e Years Young

eeps Health Perfect

Otterville, Ont.,
July 8th, 1910.

"I am a seventy-nine year old man, and a great believer in, and user of "Fruit-a-tives." It is the only medicine I take, and I can truly say that "Fruit-a-tives" and exercise keep me in my present good health.

Stricture of the Bowels, was the complaint I suffered from and I found "Fruit-a-tives" to do me more good than any other remedy. My doctor advised me to stick to "Fruit-a-tives" and I have done so with the best results.

I have been in business here for a good many years and have been a resident of Otterville for over fifty years, so that if you think this little reference from me will serve to induce some others to try "Fruit-a-tives" I hereby authorize its publication.

WM. PARSON.

the Bowels and Stricture of the Bowels atives, salts, senna, "liver pills" and oil They do not increase the secretion of Bile, owels. They merely irritate the membranes try to cure a headache by pounding one's cure Constipation with common purgatives. t. "Fruit-a-tives" is fruit juices and nerve to its proper condition and cure the most

5c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price

NG PICTURES OUNCED SUCCESS

enunciation of the words, not only the sight on the platform. He next went on to say, as he suited the action to the word:

"I will now show you more distinctly by taking a plate, which you see, from the table and smashing it on the floor."

Exactly as he did so the plate went to the floor, as the audience could see, and smashed to smithereens, the sound of the smash and the rebound of the splinters coinciding exactly with the motion and the words of the pictureman. In one sense it may be unfair to call him a pictureman, for he was as much the real man as all those that we see every day in the motion pictures all over the world. One only difference from the actual man is noticeable, that the speaker enunciated with great care and clarity and perhaps spoke a little more slowly than the average speaker.

All that the public's representatives were permitted to know beyond what they had seen was this: That after much labor and long experimentation Mr. Edison had at last succeeded in producing apparatus which synchronized the action of the people in a picture or in an anecdote with their words, and with such incidental sounds as by their actions they might make. There are really two machines, but they are so interrelated through electrical connection that they act as one in producing before the speaker both the acts and the voices of the people who are depicted on the screen, although as a matter of fact the picture-producing part of the machine is, as usual, behind the spectators, while the sound-producing section of the apparatus is, it was said this evening, placed behind the screen upon which the pictures are thrown. This disposition of the sound-producing apparatus made the illusion more nearly perfect this evening, for it actually seemed to Mr. Edison's audience that the words thrown out by the ample voice of the man in the motion picture were coming from him toward the spectators. The sound seemed literally to come from the footlights. It seemed to those present as though but one thing remains for his inventive genius to accomplish in the way of perfect spectacular representation, and that was the reproduction in the picture of the natural colors of the scene presented.

G BATHOS

legal mind. For after declaring that everybody in Canada is employed, and employed at high wages—that is to say, everybody is happy—he goes on to say this astonishing thing: "Canadians complained, and many complained bitterly, that the Mother Country would do nothing to assist them in their economic difficulties and financial arrangements; she treated them no better than she treated foreigners or even commercial enemies." Here, the poor effete mother, sick with free trade diseases, is called upon mendicantly to help her rich, proud, protectionist daughter, who is without an idler, an unemployed or an unemployable! Could there be worse bathos than this, and how can it be listened to gravely?

OH, NAN!

(Chicago Tribune).

Fan—"You congratulated Lil on marrying that homely fellow?"

Nan—"Certainly; he's rich, has no relations, and rides a 40-horsepower motor cycle."

Consumption Book FREE

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 1599 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait — write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

SHE WAS SURPRISED

When Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills Cured her Chronic Liver Complaint

Mrs. R. Smith, of Winnipeg, Man., tells an interesting story of relief from almost intolerable sufferings:

"I can hardly tell you how great my sufferings have been. Chronic liver complaint accompanied by biliousness were a daily source of trial to me. Every day I experienced the sickening effects of these ailments. I longed for some medicine that should permanently drive them away.

Hearing of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, I thought they were worthy of a trial. My surprise was indeed great. From the very first I experienced relief. Continuing with them I found my troubles were slowly but surely leaving me, and before long I once more knew what it was to be free from the harassing effects of the ailments that had long sickened and weakened me. So great is my faith in Dr. Morse's Indian Pills that I shall never on any account be without them."

