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HEAT OF 1921 HELPED GRAIN; EARLY FROSTS HURT FRUIT

Wheat Crop 157,000,000 Bushels Greater Than Last Year,
While Apples Decreased and Cotton Suffered Greatly,
Output Being Reduced One-Half.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Phenomenal heat accumulation, which has marked weather conditions all over the Northern Hemisphere this year, has produced equally remarkable and erratic outputs of agricultural crops, according to summaries of American and foreign production compiled for and by the Agricultural Department. The world's bread crop, curiously enough, came to abundant fruition in spite of drought and heat, which persisted all during the growing season. The world in 1921, up to September 30, it was indicated, would have a total wheat crop 157,000,000 bushels greater than in 1920.

By another freak fruit crops, almost in a worldwide sense, met havoc from cold in a season which had set new records everywhere for solar heat. This paradox was occasioned by the fact that last February the sun got at its work of bringing spring weeks in advance of normal, and trees and shrubs responded by budding out and finally coming into flower and bloom by March in nearly all areas where fruit is grown. Frosts could not be averted on all the nights, however, and this year the United States will produce about 108,000,000 bushels of apples, against 244,000,000 bushels in 1920. Only the orchards of the Pacific coast, northern New England and

northern New York escaped. Cotton, however, suffered greatly, and the Agricultural Department experts assign the weather as perhaps the principal cause for a 50 per cent. reduction in output. The mild weather of winter and spring gave its famous insect enemy, the boll weevil, full freedom to live as a parasite, and even let him move north many miles from previous latitudes. Later drought and sun conspired to cut down production of the fibre.

As to the cause of the heat accumulation, the Weather Bureau suggests that the usual seasonal interchange of air between the polar and tropical regions was this year badly disarranged by atmospheric pressure distribution, although any certainty on the subject is hardly possible. The barometer is "semi-permanent high pressure regions" over the Atlantic and Pacific oceans were found to have maintained a higher degree than normal, which might have had an effect in diverting rainstorms to the north all through the season.

Then the decreased snowfall of 1921, and the thinness of ice on streams and lakes allowed solar heat, normally expended in melting and evaporation, to be stored up, the bureau says, in heating the soil and atmosphere. Observers are convinced that these conditions played some part in the result.

Trying To Decide On Caruso's Successor

(United Press.)
New York, Oct. 6.—"Time and public are the only two factors that can decide who shall be Caruso's successor," said Giulio Gatti-Casazza on arrival here Wednesday from an extended European tour. The impresario of the Metropolitan Opera Company said, "There are no Caruso roles. All our male singers have sung in the same opera. There are a great many aspirants for his place, but I am only a manager. I cannot choose Caruso's successor."

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Motoring Conditions Through Canada's Maritime Provinces

Attractions to be Found Thru
Beautiful Valleys of New
Brunswick.

(From the Bureau of Tours, The Automobile Club of America.)
Roads are being rapidly improved throughout New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island, and motorists can now reach St. Andrews, St. John, Moncton, Amherst, Truro, Halifax, Yarmouth and Sydney from the middle of May until November using roads that have at least 60 per cent. of the surface improved.

The road car of The Automobile Club of America in charge of O. M. Wells, chief roadman, recently checked these highways and his findings are embodied in this article.

The English custom of driving to the left is followed in the Maritime Provinces and knowledge of this has kept many motorists from the States away in the past. However, the difficulty should not be exaggerated. The writer with a driver having only American experience made a survey of roads throughout the Maritime Provinces and experienced no trouble whatever. Everyone drives to the left which makes it easy for a stranger to conform to the custom.

Some of the most beautiful valleys in the world are located in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and there is a diversity of scenery somewhat like the more picturesque sections of New England. Not so many years ago, these roads were so poor that it was difficult to reach even the more prominent cities. Now all the main points through the provinces are conveniently accessible by automobile.

On reaching Chatham, Me., which is on the United States side of the St. Croix river, a bridge is crossed to St. Stephen, New Brunswick, the first Canadian city. Motorists must stop at the American customs office before crossing, and go into the customs office and present the car registration certificate to the customs officer. In turn will fill out a permit to correspond with the certificate, which the motorists must carry throughout the Dominion and return to the customs office at the United States. The above formalities apply to the entire Dominion of Canada at all points of entry. Motorists will find the American and Canadian customs officers most courteous and willing to assist in every way in preventing delay or inconvenience to the tourist; tourists are made to feel welcome on crossing the border and the same hospitality is shown in all the provinces of the Dominion.

