

Alcohol

Ask your doctor if a family medicine, like Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is not vastly better without alcohol than with it.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

NON-ALCOHOLIC

- A Strong Tonic - Without Alcohol
- A Body Builder - Without Alcohol
- A Blood Purifier - Without Alcohol
- A Great Alterative - Without Alcohol
- A Doctor's Medicine - Without Alcohol
- Ayer's Sarsaparilla - Without Alcohol

Free from Alcohol

J. C. AYER CO., Manufacturing Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

In World of Sport

HOCKEY

Rothsley Defeats High School

The Rothsley hockey team defeated the High School in the Glaciere rink last evening in the intermediate league series, by a score of 5-3. The line-up was:

Rothsley	Goal	High School
Teed	Goal	Smith
McKay	Goal	Patterson
Fawcett	Goal	Skinner
Other	Goal	McGowan
Tatt	Goal	MacGee
McAuliffe	Goal	Finley
McAuliffe	Goal	Finley
McAuliffe	Goal	Finley
McAuliffe	Goal	Finley
McAuliffe	Goal	Finley

MARATHONS

Wanderers Retain Stanley Cup

The Wanderers led three to nothing at the first quarter, but the Shamrocks evened the score before the half ended, and took the lead early in the second half. The Wanderers, when they looked like a wester team, rallied and won out by a score of 4-1.

CURLING

On Black's alleys last night, the Newman Brooks defeated the Yungans, as follows:

Newman Brooks		Yungans	
J. Harley	85	80	211
A. Wilson	81	77	247
H. Hurley	82	80	228
J. Galbraith	87	102	282
G. Benson	87	102	282
Total		433	944

BOWLING

The league standing now is:

Player	W.	L.	P.	W.
Newman Brooks	4	0	1000	
Yungans	3	1	650	
Electric	2	3	350	
Micmas	1	3	250	
Trigoules	1	3	90	

THE TURF

SADLE AND SULKY.

Blackbird, 2.11.14, won the match with Pure Gold, 2.10.0.4, at Delmore Park, Montreal, on Saturday, in straight heats.

MAY CLOSE THE SCHOOL

Board of health officials fumigated the exhibition hall and the room next to it in Winger street school yesterday afternoon. The inspectors report that the drains are all right, and the sanitaries, although not modern, are kept perfectly clean. The overcrowded condition of the school is however detrimental to health, and it is the duty of a teacher to dismiss school on learning that any of pupils have come from an infected house. It is also the duty of the board of health and the school board to fumigate.

THE ART OF GOOD PENMANSHIP

Many men are confronted with the necessity of the desire of entering clerical work for their life's vocation. Or, if their sphere of activity lies in other places, it is still the desirability of being there, penman, even though they do not earn their livelihood in that manner. It is a really invaluable asset for everybody who writes a letter, and who is there among us who invariably writes so that the person who receives the letter can read each and every word without being compelled to puzzle some of them out. It may be that following out the ideas which are herewith submitted for the assistance of the man who really desires to be a good penman may seem difficult or absurd to remember and utilize, but the added quality of penmanship secured will be more than a reward for all the trouble or inconvenience encountered. The feet should always be flat on the floor, the body erect and slightly inclined forward, nearly all of both feet resting on the desk or table, and the upper and lower arms should form right or obtuse angles—never acute angles. The paper on which you are writing should be turned so that the forearm is at right angles with the lines that actually are or theoretically may be on the paper. If in writing you find that you are nearing the bottom of the paper and to continue writing you must take your arms off the desk or table, you should instead push the paper up so that the arms remain on a solid foundation and not on air. Keep your left hand at the left edge of the paper opposite the right hand. In holding pen or pencil keep your forefinger one inch from the tip of the lead or the pen—the thumb being bent considerably and half an inch further away from the point than the forefinger. The hand is naturally half closed, the third and fourth fingers being folded back a little, the ends resting on the paper and supporting the hand. The hand itself and the rest must not rest on the paper. The pen point is squarely on the paper, and the penholder or pencil must point over the upper arm.

THE CIGARS OF QUALITY

Frederick, N. B., March 4.—The Capital hockey team will leave here tomorrow for Halifax where on Friday they will play off with the Moncton Victorias for the championship trophy. The Capital line up will be about the same as that slated for the last game at the Arctic rink.

THE FORESTS OF THE CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Setting Out Millions of Trees to Afford Shade and Induce Moisture on the Great Western Plains—How It Is Done.

(C. F. Carter, in Collier's Weekly.)
Canada has such a keen appreciation of the value of forests that the government has organized a system by which settlers on the prairie of the great northwest are supplied with trees for planting free of cost.

