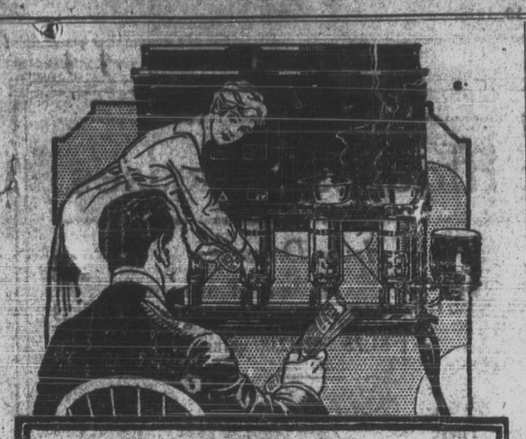

COOKING IN COMFORT, AT LAST!

"WELL, no more coal or ashes to bother about now. And if my eyes hadn't been opened, you would still be cooking on the coal range all through the summer."

Husbands and sons—if you had to do the cooking, wouldn't you like to do it in the most economical, most efficient, simplest way possible? Save your wife or mother further fuel worries. Buy her a New Perfection Oil Cook Stove—It will mean better cooking, a cleaner, cooler kitchen and less work for her—and for you, economy, comfort and no waiting for meals.

Select the style now that suits the individual need of your home—one, two, three and four burner sizes. Be sure it's the stove with the Long Blue Chimney—and that it has the Cabinet and the New Perfection Oven. They make the stove complete for year-round cooking service.

Royalite Coal Oil gives best results.

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BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVE

For sale in Hardware, Furniture and Department Stores everywhere.
A. E. ALEXANDER & SON, CAMPBELLTON, N. B.
ROBIN, JONES & WHITMAN, ON GASPE COAST.

WRIGLEY'S

It's the great war-time sweetmeat.

—the benefit, the pleasure, the economy of a 5c package of WRIGLEY'S

—has made it the favorite "sweet ration" of the Allied armies.

—send it to your friend at the front:

—it's the handiest, longest-lasting refreshment he can carry.

CHEW IT AFTER EVERY MEAL

Made in Canada

The Flavour Lasts

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT — JUICY FRUIT — WRIGLEY'S DOUBLEMINT

THREE KINDS

PALMER'S Summer Packs for the S.O.S.

The "Soldiers of the Soil" recruits need Palmer's Summer Packs, or plough Shoes as they are often called, to keep their feet in good condition while doing hard farm work which their feet are not accustomed to.

Even farmers whose feet are hardened to farm labor find Palmer's Summer Packs very restful to tired, aching, burning feet. They are light in weight, roomy, pliable, comfortable, durable and waterproof.

Get a pair from your dealer. Look for the "Moose Head Brand"—stamped on every pair—a warranty of satisfaction.

JOHN PALMER COMPANY, LIMITED
Fredericton, N.B., Canada

ANNUAL MEETING OF METHODIST CHURCH

Held at Millerton This Week Resolution of Regret at Loss of Dr. Squires Who is Joining Presbyterian Ministry.

On Tuesday evening the Chatham Methodist District opened at Derby with a public meeting in the Methodist Church. The following members of the District were present; Revs. G. A. Ross, (chairman), J. J. Pinkerton, F. J. Bertram, E. Rowlands, W. Lawson, G. F. Stebbings, Dr. C. W. Squires, T. Pierce, H. C. Upton, I. F. Curtis.

Rev. George A. Ross presided and gave a practical and inspiring address. A feature of the evening was the baptism of the youngest child of Rev. and Mrs. Rowlands of Derby. The District met at 8.30 the following morning in ministerial session. After devotional exercises routine business was taken up.

At this session Rev. Dr. C. W. Squires of Newcastle announced his resignation from the church and the following resolution was passed unanimously by the meeting:

Whereas: The Rev. C. W. Squires M. A. D. D. of Newcastle, has been an accredited minister of the Methodist church for eighteen years, and now tenders his resignation from our communion to connect himself with the ministry of the Presbyterian Church in Canada; therefore be it.

Resolved that the District Meeting while regretting the severance of happy and helpful associations, accepts the judgment expressed in his new choice and recommends to the Annual Conference that his resignation be accepted and the necessary credentials duly issued.

The District would also extend to Brother Squires its best wishes for his happiness and success in his new sphere of labor.

Dr. Squires expressed his appreciation of the spirit of the District.

After some discussion as to the possibility of co-operation with other churches the meeting adjourned.

The District met in the afternoon at 1.30. Various committees were elected and the work of the different circuits reported.