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills cure Bowel and Kidney as well as Liver troubles, and keep you healthy. 25c a box at your dealer's. 14

A MAN IS AS OLD AS HE FEELS

But if he looks old, he is reckoned old without a chance to prove he's Young.

The world has no place for Old Men, who look old. Protect yourself, your health and avoid that feeling of sensitiveness among your friends by wearing a

DORENWEND SANITARY TOUPEE

Light, natural looking, easily adjusted they give the head the natural protection necessary to perfect health. Order by mail. Perfect fit and satisfaction Guaranteed. Write for Free Catalogue No. 22.

THE DORENWEND CO. of TORONTO, LIMITED
103-105 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Quality Butter

If you have never used a "FAVORITE" CHURN, you can't imagine what a difference it will make in the quality of the butter.

The "FAVORITE" is known all over Canada as the Churn that brings the quality butter—and gets every drop of butter out of the cream. Hand lever and foot tread —8 sizes.

"Puritan" Washer is another old favorite. Washes a tubfful of clothes in five minutes. If your dealer does not handle them, write us. 74

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, - ST. MARY'S, ONT.

FREE TO YOU

The best premiums and the best values ever offered. Gold and Silver Watches, Gem Set Rings and Brooches, laughter-producing Moving Picture Machines, Finely Decorated Tea Sets and many other premiums given FREE for selling our high class Gold Embossed Picture Post Cards. The very latest designs in Views, Birthday, Floral, Holiday, Comics, &c., at 6 for 10c. Sell $3.00 worth and win one of these fine premiums. You can sell them in an hour or two, but don't delay, for we give an extra premium for promptness. Write to-day and we will send you a package and our big premium list. Come with the crowd and get the best premiums offered. Write your name and address very plainly.

COBALT GOLD PEN CO.
Dept. 231 Toronto, Ont.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind, or Choke-down, can be removed with

ABSORBINE

Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. $2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 3 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1.00, delivered. Reduces Goitre, Tumors, Wens, Varicose Veins, Ulcers, Hydrocele, Varicocele. Book free. Made only by

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 188 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.
LYMANS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

GREAT INTEREST IN EXHIBITION OF N. B. FRUIT

Judges Pleased With Exhibits and Speak Most Favorably of the Display

THE AWARDS MADE SO FAR

Largely Attended Meeting in Board of Trade Rooms Last Night—Practical Address by Prof. Shaw of Truro on Points to Consider in Starting an Orchard—A General Discussion.

Wednesday, Nov. 2

Interest continues to grow in the annual exhibition of the New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association which opened here Monday. The meeting in the board of trade rooms last evening, at which Prof. Shaw of Truro delivered a very interesting and instructive address on "Points to consider in the establishing of an orchard" was largely attended. Following the address a general discussion took place, and much valuable information was gleaned. The meeting was opened with an address of welcome by Mayor Frink, who in the course of his remarks took occasion to congratulate the association on the work which they are accomplishing. The meeting was presided over by the president, who also spoke briefly outlining the objects of the association.

In his address, Prof. Short said in part: "Any deep and well-drained soil which is good for ordinary farm crops is suitable for an orchard. In Nova Scotia apples are successfully grown on nearly all kinds of soil from light sand to heavy clay. Sandy soils are usually poor in plant food and deficient in humus. But when these materials are supplied either by the application of barnyard manure or fertilizers and green crops, these soils become good for orchard purposes. They are early, easily worked and quickly respond to good treatment. Clay soils are richer in plant food and more retentive of moisture and of the fertilizing materials which are added to them. A loam, whether sandy or clayey, combines the good features of both these classes of soils. It is on some kind of loam that most of the orchards of Nova Scotia are grown. But whatever the nature of the soil, whether sand, loam or clay, more important considerations are the depth and the drainage.

"A shallow soil is unsuited to the growth of an orchard, as is also a poorly drained one. Trees will be sickly, stunted and short-lived grown on such soils. The good results obtained from a gravelly or stony loam are probably as much due to the greater depth and the superior natural drainage in such soils as to any other cause. Many fruit growers consider these the best soils for apples.

The Site.