This service, which is under the direction of the Dominion superintendent of forestry, began operations in 1900, when 38,000 trees from government nurseries were planted on 15 farms.

Since then a grand total of 9,350,000 trees have been distributed. In the spring of 1907, 2,000,000 trees were sent to 1,420 applicants. The average number of trees sent to each applicant is 1,400.

When a farmer asks for trees, he would like to co-operate with the government in starting a tree plantation, he must first be pointed to the forestry department promptly; for an inspector is sent to the farm to examine the soil, to determine what varieties of trees will grow best.

A diagram of the ground it is proposed to set out in trees is made, and the farmer is required to sign an agreement to the effect that if furnished with trees he will set aside a certain portion of ground as indicated in the diagram for planting; that he will not destroy the trees; that he will keep them fenced and protected from fire, and that he will cultivate them for five years, and as much longer as may be necessary.

After this agreement is ratified and filed at the department a requisition is sent to the government forest nursery at Indian Head for the trees required. In the course of time the farmer gets his trees, which he must set out and care for strictly according to contract. If he doesn't, he hears from the forestry department promptly; for an inspector is likely to drop in at the most unexpected times to see how the trees are getting on.

If an owner is dead, or missing, the fact is reported to the department with an explanation. If the mishap is due to no fault of the farmer and he fulfills his part of the contract, he is supplied with additional trees to the extent of his requirements, but if he doesn't do as he should he gets no more favors.

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One result of this government co-operation in tree planting has been the interest school children in forestry. A number of school boys have started tree plantations that are cared for by the pupils. The government always supplies schools with trees when an application is properly made.

So popular has this branch of the forestry department's work become that the nursery of 1907, which was started as soon as the limited facilities of the experimental farms were outgrown has been doubled in size. Experiments are being made now with a great variety of trees in order to ascertain if any new varieties may be profitably grown under prairie conditions. In 1907, 4,000,000 young trees at the nursery which will be ready for distribution this spring. It has been found that the total cost of growing and distributing trees averages \$1.42 per 1000.

"ANTI-RAILWAY FEELING"

Mr. Truesdale on the Existing Situation, With a Few Reflections.

President Truesdale of the Lackawanna commenting on the railway situation, in his report to his shareholders last Tuesday, has much to say.

"There has been engendered a very deep and widespread distrust of the management and financial standing and soundness of all the railways of the country, whether good, bad, or indifferent. . . . There certainly can be little doubt as to this being the result of the general feeling of anti-railway agitation."

THE GRACEFUL ART OF WOODCARVING

When entering a drawing-room your eyes are caught by some stately piece of carved furniture, a wild vine wandering across the mantelpiece, or a long spray of flowers in relief adorning the table or stand, do not jump to the conclusion that these are necessarily family relics, or perhaps back to the time of the Confucius. The probability is that some young daughter of the house has been fascinated by what her teacher has termed "the art of woodcarving, or how to make home unhappy."

But in her own case the tap, tap, tapping of her mallet is cheerful and inspiring music, and for girl or boy, man or woman, woodcarving is an absorbing employment, not to speak of the neat and beauty which one may give to one's home by means of it.

The popularity of woodcarving among women has waxed and waned again, but never died out. Some years ago Miss Tully taught a class in the Art School, but latterly Mrs. G. C. Robinson's studio in Ulster street has been the centre for woodcarving. The outfit Miss Robinson uses is simply the "square" sort of small chisel, the "vener" for outlining, the "punch" for stamping the background, besides the mallet for hammering and the compass and rule for measuring. It is better to buy the tools as you need them than to invest in a whole case, the latter often containing several wares which are practically duplicates. The "chisel carving" (cutting the pattern into the wood) is learned in two or three lessons, but the relief work (cutting the wood from beneath the design) is more intricate, six or eight tools being needed for it, including the "square" chisel and a "parting tool."

Besides these, a clamp is used in relief carving to hold the work to the table. An ordinary strap table will do, if a bench is not procurable. Patterns can be bought at the art supply shops, but, indeed, the large embroidery designs do very well. And even as to lessons, these do not seem necessary if one knows the use of the tools. Beautiful work is sometimes done by people who never had a lesson. When the carving is finished soft brown and green water stains make the commonest white pine an ornament. If the relief worker is a skillful modeler, so much the better for her, as she can quickly prepare a model, which is much easier to work from than the drawn pattern of her first efforts. The "plasticine" now used so much in kindergarten is said to be preferable to clay for modelling, both because it does not dry and because it is healthier to work with. Woodcarving has been found a boon by the promoters of boys' clubs in connection with clubs, etc. The mallet and the chisel seem to possess a never-failing attraction for the boys, and they have been known to join two clubs in order to spend two evenings a week at the work. One of the first boys' clubs to attach itself to woodcarving was that of Miss Beatrice Roberts at St. Margaret's Church, Spadina avenue. In the schools of "The Ward," too, the little Russian Jews hang as entranced over the lumpy dogs or rabbits on their wooden plaques as the dainty girl in luxurious surroundings over her grape vines or rich conventional fancies.

