

THE PLACE OF THE MODERN CIVILIZATION

Now is the Time to Paint

PAINT protects and beautifies your property. It is an economy not an expense. It keeps your property looking well, and prevents the destructive action of the elements on wood and metal. A few dollars spent on painting every four or five years, mean a saving of many dollars worth of repairs a little later.

PRISM READY MIXED PAINT

is a satisfactory paint. It is made of good materials thoroughly mixed. It is a long-wearing paint at a moderate price. Call and see us and let us talk to you about your painting.

A. M. ROWAN,
331 MAIN STREET

When You Climb

be sure you have one of our

Extension Ladders..

Every residence needs one.

Used extensively in the building trades.

SOLD BY

H. L. & J. T. MCGOWAN, LTD.
139 Princess St.,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

E. W. PAUL

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER Whitewashing and Paperhanging
42 Paddock Street Phone M 1403-21



SWP

Economy in painting results from the maximum of good looks, and reliable protection for the longest possible length of time, at a minimum cost per year.

Cheap paint doesn't cover as well or wear as long as SWP—figure this out yourself

SWP, \$2.50 per gal. covers 425 feet 2 coats—cost per 100 sq. feet, 58c.
Cheap Paint \$1.75 per gal. covers 280 feet 2 coats—cost per 100 sq. ft., 63c.
SWE, \$2.50 per gal. lasts 6 years—cost per gal. per year, 42c.
Cheap Paint \$1.75 per gal. lasts 3 years—cost per gal. per year, 58c.
Leaving out the fact that SWP covers more surface, you find that its durability alone makes it the most economical paint.

Sold by

T. McAVITY & SONS also GEO. MORRELL
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, etc.
ST. JOHN, N. B. HAYMARKET SQ.

SOME SPECIFICATIONS FOR GOOD PAINTING

Proper Covering, Painting, Enameling and Finishing of Woods, essential to good Workmanship—How to cover Brick and other surfaces in an Up-to-date manner—Other Useful information.

HELPFUL HINTS FOR PAINTERS.

Painting New Exterior Woodwork.

Medium—All knots, resin and sap portions shall be properly shrouded. Paint one coat white priming brushed well into the wood, after which all nail holes, open joints and other imperfections shall be closed solid with putty containing 20 per cent. white lead, then apply two coats of paint, colors to be selected. Each coat must be thoroughly dry before the application of another. Paint the back of all window and door frames one coat before setting, sash runners of window frames to receive two coats of oil stain, if required, the last coat to be applied at completion. No paint to be applied during wet or foggy weather.

First Class—Wood work should be painted as above specified, using one additional coat.

Repainting of Exterior Woodwork.

Remove such old paint as may be necessary from exterior wood work by scraping, burning or with paint remover as conditions may require. Sandpaper and touch up with putty one or two coats as found necessary all of that portion from which the old paint has been removed. Paint all wood work two coats, colors to be selected. Do all necessary sandpapering and puttying.

Staining of Exterior Woodwork.

Medium—All exterior wood work (or a portion as the case may be) to receive one coat of linseed oil stain, brushed well and uniformly into the wood. Color to be as required. Fillets to be selected for their permanency of color. Vehicle to consist of 40 per cent. of 160 degrees benzol and 60 per cent. raw linseed oil, all nail holes and other imperfections to be closed with lead putty colored to match stain, then apply one good coat of raw linseed oil containing 10 per cent. turpentine.

First Class—Specify one additional coat of oil containing 10 per cent. turpentine.

Staining Shingles—Dip shingles two thirds their length in stain specified as above to color to be determined. After shingles are in position touch up and apply one coat of linseed oil containing 10 per cent. turpentine.

Repainting of Exterior Woodwork.

Prepare and retain all of such portions of exterior wood work as may be found necessary, color conforming closely to original stain. Coat all stained wood work with two coats of linseed oil containing 10 per cent. turpentine. Between first and second coats close up all imperfections with putty colored to match stain.

Painting New Exterior Brick Work.

Paint all new exterior brick work two good coats of Venetian Red containing about 20 per cent. white lead, the vehicle to consist of 80 per cent. linseed oil and 20 per cent. turpentine, after which apply one coat of flat brick color, shade to be selected. Care must be exercised to cover thoroughly and cut in neatly each stretch so as to produce a uniform flat surface. This color must not be worked to thin.

Repainting Old Exterior Brick Work.