"The orchard site should be somewhat higher than the adjoining land. This will ensure a deeper soil, and better drainage both of air and water. On such sites there is less apt to be injury from frosts because of the tendency of cold air to settle to the lower levels.

"Although orchards are grown on lands sloping in all directions, as well as on the level, there are definite advantages connected with certain slopes. A northerly slope, for example, may delay the blossoming period until after the danger of late spring frosts An easterly slope offers less exposure to prevailing westerly winds, while a southerly slope often gives better matured or more highly colored fruit.

"Sometimes orchards are planted on land which has received little previous preparation. Occasionally such orchards do fairly well, but more often the trees make very little growth for the first few years, until the land has been brought into better condition. In the meantime the trees receive a check which some growers consider a serious injury. The best practice consists in thoroughly preparing the soil before the trees are planted. It should contain an abundance of humus and be in a good state of cultivation. To bring about these conditions it is often necessary to begin the preparation a season ahead. A preparatory crop, such as a root crop, may be grown to which has been added a liberal supply of barnyard manure. Or buckwheat may be grown to help rot the sod. Generally the land should be plowed and harrowed in the fall and again in the spring before the trees are planted.

"A person may grow his own trees or buy them from the local nursery or import them from nurseries at a distance. Some profitable orchards in Nova Scotia have been grown from seed by the owners. But if one wishes to save time and the bother of growing nursery stock it is better to buy the trees from some one who makes a business of growing them. In many cases they will be cheaper and better grown trees.

"Trees from a local nursery are to be preferred to imported ones provided they are well grown. The purchaser has the advantage of being able to inspect the stock before buying, gets his trees with the minimum amount of exposure of roots to the drying influences of the weather, and is less liable to introduce insect pests and diseases.

"Where it is not convenient to get trees from a local nursery, they should be ordered direct from some large nursery firm, and not through a traveling agent. Trees bought from an agent usually cost double or more what they do direct from the nursery. There is not the same guarantee of good stock that there is in dealing with a firm of established reputation.

"The best apple trees should not cost more than 20 to 22 cents apiece and most pears, plums and cherries 25 to 30 cents.

"To ensure getting good stock and the varieties ordered the order should be given some months before the trees are ready for delivery, preferably the season before. Two-year old apple trees are generally recommended in preference to older ones, although most of the Nova Scotia orchards were planted with three-year old trees.

"The best time to plant trees in this country is in the spring. The earlier this work is done after the ground is fit to work the better. Early planting allows the root system to develop before the buds begin to grow, so that when the leaves appear the tree is able to get moisture through its roots from the soil to supply the loss by evaporation from the leaves. In some countries the fall is considered a better time to plant than the spring. But those countries are generally farther south or have less trying winters than ours.

"As soon as the nursery stock is received it should be unpacked, the bundles opened, and the trees "heeled in" near where they are to be set until everything is in readiness for planting. This heeling in is done by setting the tops tipped to one side and covering the roots with fine moist soil firmly tramped down to keep them from drying out. When taken from this trench for planting the roots should be kept covered with a piece of damp burlap or sacking until covered with earth in their permanent position.

The Trees.

"The usual distance apart for planting standard apple trees in this province is from 30 to 40 feet. Large growing varieties like Baldwin and Northern Spy on rich soil should be forty feet apart, while smaller growing varieties like Wagener and Duchess may be as close as thirty feet, or even closer. This is for trees which are to be allowed to reach their natural size. With a system of repressive pruning they would be set at least one third nearer."

In conclusion Prof. Shaw dealt at some length with the proper condition of the soil for planting.

On motion of W. W. Hubbard, a vote of thanks was tendered Prof. Shaw.

The attendance at the exhibition which is being held in St. Andrew's Rink was unusually large yesterday and the fair from this standpoint promises to eclipse any previously held. The judging was commenced and the prizes in several of the classes were awarded. All the judges commented very highly on the excellency, variety and attractiveness of the exhibits.

The Awards.

Following is the list of yesterday's prize winners:

Class 1—Open to all New Brunswick.

Sub-class A—Best plate of five apples—McIntosh Red: John P. Jewett, Sheffield Academy, Sunbury county, 1st; J. W. Clark, Maugerville, 2nd; C. N. Vroom, St. Stephen, 3rd; Randall Bros., Randall Corners, 4th; F. A. Hubbard, Burton, 5th; J. W. Stephenson, Fredericton, 6th; Thos. L. Alexander, Fredericton Junction, 7th; Geo. MacAlpine, Gagetown, 8th.

