ways of laying out the town water mains, one is to carry the large mains through the centre of the town to feed the town cross pipes and I think this is the best flow of logical argument that for simplicity of style and satisfactory completeness has not been heard on a Gaysboro platform for some time. He held the close attention of his audience throughout a long and rapidly flowing speech. The only regret one felt at the close was that one could not remember this or that concise statement of fact, put in so plain and bold a manner by

the speaker. Appreciative applause would break out spontaneously on the house first and then, as so many other scores by the speaker, "PROGRESS IN SHEDIAK" Moncton Transcript.—Shediac is keeping pace with many of the small towns in the eastern provinces by showing slow and steady growth. As many ten new houses have been erected during the past season, and two store are in course of construction in Main street. Concrete sidewalks have been laid the full length of Main street on up Sackville street as far as the Centu street. The streets are lighted with electricity.

A TRIBUTE TO F. B. CARVELL
F. B. Carvell, M. P., spoke recently in Gaysboro, N. S., and the Halifax Chronicle's correspondent writes:—"This was Mr. Carvell's first appearance on a Gaysboro platform, but we hope it will not be his last. There is nothing flowery or affected about Mr. Carvell. His whole address was a steady flow of logical argument that for simplicity of style and satisfactory completeness has not been heard on a Gaysboro platform for some time. He held the close attention of his audience throughout a long and rapidly flowing speech. The only regret one felt at the close was that one could not remember this or that concise statement of fact, put in so plain and bold a manner by

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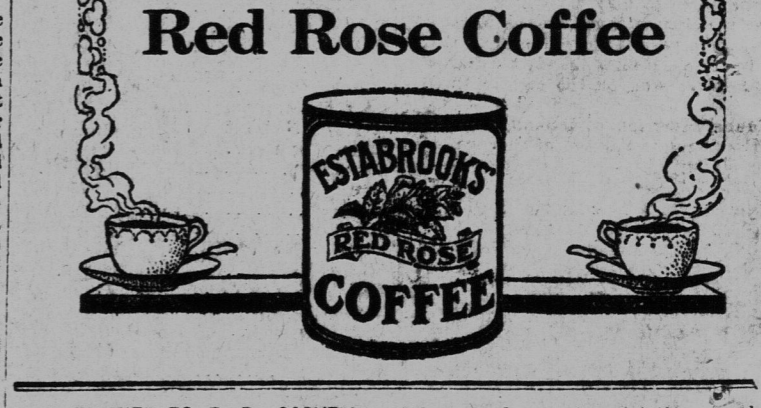
Lost Persons Found—Scattered Families Reunited
PERSONAL
Wanted—Address of or information concerning Richard Rose who joined African Expedition in 1910. Formerly of Montreal, Canada. To settle an estate. Write to J. Jones Brown & Co. Royal, N. B. Personal—Wanted in 1913.

Do You Want to Send a "Wireless" to the Port of Missing Men?
Where's the dear one who strolled away so many years ago? Is a heart breaking? Is an estate unsettled? You can sail away to the Port of Missing Men on the wings of the aeroplane.—The Little Want Ad. It travels every day, reaches the "exchange tables" of hundreds of newspapers, penetrates distant states and provinces and foreign lands. It is a fixed habit of the missing who still live to peruse the "personals" of papers—and it is the practice of law to demand that reasonable efforts be made to locate lost heirs.

Dispel the loud of doubt by using a little Want Ad that leads into strange by-paths and reunites scattered families and friends. Maybe a few repetitions will be needed—but get started now—to-day. Next month may be too late! Happiness belongs to those who—
(Suggestions for You to Adopt)
INFORMATION WANTED—Concerning John Black, who left Capton, Indiana, for the Klondike in 1896. Wife seriously ill in hospital. Advice at once. Address: ...

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Fragrance
When you open a tin of Red Rose Coffee, you will surely be pleased with its unusual fragrance, and you will note particularly the small, even grains, free of the yellow flake or chaff which you have always been accustomed to see in the ground coffee you have used. This is the result of our new crushing process. The small grains settle quickly, so the coffee is never muddy, but always bright and clear. You will be convinced before you taste it, that it is a coffee of unusual quality.



Red Rose Coffee
There are many reasons for having hydrants close together, say within 200 feet of each other. It prevents the stretching of hose across the streets, interfering with street car traffic, it gives a better pressure at the nozzle, the loss of pressure by friction in ordinary fire hose, not perfectly new, being about ten pounds per one hundred feet when the pressure is high at the hydrant or engine, and it saves the hose. A good hydrant will last seventy-five years, but hose lasts a very short time (especially when teams have to cross over it) and is expensive.

When a large fire occurs more than ten hose streams are frequently required and a hydrant pressure which has always been thought good will often run down five or more pounds per stream on account of the small size of the pipes in the distribution. It is of great importance to have a high pressure at every hydrant, if only for one stream. With such a system a great many fires are put out in the early stages, but once a fire assumes large proportions the water system must have pipes large enough to maintain the pressure with a dozen streams plugging or it is utterly useless. For checking fires in the early stages high pressure at the hydrant cannot be over-estimated as where the pressure is low the fire gets a head start and the fireman's life is getting out of hand. In places where the hydrant pressure is not strictly first class it is necessary to have portable fire engines and motor engines run by gasoline are so much quicker than steam that I believe they will entirely supersede them. Motor-driven chemical engines are of immense value and are used in increasing numbers in all the best departments in the world. As powerful motor apparatus is adopted more permanent men and fewer call men are employed and this means that the men go to the fires with the apparatus and are ready to fight the fire as soon as they are called. A hose cart driver frequently finds himself at a fire in the middle of the night with no one to help him connect the hose or turn on the water. In cities with a water front a good fire boat is invaluable. They can be equipped with pumps equal in power to four or five steam fire engines and can be connected to a street main when too far from the fire to reach it with hose thus increasing the hydrant pressure in the fire zone. These pumps being close to the water have an immense advantage over pumps which have to lift the water as well as pump it.

There is an improvement in the fire-fighting apparatus of the different towns in this province and in fact all over the continent, and the new buildings are of a better character than the older ones, but the fire losses are steadily on the increase. Due I think in a great measure to the lack of municipal regulations as to fire prevention. Let us hope that before long there will be a marked improvement in this regard.

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BY GATLIN TREATMENT
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