Close up all open joints and other imperfections. Touch up with paint all such places including any portion

from which the paint has been badly worn. Paint all exterior brick work one coat of Venetian red containing about twenty per cent. white lead, the vehicle to consist of eighty per cent. linseed oil and twenty per cent. pure turpentine, after which apply one coat of flat brick color, shade to be selected. Care must be exercised to cover thoroughly and cut in neatly each stretch so as to produce a uniform flat surface. This color must not be worked to thin.

All authorities agree that pure raw linseed oil and pure spirits of turpentine are the best vehicles for exterior paints. The vehicle of first or priming coat on new wood, also second coat should consist of eighty per cent. pure raw linseed oil and twenty per cent. pure spirits of turpentine, the first coat ninety per cent. pure raw linseed oil and ten per cent. pure spirits of turpentine, and the second coat to contain necessary fillers. When four coats are used, the first, second and third coats should be composed of eighty per cent. oil and twenty per cent. turpentine, the fourth coat ninety per cent. oil and ten per cent. turpentine.

There exists some diversity of opinion as to the best paint pigment pigments in combination. How necessary it should be that the construction of a paint film be as near perfect as possible. The necessary of this should be apparent to us all, especially when we are confronted with the fact that the average paint coating is only three one-hundredths of an inch thick, and yet this thin coating is required to withstand expansion and contraction of the underlying surface, abrasion or wear from storms, dust and sand, or rain, sleet, hail, and absorbing, drawing and expanding influences of the sun's rays and contraction from the cold of winter. It must have both hardness to withstand to reasonable extent this surface wear, and yet enough elasticity to meet the internal strain and to conform to changes in the underlying surface, and must penetrate and cling to the surface upon which it is applied. It must also retard and prevent from access to the underlying surface both the moisture and atmospheric gases which cause decay, and, if possessing the virtues of a good paint, it must in the course of time, when repainting becomes necessary, present a suitable foundation for the new paint coating.

It is generally accepted that a white or tinted base paint containing about seventy-five per cent. white lead and twenty-five per cent. zinc oxide is of a high standard. White lead, near or at the sea shore, also in the southern states it can be improved by a chance to the following: sixty per cent. white lead and forty per cent. zinc oxide.

The purpose in combining these two best paint pigments is, that the one makes strength of the vehicle, the other, giving us an ideal paint coating. The zinc makes the film stronger and harder, also practically non-absorbent by reason of those qualities and its fineness of texture, fills up the voids caused by the coarser pigment. After a most thorough and practical investigation as to results, I recommend the above combinations, having used them in my practice for years. I have the manufacturer combine and grind the two pigments together,

law to become law was moved by Councillor Bryant and seconded by Councillor Black.

In speaking of the bylaw Warden McLellan said that he had recently visited the works at Courtenay Bay. The cut for the dry dock had been cut down a considerable distance but there was fifty feet yet to dig away. The cut had the same effect as the barrel of a gun and the force of the explosions was directed against the city and for this reason were felt in the city. During the last few days, however, the explosions had been less violent and the warden thought that the matter would no longer cause any great annoyance.

BY-LAW AIMED AT BLASTING

Passed at Meeting of County Council, yesterday—Penalty attached for Violations.

No one shall explode or cause to be exploded any gun powder, dynamite, nitro glycerine or any other explosive in the parish of Saint Martin, St. Johns, Lancaster and Musquash near by or in the vicinity of any dwelling or building occupied as a dwelling, church hospital, municipal home or school house unless such explosion is sufficiently smothered and muffled to prevent particles of matter being hurled therefrom and atmospheric concussion and intense aerial detonation.

No one shall explode or cause to be exploded any gun powder, dynamite, nitro glycerine or any other explosive by the process commonly known as blasting in any manner likely to cause a public nuisance.

In the prosecution of a public or private work the use of gun powder, dynamite, nitro glycerine or any other explosive a license may be obtained and permission given on application to the warden and secretary of the municipality of the city and county of Saint John who upon being satisfied that the use of explosive is necessary and that reasonable precaution will be taken against damage from or injury by the use of such explosive may grant a license to a person expert in the use of explosives to conduct such explosion but such license may be revoked at the pleasure of the warden and secretary.

The above was a bylaw passed at the meeting of the county council yesterday afternoon. It was further provided that a penalty of \$10 or ten days in the common jail be the penalty attached.