New Brunswicker—Randall Bros., 1st; J. W. Clark, 2nd; Tappan Adney, Upper Woodstock, 3rd; B. J. Power, Gloucester, 4th.

Bethel—R. E. Flewelling, Oak Point, 1st; Randall Bros., 2nd; Benjamin Charters, Charterville, Westmorland county, 3rd.

Alexander—Geo. MacAlpine, 1st; John J. Jewett, 2nd; F. A. Hubbard, 3rd; A. R. Gorham, Grey's Mill, Kings county, 4th.

Wolf River—Randall Bros., 1st; George MacAlpine, 2nd; Benjamin Charters, 3rd; W. S. Maxwell, Moore's Mills, 4th.

Fameuse—L. B. Hatheway, Fredericton, 1st; Geo. MacAlpine, 2nd; Randall Bros., 3rd; Thos. L. Alexander, 4th.

Dudley's Winter—Geo. MacAlpine, 1st; R. E. Flewelling, Oak Point, 2nd; O. H. Wetmore, Clifton, Kings county, 3rd; John J. Jewett, 4th.

Duchess—J. W. Clark, 1st; Geo. MacAlpine, 2nd; S. L. Peters, Queenstown, 3rd; W. Cecil Peters, Queenstown, 4th.

Wealthy—Wm. P. Fox, Lower Gagetown, 1st; F. A. Hubbard, 2nd; Benjamin Charters, 3rd; George MacAlpine, 4th.

Sub-class—Russet: George MacAlpine, 1st; J. C. Gilman & Son, Fredericton, 2nd; R. E. Flewelling, 3rd; W. Cecil Peters, 4th.

Northern Spy—George MacAlpine, 1; J. C. Gilman & Son, 2nd; R. E. Flewelling, 3rd; F. A. Hubbard, 4th.

R. I. Greening—W. Cecil Peters, 1st; C. E. Dixon, Hampton, 2nd; S. L. Peters, 3rd.

Bishop Pippin—A. P. Slipp, Upper Hampstead, 1st; Geo. MacAlpine, 2nd; A. R. Gorham, Grey's Mill, 3rd; W. P. Fox, 4th.

Talman Sweet—W. A. Colpitts, Mapleton, Albert Co., 1st; F. A. Hubbard, 2nd; Geo. MacAlpine, 3rd; Henry Wilmot, Fredericton, 4th.

Ben Davis—W. P. Fox, 1st; Geo. MacAlpine, 2nd; L. B. Hathaway, 3rd; W. A. Colpitts, 4th.

Gravenstein—S. L. Peters, 1st; W. Cecil Peters, 2nd; Frank Scott, Honeydale, Charlotte Co., 3rd.

Ribston Pippin—George MacAlpine, 1st; Thomas L. Alexander, 2nd; Randall Bros., 3rd.

Blenheim Pippin—Geo. MacAlpine, 1st; W. P. Fox, 2nd.

Grimes Golden—Randall Bros., 1st; Benjamin Charters, 2nd.

Gano—Geo. MacAlpine, 1st; W. C. Colpitts, 2nd; L. B. Hathaway, 3rd; Randall Bros., 4th

Stark—A. B. Getchell, St. Stephen, 1st; Randall Bros., 2nd.

Baxter—George MacPlpine, 1st; A. P. Slipp, 2nd; Randall Bros., 3rd; Thomas L. Alexander, 4th.

Fallawater—George MacAlpine, 1st.

Wagner—Benjamin Charters, 1st.

Ontario—Geo. MacAlpine, 1st; W. P. Fox, 2nd; Randall Bros., 3rd.

Salome—I. W. Stephenson, Fredericton, 1st.

Class III—Best collection of apples grown in the counties, not less than five varieties: Charlotte county—Robert T. Donald, the Ledge, 1st; W. S. Maxwell, Moore's Mills, 2nd; Frank Scott, Honeydale, 3rd.

Albert county—W. A. Colpitts, Mapleton, 1st.

Sunbury county—Randall Bros., 1st; F. A. Hubbard, 2.