From St. Stephen there is an excellent gravel road to St. Andrews, which is a charming resort with excellent facilities for golf. From St. Andrews to St. George the road is improved, and for much of the distance, with the exception of one or two sections that are rough but passable, is better than it has been in previous years. From St. George to St. John considerable road construction is in progress and the route should be in excellent condition for the touring season of 1922. One of the most scenic trips by motor in New Brunswick is from St. John to Moncton via the Kennebecasis valley. There is a hard surfaced road from St. John through Rothessay to Hampton and the balance of the mileage is gravel. From Sussex there are two parallel roads to the Kennebecasis valley, one via York and the other via Grand Falls. The latter is a hard surfaced road from St. John through Rothessay to Hampton and the balance of the mileage is gravel. From Sussex there are two parallel roads to the Kennebecasis valley, one via York and the other via Grand Falls. The latter is a hard surfaced road from St. John through Rothessay to Hampton and the balance of the mileage is gravel.

Although the road is narrow, with some quite rough stretches, motorists who like wonderful scenery should, by all means, go through the Kennebecasis valley via York and Londonderry to Truro. Motorists going to Sydney and Cape Breton Island will find a large proportion of improved road.

There is a delightful motoring area throughout the summer months, all the way from Truro to Sydney via New Glasgow to Port Mulgrave, where the ferry takes the cars to Port Sydney and the trunk lines through Cape Breton Island have been so much improved that motoring is feasible throughout the island and very few sections of unimproved road will be found. From Truro south to Halifax there are a few stretches that are quite rough, also a number of sections that are under construction. From Halifax to Dartmouth the best way is to follow the New Boulevard to Bedford, which is all hard surfaced and makes a very pretty drive. There are some stretches under construction around Mount Uniacke; all

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"If you love me, Jim, you will go back and see it through and come out with a clean slate," his wife said when the story was told. He did go back voluntarily and the Board of Pardoners heard him and set him free—just in time to go to baby. He rushed down the corridor of the hospital and fell on his knees beside the figure on the white bed in the maternity ward.

"Most of the boys in the Pen got there through some woman," said McElvey later. "Gertrude got me out. I'll make good for her. Did you ever have a baby put its hand around one of your fingers?"

Every Russian woman is supposed to be a worker, for without a worker's card she hasn't the right to lodging, clothes, food or transport facilities.



Foot Saved in 4 Days!

"Nothing but Zam-Buk could have done it," says Mrs. A. Berryman, 100, John St. North, Hamilton, in describing how her right foot, crushed by a wagon wheel, was healed. "The flesh was terribly bruised, black and inflamed, and I faintly away with pain. When it was quite impossible for me to move about, my husband's mother got me to try Zam-Buk. It was surprising! Within TWO DAYS all swelling and discoloration had disappeared and pain was banished. In FOUR DAYS, through this timely use of Zam-Buk, I could get about as usual; the injured foot was thoroughly healed."

ZAM-BUK For Healing!

of these are payable to Windsor.

The route from Windsor to Yarmouth forms one of the most interesting automobile drives in all the Maritime Provinces. Most of the road, though somewhat narrow, is in good condition and it passes through picturesque villages and fertile farmlands all in a fine state of cultivation. Then on through the Annapolis Valley and the heart of the Evangeline country, the famous by Longfellow's immortal poem, to Digby, a charming village situated on a bluff overlooking Annapolis Basin. Boat connections are made at Digby for St. John, N. B., by steamer which runs the year around, leaving St. John at 7 a. m. and arriving at Digby at 10 a. m.; returning leaves Digby at 2:15 p. m. and arrives at St. John between five and six p. m. Touring cars are carried at the rate of \$15 for a small car, \$18.00 for a medium car, and \$21.00 for a large car. Cars with stowage tops exceeding 6 1/2 feet in height are not carried.

From Digby to Yarmouth the route runs along a ridge overlooking St. Mary's Bay and passes through a number of quaint fishing villages, including Wentworth, which is situated on the Siasibou river. Here are living some descendants of the original French Acadians with their characteristic of their ancestors plainly in evidence.

IRISH ENVOYS WILL LEAVE FOR LONDON SAT.

De Valera, it is Understood,
Will Not Attend the Peace
Conference.

Dublin, Oct. 6.—It is announced that the Sinn Féin delegates to the London conference will leave Dublin next Saturday. Erskine Childers, the novelist, and Finian Lynch, Sinn Féin member of parliament for South Kerry, have been appointed secretaries of the conference.

Eamon de Valera will not be one of the Sinn Féin delegates, according to Desmond Fitzgerald, the Sinn Féin Minister of Propaganda.

Numerous newspaper writers and photographers were permitted on Sunday to visit the camp in the Dublin halls of the Sixth Battalion of South Dublin Brigade, Republican Army, to witness the inspection of the troops. Throughout Ireland drilling and inspections of this kind have been proceeding since the truce was signed.