The bylaw was introduced by Councillor Shillington and seconded by Councillor Dean. The motion for the second reading was moved by Councillor Carson and seconded by Councillor Black. The motion for the by-

PORTAGE VALE NEWS

Portage Vale, May 12—The ladies of the Baptist Missionary Aid Society that held a public meeting in the church Sunday morning which was largely attended. The president, Miss Davidson in the chair. A splendid programme was carried out which was very much appreciated. The address of the morning was given by Mrs. M. S. Cox, who told of the early history of the Women's Missionary Society in the Maritime Provinces and also spoke of the great need of mission work. Mrs. Cox, who is a former school teacher of this place, has many friends here who hope that the day is not distant when she shall return and speak to us again.

On the north slope of the hills some snow can still be seen, but a little spring work is being done. A few potatoes have been planted and some seed sown.

Miss Ena Hunt and Mrs. R. H. Gifford spent the weekend at Miss Hunt's home at Anagnone Ridge.

Mrs. Geo. Teakles, Boston, is the guest of friends here.

Albert Davidson and Mr. Goddard found a den of five young foxes a short time ago, they also captured the old one.

Try Ungar's for carpet cleaning.

B. A. DENNISTON HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER

267 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

In St. Stephen.

"The new boot and shoe factory in St. Stephens is coming along in fine shape," said C. H. Maxwell, of St. Stephens, who was in the city yesterday. "About 75 persons are now employed in the factory and Mr. Clark, the manager expects to employ 100 hands before very long. Many of the people at work in the factory came to St. Stephens from the States where Mr. Clark formerly was engaged in the manufacture of shoes." Mr. Maxwell said business conditions in St. Stephens appeared to be good, and everybody was much interested in the possibility of harbor development of Oak Point where government engineers are now making a survey.

House Wiring, Knox Electric Co., 36 Dock street, Main 872.

Nut and Cheese Sandwiches.

Mix equal parts of grated cheese and chopped walnuts; season with salt and cayenne.



LIFE INSURANCE FOR YOUR HOUSE

A TREE often lives several hundred years. Nature has protected the wood by covering it with bark to shield it from the elements.

When trees are sawed into lumber, Nature's protection is lost. Therefore, the wood used in your house must be painted to protect it against wear and weather.

"100% Pure" Paint is a good life insurance policy on your house. It protects against decay—pays for itself, over and over again, in the repairs it saves—adds value and beauty to the building as well as long life to the wood.

Martin-Senour "100% Pure" Paint

is what we recommend for all outside and inside painting. "100% Pure" is genuine White Lead, Oxide of Zinc, purest Colors, and Linseed Oil—ground to extreme fineness by powerful machinery—the combination of which produces a paint that is greatest in hiding, covering and wearing qualities—and makes it the cheapest to use as well as the most satisfactory.

Let us help you in selecting colors for your spring painting.

FOR SALE BY
W. H. THORNE & CO. Ltd.
St. John, N. B.



At last an ideal Rubber Heel

Heart and Nerves Were Bad. Could Not Sleep.

New Dunlop Peerless HEELS

Live Rubber Wear Longer DON'T PAY THAT HEEL TAX

A spring and snap to the daily stride is every man's inheritance. To keep that spring and snap in your walk, it must be devoid of jolts. Rubber Heels—the New Dunlop "Peerless" kind—keep you from being "feet conscious." In other words wearers of these Heels forget the mechanical tax which nature demands from the pedestrian. 50 cents the pair put on at all Shoe Stores.

To the thousands of people who toss on a sleepless pillow night after night, or who pace the bedroom floor with nerves on the jump, the heart action all wrong, and to whose eyes sleep will not come, Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills offer the blessing of sound refreshing slumber, as they restore the equilibrium of the deranged nerve centres and correct the wrong action of the heart.

Mrs. Charles Teel, Horrocastle, Ont., writes: "Just a few lines to let you know what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills did for me. My heart and nerves were so bad I could not sleep, and the least noise or excitement would make me feel so that I used to think I was going to die, and I would tremble until I could hardly stand. I had a doctor, but he said it did not do me much good. At last I tried Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and can certainly say they did me a great amount of good. I can recommend them to anyone who is suffering as I was."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have been on the market for the past twenty years, and have done more to steady shaky nerves and strengthen weak hearts, than any other known preparation. Price, 50 cents per box, or three boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.