Thursday, Nov. 3

The New Brunswick Fruit Growers' convention, which has been in session here since last Monday, and which is one of the most successful yet held, will be brought to a close this evening. There was a large attendance at the exhibition in St. Andrew's rink yesterday and many favorable comments were heard. Yesterday was an exceptionally busy day, an extraordinary amount of business being got through with. Instructive addresses were also given.

An interesting session was held yesterday morning in the Natural History Society rooms at which officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

Honorary president, Hon. J. D. Hazen; president, C. N. Vroom, St. Stephen; vice-presidents, W. B. Gilman, Fredericton; S. L. Peters, Queenstown; Benjamin Charters, Charlottsville (N. B.); O. W. Wetmore, Clifton; treasurer, Henry Wilmot, Oromocto.

Following this brief business session, interesting and profitable lectures were given by Prof. J. W. Crow and Prof. W. T. Macoun, the former taking as his subject Cropping Young Orchards, and the latter choosing for his theme Growing Nursery Stock in a Northern Climate. In dealing with his subject, Prof. Crow pointed out that the most desirable course to follow in the case of young orchards would be to cultivate early in the spring, about May say, and continue the cultivation until July, or perhaps longer according to the climate. Then sow a cover crop, suitable to the soil. If nitrogen is not needed, rye has been found by experience to be a good cover crop. For general cropping the speaker suggested the use of potatoes, turnips or other roots. At the conclusion of this lecture those present manifested their interest in the speaker's remarks by asking numerous questions, regarding climatic conditions, nature of soils, manner of fertilizing and cultivated proper growth and other similar questions, all of which were promptly and satisfactorily answered by the lecturer.

Prof. Macoun in introducing his subject, suggested that it would be a source of extreme profit to provincial fruit growers if a prize were offered at each annual show—he understood the fair would take place annually—for the best nursery stock, to be judged by experts. This would arouse keen competition among the nursery stock growers and after the judging those interested in fruit stock would be able to acquire a good knowledge as to the best classes of nursery stock. In the course of his address he pointed out that whether or not the stock could be climatized in a certain place, was not to be judged by a similarity to climatic conditions where the stock originated, but where it had stood or endured the climate for some time. If hardy varieties are obtainable from the much warmer climates to the south of us, he said, they are equally as good as our home-grown stock.

The Afternoon's Proceedings.

A meeting took place in the board of trade rooms in the afternoon, at which G. H. Vroom presided.

R. W. Starr, veteran orchardist of Wolfville (N. S.), addressed the association on the varieties of apples, plums and pears most suitable for New Brunswick. He gave a list of the apples that had been found most profitable in Nova Scotia, beginning with a few varieties most suitable for family use which, he said, should be the first consideration in planting an orchard. He also spoke on the varieties which were most in demand on the British market. These latter were, he said, the Ribston Pippin, Blenheim, Kings, Baldwin, R. I. Greenings, Nonpareils and Golden Russets. Regarding pears and plums, he stated that the conditions for growing these were better in Nova Scotia than in New Brunswick, where the varieties must be tested by the fruit growers themselves.

Prof. J. W. Crow followed with an interesting address on the pollenation of tree fruits. He showed from several tests which had been made that some varieties of apples were not self-pollenizers. The Northern Spy, he said, was especially deficient in this regard. It followed that if such apples were planted in large blocks there would be practically no crops of fruit. This condition applied in some extent to nearly every variety of apples. It was therefore very desirable that varieties should be set in rows of not more than three of any one variety together. The mixing of the varieties in this way would insure proper pollenation and better crops of fruit.

Orchards.

Prof. Macoun spoke on the managing of bearing orchards. He discussed his subject under the four headings of cultivation, pruning, spraying and fertilizing. He advocated a clean cultivation of orchards in the early part of the season with the sowing of a cover crop in the latter part of June or in the first of July. Pruning, he said, should be as light as possible, simply cutting out the branches which cross one another in the centre of a tree, and all dead or diseased branches. Spraying must be thoroughly done, first at the time when the leaf buds are breaking; second, spraying within a week after the falling of the blossom, and these are better to be followed by two sprayings within a fortnight of each other. The fertilizing depended largely upon the condition of the soil. Proper food, however, must be given to fruit trees, as well as to any other growing crop. This could be done either by the application of barn-yard manure or commercial fertilizers.