Rev. Mr. Rettie, secretary of Miramichi Presbytery was then introuced and addressed the District on the question of co-operation between the two denominations on weak circuits and urged the appointment of a committee from the District to meet a committee already appointed by the Presbytery to consider the question.

The following were elected lay delegates to conference:—W. H. Anderson, . W. Beers, T. A. Clarke, W. J. Kent, J. Watling. W. B. Snowball, Jas. W. Robertson, W. A. Wilson, R. S. Curll. Alternate:—H. H. Stuart and S. McLoon.

The evening session was mainly occupied with consideration of the various schemes of the church. Great emphasis were placed upon the plans for religious education and evangelism and a resolution was passed endorsing the principle underlaying the plans submitted.

The missionary contributions of the District show an increase of $186,35, a splendid showing in view of the many demands for war purposes. All the other funds show excellent advances. The Sunday School report showed an increase over last year of $383,14 for all purposes. An increase of 35 members for the District was reported, 15 of them being in Newcastle church.

Memorials to General Conference were: In relation to district on the Stationing Committee; the election of General Conference representatives, one member from each district appointed by Conference instead of one member in every twelve as now, and the appointment of chairmen of Districts at Conference from each District meeting separately after station sheet is read.

After various memorials were presented and discussed the District closed.

DECIMAL COINAGE IN GREAT BRITAIN

London, April 21.—(Associated Press)—A decimal coinage bill, providing for a re-arrangement of the British money system on a decimal basis, has been introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Southwark. The bill is the result of conferences between two great business organizations, the Institute of Bankers and the Association Chambers of Commerce. Both organizations gave their support to the scheme by an unanimous vote.

The bill provides for the continuance of the sovereign and the florin, the later being one-tenth of the soverign or pound. A new coin, one-hundredth of a pound, will make its appearance, being practically equivalent to the American nickel. The new farthing will be worth slightly less than the present farthing, being exactly one-thousandth of a pound. Five farthings will make up the new penny.

Information.

Mrs. Kawler—The noise at the front must be awful with all those immense guns going off.

Mrs. Blunderby—My dear, they never could stand it if they hadn't something they stuff their ears—gun cotton, you know.

WEEPING ECZEMA SOON RELIEVED

A Perfect Treatment For This Distressing Complaint

WASING, ONT.

"I had an attack of Weeping Eczema; so bad that my clothes would be wet through at times.

For four months, I suffered terribly. I could get no relief until I tried 'Fruit-a-tives and 'Sootha Salva' The first treatment gave me relief.

Altogether, I have used three boxes of 'Sootha Salva' and two of 'Fruit-a-tives', and am entirely well"

G. W. HALL.

Both these sterling remedies are sold by dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

"Fruit-a-tives" is also put up in a trial size which sells for 25c.

HOW ABOUT THE HARVEST?

The shortage of flour and wheat products is so serious between now and next harvest that every effort must be made by this continent to tide it over. Farmers by producing wheat are helping to win the war. By saving flour they and everybody else in the country may also help towards the end. In this connection it is of interest to note that in the West it is estimated that the three Prairie Provinces this spring have sown an increase of about 2,600,000 acres of which 2,000,000 acres are of wheat. This is the report of Mr. J. D. McGregor, Director of Labor for the Canada Food Board, with offices in Winnipeg. It is based upon estimates received from a large number of points throughout the three Provinces as well as upon the personal observation of Mr. McGregor himself. If the average crop from this increased acreage amounts to only ten bushels of wheat per acre, which is a very low estimate indeed, the average being more like twenty bushels it would mean 20,000,000 bushels of wheat. The average consumptionof wheat in the wheat consuming countries the world over runs about five bushels per capita per year, so that the increased crop which Canada expects to produce this summer would feed 4,000,000 people for twelve months. At a most conservative calculation, that is to say it would feed the bulk of the British army. The probabilities are that this increase will be double that amount and it is to be hoped such indeed will be the case, as there is need of every bushel.

Dr. J. W. Robertson, who made a tour of Eastern Canada, in the production campaign on behalf of the Food Board and the Minister of Agriculture estimates an increased acreage of cultivated crops for the five Provinces, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, of 2,2000.000 acres. Compared with former years, there will be quite an increase in wheat acreage in these Provinces but what this amounts to it is impossible to say, as the fall wheat did not winter very well in many districts where an attempt was made to grow it. Some of these areas, however, have been replaced by spring wheat.

The Eastern Provinces will grow also increased amounts of fodder for livestock, so that the meat supply will benefit as well as the dairy output.