Florence.

Ninety-nine people out of every hundred are using "Fruit-a-lives" for constipation, and it is the only medicine that is safe, reliable, and does not harm the system. It is the only medicine that is safe, reliable, and does not harm the system.

LIMERICK

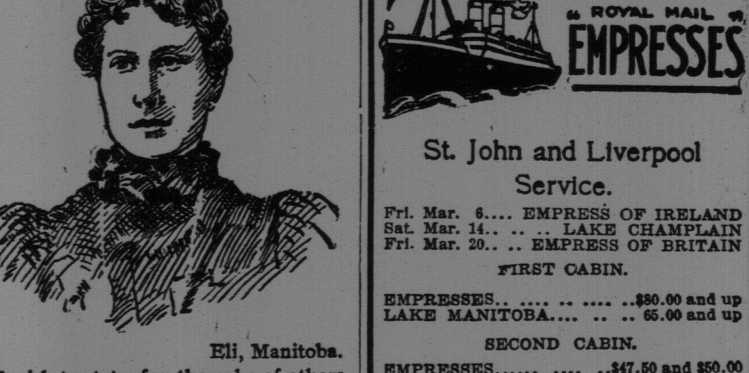
There is an old man without legs,
Yet palaces to hovel he begs;
And he gets about in a wheelbarrow,
Though legs he's without.

For he walks well on two wooden pegs,
JIM JUGGLERS.

THE CIGARS OF QUALITY

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ENGLAND'S SUBSTITUTE FOR OYSTERS



The cockle has been termed the poor man's oyster and, whatever the comparison may be as regards nutritive qualities and flavor, the price brings it within the reach of those who cannot afford the luxury of oysters. One of the principal centres of the cockle industry is Leigh-on-Sea, on the Essex coast, England, and few visitors to either Leigh or the adjacent town of Southend, without having sampled the cockles, for which the district is famous. The life of a cockle fisherman is one of constant hard work to make a living as his expenses have materially increased during the last few years, while the price of cockles has not increased in proportion. Since the years of typhoid fever being contracted by eating shellfish arose new regulations concerning the cockling. The majority of the cockles made, which mean a large expenditure to cockle merchants.

Under the old system they used to boil the cockles in a large saucepan, using the same water for several lots of fish, but under the new regulations they have erected machinery and cooking machinery. This machinery is especially made for cockle-steaming, and consists of a boiler and two trays. The trays are made, which are of the four-cornered variety, being wedge-shaped and opening at the deeper end. An angled variety of ovens is the deeper circular one, which will cook a larger quantity of cockles than the flat ones. This seems to be their only advantage. The process of cooking is very simple, but interesting. Over each oven is a sand glass, which is carefully gauged to run for five minutes. As soon as the sand is turned on the cooker turns the glass and when the sand has run out the fish are done.

After the trays are withdrawn from the oven they are emptied into large, cooling racks, which are then shaken over a tub half full of clean water. The cooking causes the shells to open, so by shaking the griddlepan the fish fall out of the shell and through the ridges into the tub of water. When a sufficient quantity has thus been collected the fish are packed in especially constructed baskets, and despatched to Billingsgate, which draws nearly all its supply of cockles from Leigh.

Two men working all day can cook and pack as many as 180 bushels of cockles. The favorite fishing grounds of the Leigh fleet are the sandy banks round Mouse lightship on the Marlin sands, which are about 20 miles from Leigh. They sail their boats onto these sandbanks with the full flood tide and anchor there. As soon as the tide rises out and the boats are left high and dry fishing operations commence. Each man is provided with two racks—each with a long handle and the other with a stout bag—and a net. The cockles lie buried in the sand, generally at the depth of an inch or two. The fisherman goes to the top of the sand by means of the long rake, and then gets the shells by using the short-handled rake and puts into the bag.

The men have to work hard while the tide is in, for if they do not get a sufficient quantity by the time the tide flows again, they must remain for another day, which means a long day's work. They will sail the next afternoon gathering cockles, sail for home during the night, arriving at Leigh at, perhaps, 3 or 4 o'clock on the morning. They will at once proceed to get up steam and cook their catch, pack it and get it away by an early morning train.