The control of the Brown Tail Moth and other Orchard Pests was the subject of a most interesting and instructive illustrated lecture given by R. C. Treherne in the Natural History Society rooms last evening before the members of the Fruit Growers' Association and a large attendance of visitors. Mr. Treherne was introduced by Hon. Robert Maxwell, who presided at the meeting. By the aid of the canvas on which was reflected views of the different insects, he pointed out their distinguishing characteristics and told how means could be taken to bring about their destruction. Two types of insects were shown, the biting and the sucking insects. Of the latter class the codling moth was mentioned as being the most serious pest found in this province, irrespective of the brown tail and other famous moths. At the stage immediately following the development of the egg of this moth, its caterpillar was to be found in the calyx. This caterpillar could be destroyed by the spraying of the calyx tube with arsenic lead. It was necessary, however, that this spraying be not done before the fertilizing of the apple.

The Deadly Brown-tail Moth.

After showing the brown tail moth, pointing out the distinguishing characteristics by which it could be known, he then gave a brief history of this menacing pest. The moth had been imported into Massachusetts in 1897. Confirmed inquiry showed that a species of it had been imported from European countries by the means of nursery stock. The unfortunate part was that it brought none of its natural enemies with it, thus giving it a free hand to multiply. The eggs appear first in a mass numbering about 200. After about three weeks the eggs develop into a caterpillar a quarter of an inch long. Although the caterpillars start in feeding upon the leaves immediately their destructive work is not noticed. In the winter time the caterpillars gather together and form a silken thread. In the summer time they come out of this thread and the real work of destruction commences.

The brown tail moths not only infested trees but human beings were also known to suffer as a result of their presence. Hairs projected from their bodies from which a poisonous liquid was secreted. When deposited in the skin this secretion resulted in a dangerous irritation. The inhaling of these hairs has been known to have caused many deaths.

Mr. Treherne next quoted figures showing what it had cost Massachusetts to combat with the brown tail moth. In 1902 the first brown tail moth was found in this province by William McIntosh. Mr. Treherne spoke of the seriousness of the brown tail moth situation and the necessity of prompt action on the part of New Brunswickers to prevent their spread in this province. Both the dominion and provincial governments are at present dealing with the matter in a small way, he added, but concerted action on the part of the farmers and in fact all of the people was needed. He regretted to have to state that so far the farmers had shown a marked disinterestedness. In closing he urged prompt action. In answer to W. W. Hubbard, he said he considered for the present it would be well to make an investigation into present conditions and to educate the children into the work.

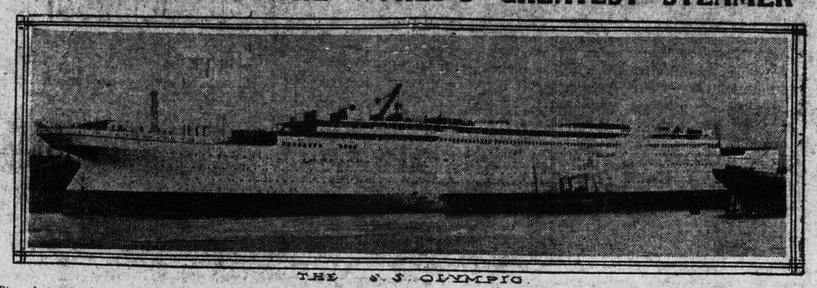
"Pay $500 for It."

Mr. Brown, of Nova Scotia, gave an idea of the work which is being done in Nova Scotia to stamp out the brown tail moth. He warned his hearers to place no faith in the bounty system. The system adopted by the local government in Nova Scotia he considered an excellent one. This was to send them all through the country looking for the nests and to pay these men a stated salary. He said that in the town of Medway (Mass.), a flock of moths in crossing the street had been known to grease the street car rails so badly that the service was tied up. "If in New Brunswick," he said, "you find that it costs $500 to locate one nest don't hesitate at paying the money."

Hon. D. W. Landry, commissioner of agriculture, said that he had visited the fair and was not only pleased but surprised at the excellency of the exhibit there. The old government, five or six years ago, had started an experimental orchard farm and the work commenced by them has since been carried on by the present administration. He congratulated the fruit growing association for work which they have done and urged all those interested in fruit growing to become members of the association.