Canadian farmers are responding magnificently to the call for increased production, despite the many other calls that have been heard and answered. The world is at the greatest crisis in its history and the farmers of Canada have realized the fact and shown the true Canadian spirit. It remains now for the people of the towns and cities to organize and sacrifice personal interests in a wholehearted campaign to save these crops, which have been so successfully planted despite difficulties, so that the harvest will be as great in proportion as the acreage sown. This summer and autumn will mean a long pull and a strong pull for all hands.

THE POLICE ARE ENFORCING FOOD LAWS.

All over Canada municipal police authorities are enforcing the food regulations in a firm, vigorous manner. They are also enforcing the Anti-Loafing Law. There has been a great improvement on the streets of most of the Canadian cities since this law was passed. Fines of $100 and costs have been imposed in Calgary, Montreal, Victoria, Saskatoon, Toronto, Port Arthur, Ottawa, Regina, Stratford, and many other points report cases of fines and imprisonment.

THE TAROL CURES

COUGHS
COLDS
BRONCHITIS
WHOOPING COUGH
GRIPPE

ON SALE EVERYWHERE

Dr. Ed Morin & Co. Ltd Quebec Can.

RAILWAY MEN HEROES ALL

How Canadian Unit Obeyed Orders to Save Big Guns.

Ottawa, June 6.—The following article has been received here from Roland Hill:

"Keep the lines clear, save the big guns; then destroy everything." These were the orders that a Canadian overseas railway construction unit got when the Hun's great attack on the Somme was well launched and the front trench line had in places been driven in, and how well they carried them out is confirmed in a message of congratulation from their Army Commander and the awards of one D. S. O., two Military Crosses, one D. C. M., and nineteen Military Medals.

The corps headquarters were at Bihucourt when the storm broke, from Boisleux to Achiet, Fremicourt to Velu and St. Leger these railway experts, the first to come over from Canada, kept the lines open under a storm of shellfire. Sometimes those heavy naval guns and howitzers which work from railways, were ahead of the little mobile eighteen-pounders, firing their huge shells into the massed Huns ten and fifteen miles away, while their smaller brethren were pounding at the German storm troops only 1,000 yards off. The big guns stayed confidently until the last minute, knowing the shell-broken line behind them would be mended by the Canadian Engineers in time to get away. In every case there was the engine with the Canadian crew ready to draw the monster gun to safety and not a single one was lost, although there were many narrow escapes.

Some Smart Work.

Take the report of a young officer who was responsible for the section near Velu, northeast of Bapaume, some heavy howitzer batteries there were working feverishly to retard the German advance over the Nord Canal. "Brought up three trucks of ammunition and kept track open from Ytrea to Velu. Mended eight bad breaks between 8 and 10.30 (this was March 21), then shifted the howitzers back to Fremicourt."

That meant three trips over the hastily mended line, through heavy shellfire, with fifty-ton trucks, which once ditched could hardly have been got on the track again in time to be saved.

From another report dated Fremicourt: "Repaired two breaks in line in order to get twelve-inch gun in action at Velu. Repaired track from Fremicourt to Queant. After two hours brought gun back over four broken sections to Vaulx Junction where it again went into action. Went into forward area and repaired breaks in sixteen places between Velu and Havrincourt in order to get ammunition trains out. Shellfire was very heavy, but luckily we had few casualties. Material very short but managed to get points and rails from old gun spurs." The officer who wrote this is missing.

On the second day of the attack Bihucourt became too hot for the Canadian engineers and it was decided to abandon camp. Everything was loaded on the construction trains, but the concrete tennis courts.

"We couldn't take them, unfortunately,' explained the Colonel, "and besides they were being used. Four sixty pounders had found them useful and were playing a hot set with the Huns."

Back to Miramont went the whole establishment, and for the rest of the day they worked their steam shovel getting out ballast to use on the broken lines. In spite of intense shelling they managed to load up over a thousand tons which they found of priceless value later in their adventures.

Working amongst the retiring troops, and with the railway lines crowded with traffic up to the last minutes, the work of destroying the yards and systems that might be of use to the Huns was a delicate task. Sometimes the engineers had to wait at a bridge with explosive charges laid, until the last of the light guns or fighting soldiers came across, then blow up the structure while Boche machine guns played on them.

"Blew up the siding. Loaded up and moved back five big howitzers. Blew up pumping station on order of Army Engineer. Worked for ten hours getting twelve-inch howitzer over broken line. Germans in sight but held back by British machine guns. Line badly smashed behind us and all wires down, but sapper on speeder managed to get through with instructions and rations."

The Work of Destruction.