This battalion ordinary numbers about 1,000, but 120 of its members are on leave of absence. The battalion is well equipped with arms and furnished with what is termed "efficient" incendiary services.

The commandant was a young man of 21 years, who fought, when 16, in the Easter rebellion. A formidable class at revolver practice was observed. It consisted of thirty youths, each with a first class weapon. Special attention was being given to promptitude in firing and picking up a mark. In the rifle class the men had the latest pattern British army service rifles and there was also a skilled signalling class.

The battalion marched past the Republican headquarters staff and formed a hollow square. The men were addressed by Chief of Staff Mulvihill. He said that their leaders were negotiating with the enemy leaders, but at the same time the enemy's foot was still on Ireland's throat and they must be prepared, if necessary, for renewed fighting. In the past they had often to fight in small formations—very different from the operations that might possibly come, and the necessity of fighting in small formations must never be forgotten. If they would profit by the training they were now receiving, and make the most of it.

After the address the men dispersed to their homes, which were distant from the camp from four to fourteen miles.

World Needs New Leader, He Says

President Angell Tells Yale
Students Modern Society is
Under Indictment.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 5.—The world's call for leadership for men with vision and character, and hope and confidence, was stressed by President James H. Angell today in the matriculation address at Yale University.

"Modern society has been for seven years undergoing the most tremendous indictment it has ever sustained, and whether it is to survive in its present form is to be materially modified or is to go the way of the civilizations of antiquity is still uncertain," he said.

"The indictment has been so easily directed against its political and economic organization, but essentially it is an assault upon the moral and religious fabric of the social order. If monarchies, aristocracies, and the old ruling classes are to be replaced by a new order, it is in the first instance because men possessing the supreme power regard themselves and their interests as wholly superior to the rank and file of the governed, and because their government have failed wholly to secure that increase of human happiness and justice which has often been confidently predicted for them, it is in part at least because no 50 per cent. of government merely as such can protect against the malfeasance of men whose purposes are sinister and selfish.

"The University community is in exactly the same case. No matter how intelligent its organization, how ingenious its devices, how generous its resources in men and materials, it cannot attain to its full usefulness unless every member of it is earnestly devoted to the execution of his own particular part of the general task.

"Modern society is calling as never before in our lifetime for leadership, for men with vision and character, with trained intelligence, with hope and confidence in the inner humanity that is to come, and where shall such men be sought, where shall they be found, if not in our colleges and universities where are gathered all that history and civilization and science and art have to teach of God and man and nature?"

A Danger Signal— Tender and Bleeding Gums

Healthy teeth cannot live in diseased tissue. Gums tainted with Pyorrhea are dangerously diseased. For not only the teeth are affected, but Pyorrhea germs seep into the body, lower its vitality and cause many ills.

Pyorrhea begins with tender and bleeding gums. Then the gums recede, the teeth decay, loosen and fall out, or must be extracted to rid the system of the poisonous germs that breed in pockets about them.

Four out of five people over forty have this disease. But you need not have it. Visit your dentist often for tooth and gum inspection. And keep Pyorrhea away by using Forhan's For the Gums.

Forhan's For the Gums will prevent Pyorrhea—or check its progress—if used in time and used consistently. Ordinary dentifrices cannot do this. Forhan's keeps the gums hard and healthy, the teeth white and strong. If you have tender or bleeding gums, start using it today. If gum-shrinkage has already set in, use Forhan's according to directions, and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

35c and 60c tubes in Canada and U.S. If your druggist cannot supply you, send price to us direct and we will mail tube postpaid.

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Yes,—we've plenty of them; the kinds it pays best to buy, because the best are always cheapest; in the end. Anything from the regulation memo pencil to the "Ever-sharp" which saves many a dollar on pencil bills. Come in and have a look at them.

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CITIZENS AND VOTERS OF NEW BRUNSWICK, LISTEN:—

Montreal, the booze centre of Canada, is seething with crime. Is cursed with drug sellers, dope fiends and boot-leggers. Every evil practise conceivable is carried on there so says the Montreal Standard.

Montreal as you know permits open selling of liquor. They can't blame Prohibition for that.

The liquor men by their advocacy of Liquor importations wish the same conditions upon New Brunswick.

By prohibiting liquor importations you cut off the source of supply to the Boot-Legger. You help place all classes of society upon the same basis. As it stands at present the man who has the money can fill his cellar. That system is class legislation and you ought to vote it out. It is not British. It is not Canadian.

Vote "Yes" on October 10th and help kill the Boot-Legging Business, help make our Province in reality a democratic place to live in.

Vote "Yes" and help make our New Brunswick a soberer, safer, and better place to live in.

Issued by New Brunswick Temperance Alliance