At the close of the lecture a meeting took place, at which it was decided to hold the next annual convention in this city. A similar exhibition will also be held on or about the first of November. M. G. Turney was re-elected secretary of the association.

LAUNCHING OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST STEAMER

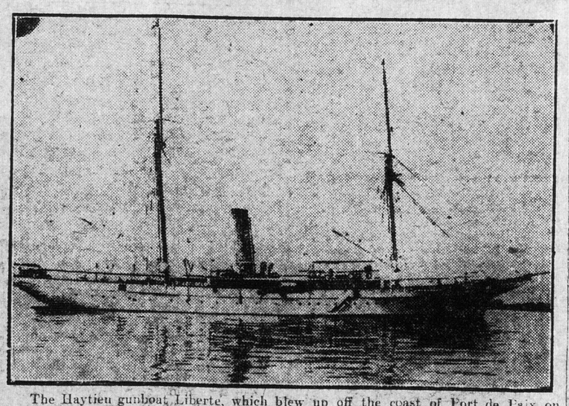


THE S. S. OLYMPIC

The above is the first photograph of the launching of the Olympic, the largest steamship in the world and the last addition to the fleet of the White Star line. When the steamship took the water at the Belfast yards of Messrs. Harland & Wolff on October 20, it represented the greatest launching weight ever attempted—27,000 tons—and but two minutes elapsed after the triggers connected with the hydraulic valves were pulled until the immense floating structure was at a standstill.

Of 45,000 gross tons register, and with a displacement of 68,000 tons, the Olympic is 882 feet six inches over all in length and ninety-two feet six inches breadth of beam. From the bottom of the keel to the top of the captain's house is 105 feet seven inches, and the distance from the top of each of the four funnels to the keel is 175 feet.

HAYTIEN NAVY WIPED OUT WITH SEVENTY MEN



The Haytien gunboat Liberte, which blew up off the coast of Fort de Paix on Wednesday, killing seventy people. Ten generals of the Haytien army were among the number lost.

WILL TRY FLIGHT FROM DECK OF OCEAN LINER

J. A. D. McCurdy Plans to Leave Ship Fifty Miles at Sea and Fly to New York.

New York, Nov. 2.—It was announced tonight that J. A. D. McCurdy, of Glenn H. Curtiss' staff will try to fly by aeroplane from the deck of a vessel fifty miles at sea, to a point on Manhattan Island on Saturday, Nov. 5. The Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, of the Hamburg American line, sailing at 10 a. m., that day, will carry McCurdy and his Curtiss biplane.

The test, the first of its kind, will be observed by a party of naval and army officers. A flotilla of torpedo boats will patrol the course and the aeroplane will be launched from a platform 100 feet in length, built on the forward deck of the ship. In launching the aeroplane, the ship will be headed into the wind and its speed will be regulated to conform to the aeroplane, thus making the length of runway more than sufficient. The Hamburg American line is making the test to demonstrate the feasibility of equipping its new liner, the 900 foot steamship, Europia, the largest ship in the world now under construction, with a regular aeroplane service for use in transporting mail at sea and other purposes. McCurdy will carry in the test on Saturday a small water proof bag containing letters from the passengers which he will deliver at the New York post office.

ST. JOHN JUNK DEALER SUICIDES

Harry Baig Hanged Himself in Moncton Police Station—Was Under Arrest for Defacing I. C. R. Cars.

Moncton, N. B., Nov. 1—(Special)—Harry Baig, described as a junk dealer of Amherst, hanged himself in the Moncton police lock-up this morning between 5 and 5.30 o'clock. He had been taken off No. 9 train on its arrival here from Amherst and was locked up charged with cutting and destroying seats in the car. He was locked up about 3.30 in the local jail and a little after 5 o'clock, when Thomas Donnelly, night call man in the police station, had occasion to visit the cells, a shocking sight met his gaze.

As he flashed a light into the cell he was horrified to see Baig suspended by a rope from the top of the cell, lifeless. Constable Donnelly notified Coroner Purdy at once.