Every known heavy gun in that district was got out on the night of March 22nd, and then the real work of destruction began. The old French main line from Arras to Albert, was blown up in ten places. Two culverts and three bridges were destroyed. The big yard at Achiet le Grand, one of the largest railway centres near the front, was laid waste. "I don't think the Huns could have found twenty yards of whole track," said the officer who was responsible. Water towers went flying into the air. Signal offices and what stores which were not removed were made havoc with by these railway anarchists who had builded so well, but who now knew the vital necessity of quick and thorough destruction. Lorries laden with ammonal and gun cotton travelled with them wherever they went, and it was far from comfortable some times when German shells dotted the roads. By three o'clock on the afternoon of March 25 they were able to report that area as "complete."

Another young officer with another convoy of explosives had a similar experience. His tally on March 25 was five bridges on the Albert to Arras railway, the burning up of a large timber dump in Miramont and the overhead bridge at Aveluy.

The same afternoon another party of the overseas construction mess heard that a section of the standard gauge track from Beaulencourt south of Bagaume to Miracourt had been missed, and carrying tubes of explosives on their shoulders, they went into the thick of the battle, knowing full well that the Huns were behind them in some places. They never returned, but their Colonel is proudly certain that the section was destroyed.

So their battle of destruction went on until, gradually, the Hun advance was checked. Their last fight with the peculiar weapons was on this side of Albert. The German cavalry had managed to gain the Albert-Amiens road, but British soldiers were solidly holding on to the railway embankment south of the city. Up came the lorries with the ammonal tubes, and, in spite of heavy gun fire, the Canadian engineers managed to blow up the road brige that spanned the railway and the steel trestle that carried the line through that part of Albert. Now the corps is "resting"—building new lines and yards that are so necessary in modern war—close up to the new front.

The FOOD CONTROLLER SAYS:-

Farmers may be reassured that there is no intention on the part of the authorities to inconvenience them unduly in their busy season with unnecessary restrictions and regulations as regards the hoarding of foodstuffs.

An Order of the Canada Food Board recently made it illegal for people to have more than 15 days supply of flour, made wholly or in part from wheat, on hand at any one time. For people living at a greater distance than two miles and not less than five miles from dealers licensed by the Canada Food Board, sufficient for their ordinary requirements up to 30 days only was allowed and for persons living 10 miles or more 120 days supply.

Further it was required that any such surplus holdings should forthwith be returned to the miller or dealer from whom they were purchased, at the purchase price or at the market price, whichever were the lower.

This Order was designed primarily to remedy a state of things in the towns and cities, as it was commonly reported that some people had laid in undue quantities of flour in view of the world's scarcity, selfishly thinking that they would be sure of a normal supply for the next year or so whether the people in Europe starved or not.

In the case of farmers, however, it pointed out that it was their custom in many cases to take wheat to the mill and get several months supply ground on one occasion so as to save frequent trips and waste of time. To require that such a farmer return all surplus flour to the mill and then come back every couple of weeks, or like short intervals, for supplies of their own bour, would seriously interfere with farm work, occasioning unnecessary traveling and the waste of days precious, especially at seeding and harvest time, to the cause of production, a cause more important, even, than that of conservation.

Bona fide farmers are now permitted to hold flour in excess of the amounts provided for other people. An Order-in-Council passed on May 17th makes this express provision:—

"A bona fide farmer shall be permitted to hold, subject to the order of the Canada Food Board, the amount of flour, made wholy or part from wheat, he may have in his possession in excess of the amount prescribed by Order No. 31 if, on or before the 15th day of June, 1918, he reports to the miller or dealer, from whom it was purchased or by whom it was manufactured, the excess amount held by him."

When these reports are received it is the duty of the miller or dealer to pass them on to the Canada Food Board and thus it will be known by the authorities what the supply of flour in the country is and where it is. Further this Order provides that in cases where a farmer or any other person has in his possession one partly used barrel or package he shall not be required to return his surplus requirements nor shall he be required to return amounts of less than 25 lbs. Thus it is seen that the intention of the Order is entirely reasonable and will not work hardship or inconvenience unnecessarily.

RESTAURANT LICENSES REQUIRED.

It will be illegal to operate a public eating place without a license from the Canada Food Board. The time has been extended from June 1st to July 1st, because of the rush of applications which were more than could be dealt with in time by the Board's office staff.

Love in a cottage enables the stork to avoid trouble with the janitor.

VALUE OF JERUSALEM.

What the British Gained by Taking Holy City.