NOW I AM WELL

THANKS TO "FRUIT-A-LIVES"

I wish to state, for the sake of others who may be sufferers like I was, that I suffered from severe indigestion and constipation for years and that there was also much trouble with unpleasant pains in my back which made me miserable, constantly. I tried physicians and took many remedies but I got no relief. I was induced to try "Fruit-a-lives" and I can truly say this was the first medicine that ever did me any good. "Fruit-a-lives" quickly relieved the constipation and indigestion and completely cured me of all symptoms of womb trouble. I can express too strongly my great gratitude to this medicine as I am well now in every way as ever I was, thanks to "Fruit-a-lives". I can strongly recommend "Fruit-a-lives", it is easy to take and the effect is always mild like fruit.

(Sgd) Mrs. M. BRELAND, 148

Many women suffer with what doctors call "Womb Trouble"—"Dysed Ovaries"—"Female Complaints" etc.—when Constipation is causing all the pain. Cure the liver and make the bowels move regularly with "Fruit-a-lives" and the "Womb Trouble" will be cured at the same time. "Fruit-a-lives"—or "Fruit Liver Tablets" are sold by dealers at 50c a box—6 for \$2.50—or will be sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

THE B. C. IMMIGRATION ACT

(Victoria Columnist.)

The chief justice has held the immigration act passed at the present session of the legislature to be ultra vires that body by reason of the action of the Dominion parliament in regard to the Japanese treaty. The case will now come before the supreme court and will probably be disposed of early next week. There will doubtless be an immediate appeal to the judicial committee of the Privy Council, no matter what the determination on appeal may be.

We are very glad that this course is being followed. What the people of British Columbia want to know is to what extent the legislature has a right to deal with the subject of immigration. The issue is presented by the legislation in question in a plain and unmistakable fashion. Two points seem to be involved. One of them is the right to deal with immigration in any way, and this the chief justice seems to think is vested so extensively in the legislature. The other is the validity of the new act in view of Dominion legislation accepting the Japanese treaty. Mr. Cassidy took the point that the Dominion Act was ultra vires the federal parliament, which is a new question and one that does not seem to have impressed itself upon the mind of the learned chief justice.

The decision of the attorney general not to attempt the enforcement of the act so far as it relates to Chinamen and Japanese is a very wise one. Nothing good could result from pursuing the opposite course. The chief justice having held that the act beyond the powers of the local houses, it would be a mistake to proceed with its enforcement until his decision has been overturned, and there is no certainty that it will be. If it stands, and persons entitled to enter the province are imprisoned by contravention of the act, there might be a substantial bill of damages to be paid. Therefore, we applaud the decision of the attorney general not to proceed with the enforcement of the act pending the determination of its constitutionality.

The Portuguese government offers a subsidy of \$12,500 for each voyage for the purpose of establishing a Portuguese line of steamers to Brazil.

DO YOU BOARD?

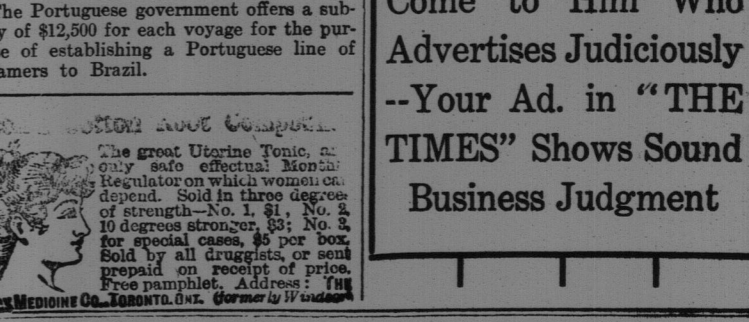
NEW VICTORIA HOTEL—AN IDEAL HOME for the winter. Warm and comfortable. Good attendance. Good table. Home-like in all respects. Terms very moderate for service rendered.

248, 258 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N. B.
J. L. McCREERY—Proprietor.

All Good Things Come to Him Who Advertises Judiciously

--Your Ad. in "THE TIMES" Shows Sound Business Judgment

TIMES DAILY PUZZLE PICTURE



March 5, 1898—Ten years ago today Japan addressed a note to Russia demanding an immediate statement on the question of the occupation of Port Arthur. Find a Russian. ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.

CHEAPEST STOVE STORE IN THE CITY.

Model Art Range, No. 2, 6 holes, high shelf, and water front. . . . \$120.00
Music Art Range, No. 4, 6 holes, high shelf, full nickel plate. . . . \$130.00
A complete line of second hand stoves, as good as new.

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10¢ NUF SED
3 FOR 25¢

DEMAND THE BEST

SMOKE POLARIS

THE CIGARS OF QUALITY

10¢ NUF SED
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Model Art Range, No. 2, 6 holes, high shelf, and water front. . . . \$120.00
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