When the night express from Halifax arrived in Moncton at 3 o'clock this morning the conductor reported Baig for creating a disturbance on the train and cutting seats. Policeman Dryden took him into custody and found him apparently suffering from some mental trouble. He telephoned for a city police patrol and had the man sent to the lock-up.

Upon arrival at the police station Baig was searched and $97.65 and a flask of whiskey were found on him. Letters indicated that he was a junk dealer doing business in Amherst. He told the police he was going to St. John.

The unfortunate man was about thirty-five years of age. A piece of rope was used by Baig to end his existence, but where he got it police say they are unable to understand. An inquest will be held by Coroner Purdy.

Chief of Police Clark yesterday received word of the death of Harry Baig and notified Rabbi Amdur. Speaking of the matter, Rabbi Amdur said that for some time he had noticed the mental unbalance of Baig and instanced a number of things that showed that the unfortunate man's mind was not normal.

For some time Mr. Baig conducted a clothing store in Mill street, previous to which he was located at the foot of Dock street. He is survived by his wife and six children. The body will be brought here for interment.

CAMPBELLTON RELIEF FUND

Campbellton, N. B., Oct. 31—Following is a list of supplies and cash received from Oct. 24 to the 29th inclusive:

Mrs. Crombie, Kingsbury, one box clothing and bedding; R. Finlay, Aulac, one box clothing; one-half barrel from Marysville (cannot trace shipper; four cases, one bale from Ridgetown (cannot trace shipper); one barrel from Coverdale (cannot trace shipper); Mrs. Andrew C. Joseph, Grand Allee (Que.), one barrel clothing; W. F. M. S. St. Matthew's church, Inverness, one box clothing; John Whyte, Leeds Village (Que.), one bale clothing; Young Ladies' Missionary Society of St. John's Presbyterian church, Yarmouth, one case clothing; one box from Amherst (N. S.), (cannot trace shipper); G. R. McKeen, Amherst, one case of clothing, one bale mattresses.

Carleton Sentinel Pub. Co.'s relief fund, made up as follows: Carleton Sentinel Pub. Co., Woodstock (N. B.), $25; F. B. Carvell, M. P., Woodstock, $25; subscriptions per Geo. W. Gibson Co., Woodstock, $55; subscriptions per Edgar W. Mair, Woodstock, $182.25; Total, $287.25; Sympathy, Quebec, $10; Jordan Crandall, Salisbury (per Moncton Times), $5; Montreal Star subscription list, $24; Miss Emily Rosenburg, Dartmouth, $5; Town of Chatham, $200; U. B. Sunday school, Kemptville (N. S.) (per mayor of Yarmouth, $6.14; Archibald McKenzie, River John (N. S.), $10.

ABOUT A BILLION.

(Victoria Colonist.)

In the United States there are 400,000 automobiles in use, and the annual demand is for about 200,000. At an average of $2,000 a car, this comes to $4

Putting the cost of upkeep and chauffeurs' wages at $1,000 a car, which is not high, this takes another $400,000,000, or in all, $800,000,000 spent in a year on the new means of location. Add the cost of "joy rides" and the whole business will foot up at about a billion.

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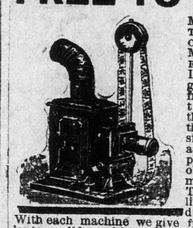

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WHO KNOWS?

A boy in a Chicago school refused to sew, evidently considering it beneath the dignity of a ten-year-old man. "George Washington sewed," said the principal, taking it for granted that a soldier must; "and do you consider yourself better than George Washington?" "I don't know, time will tell," said he seriously.—Popular Education.

"For God's Sake Do Something"

We have answered this cry in our new book "Fighting the Traffic in Young Girls" by Ernest A. Bell, U. S. District Attorney Sims and others. The most sensational indictment of the White Slave Trade ever published. It tells how thousands of young girls are lured from their homes annually and sold into a life of slavery. The Cincinnati Inquirer says, "Of all the books of the season the War on the White Slave Trade is the most helpful; it should be read by every man, woman and child." Agents are making from $8 to $17 a day selling this book. Over 500 pages. Many pictures. Price $1.50. Best terms to agents. Outfit free. Send 15c. for forwarding charges. Book sent to any address postpaid upon receipt of price. The Bradley-Garretson Co., Limited, Brantford, Ont.