What is the advantage gained by the British in the possession of Jerusalem? Strategically the same advantage which the possessors of Egypt have always found in the possession of Palestine. That land is a fortress by which to hold the Asiatic invader far away from the Egyptian frontier, and from which to threaten him with attack. True it is not easy of access from Egypt, nevertheless, given a strong, hostile power in Asia, Egypt has always found it necessary to hold Palestine in order to protest itself. Politically and morally the gain is enormous. The conquest of Jerusalem will find its echo not only among the twelve million Jews, orthodox and unorthodox, infidels and believers, who look to Jerusalem as their sacred city and who are rejoicing everywhere in every land in the hope that its reclamation from Turkish misrule and tyranny may mean a Jewish national revival. Jerusalem is a sacred city for many times twelve million Christians, and many times twelve million Moslems. Its conquest by the British will consolidate politically, by its moral influence, the British position in Egypt, enhance Britain's prestige with its Moslem subjects in India, as also that of her allies in Moslem Africa, and it will tend to range all the Arabic-speaking subjects of Turkey on her side. It will have a profound influence on the minds of countless Russian peasants who look to a pilgrimage to Jerusalem with certainly as great a longing as do the most pious Jews, and it may consequently prove helpful in the general attitude of Russia toward the allies.

It will touch profoundly also the religious sentiment of France and Italy and Spain and Austria, from which Roman Catholic pilgrims in thousands yearly visit Jerusalem as a pious act. The simple people in those countries cannot help but look with a certain favor on the Christian power which has redeemed the Holy City and the sacred sites from the infidel. What part pilgrimages to the Holy Land play in all those countries, those only can realize who have visited Palestine. Enormous sums of money have been invested in hospices and institutions of every sort for the entertainment of pilgrims. Schools, hospitals, and religious establishments, Russian, Italian, Spanish, French, Austrian, German, English, Armenian, and even Abyssinian dot the Holy Land, and cluster especially in and about Jerusalem.—American Review of Reviews.

His Point of View.

This week's story from the front:

One of Gen. Allenby's advance patrols had ridden up a ridge in Palestine, and there, outspread before their eyes like a panorama, was the Holy City—Jerusalem.

It was some miles distant, but in the clear air the flat-roofed houses were plainly visible, broken here and there by domes and minarets.

Ejaculations expressive of surprised admiration broke from the lips of all the troopers—all but one man, who remained silent, his face, however, plainly expressing contemptuous disapproval.

"What do you think of it?" asked his officer, curious to learn the reason for his dissatisfaction.

"Awfu' scarce of chimbleys, sir," was the reply. "Awfu' scarce of chimbleys!"

"Chimneys! But, man, they don't need chimneys in Jerusalem. They burn charcoal."

"Oh, they do, do they? Then I wouldn't like to live there."

"Why not?"

"Well, sir, in civil life, you see, I am a chimney-sweep."

Tommy at the Opera.

Whole battalions of Thomas Atkinses, now that the long-expected snowfall has buried the Austro-Germans in deep Alpine drifts, have been paying visits to the Milan Opera House and receiving immense ovations. By way of acknowledgment, Tommy gave the laurel-crowned "Tipperary" and created a sensation, as well he might, in that sacred Mecca of Italian opera. Flowers were showered upon him in most embarrassing fashion. The reason of this delicate attention may be the kilts, at which the people gaze in undisguised amazement. One veteran peasant exclaimed, "Fancy, women as well as men go to war in that country, and yet they look as though they would make mincemeat of the Germans." Little wonder that some of these kilted "ladies" received not only flowers, but equally embarrassing kisses.

What Is a Night Well?

In the desert of Western Australia there are wells which yield water only at night. Before the water begins to flow weird hissings and the sound of rushing air may be heard. The phenomenon is believed to be due to a change in the form of the rocky channel through which the water flows, and to the extreme change in temperature between day and night which occurs in this region. The hissing is due to the escape of air before the advance of the water.—Popular Science Monthly.

The Twins Named.

"So you have twins at your house?" said Mrs. Nabor to little Jack.

"Yessum," he said soberly, "two of them."

"What are they going to call them, my dear?"

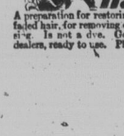
"Well, I don't know, for sure, but I think their names is Thunder and Lightnin', 'cause that's the names papa called them when the doctor came in and told him about them."—New Puck.

A New Alloy.

An alloy containing ninety-two to ninety-seven per cent. of aluminium, and offered as a metal of strength and lightness, and non-corrosive, suitable for use in the manufacture of automobiles, aircraft, military equipment, hardware, etc., has been put on the market.

No, Herbert you cannot have your boss arrested because he fires you.

Think twice before marrying. Divorce comes high.



Gray Hair use Hay's Hair Health

A preparation for restoring natural color to gray or faded hair, for removing dandruff and as a hair-dressing. Is not a dye. Generous sized bottles at all dealers, ready to use. Philo Hay Co., Newark, N. J.