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Notice

All persons are warned that trespassing on Beaubear's Island is strictly prohibited and any person who is found on the Island will be prosecuted.

O'BRIEN LTD.
July 13th, 1922. Nelson, N. B.
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Churches

SAINTE JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
NEWCASTLE
Rev. L. H. MacLean, M. A. Minister
Sabbath Services 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.
Midweek service, Wednesday in St. James' Hall, at 7.30 p. m.
Services in Bule School House every Second Thursday at 7.30 p. m.
Strangers are cordially invited to these services.

BUY AT HOME

HERE AND THERE

Fort William—E. G. Noble, first aid instructor on the Canadian Pacific railway, who for the past seven years has been instructor on the eastern divisions, is in the city preparing to take charge of the whole of the western divisions, from Fort William to Vancouver, and to organize first aid classes among the employees of the railway company and instruct them in the emergency treatment of accidents.

St. John, N.B.—The Canadian Pacific Railway has to Jan. 6th shipped more than two million bushels of grain more than during the corresponding period last year. This season's shipments have already totalled 4,887,164 bushels, compared with 2,658,882 bushels on the same date last season. The outlook is for a continued heavy movement.

London, England—Shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway here have been officially informed that a measure of relief is to be granted them from the British income tax for the fiscal years 1919 and 1920 in respect of the company payment of the Canadian income tax. This is the first official word on the subject of Canadian Pacific shares. By the Finance Act of 1920, however, all British subjects resident in overseas Dominions were granted for 1920, in some cases for 1919, and in the future, the right of reclaiming the British income tax as though actually resident in Britain. This affected Canadians deriving income from which the British income tax had been deducted. It is estimated that the amount saved by not neglecting to file their claims under the Act, would be over \$1,000,000.

Golden, B.C.—That the provincial government will commence work on the Golden-Leanchoil road in the spring, is announced by J. A. Buckham, M.L.A. A survey will be made as soon as possible and the work will be done by contract. The cost is estimated at \$234,000. That portion of the road to be constructed by the Parks branch of the Dominion Government will also be got under way this year, it is stated.

The completion of this road will create a large amount of tourist traffic through Golden, and will also afford a loop whereby local cars may travel to Calgary and points in Alberta, and return over the newly completed Banff-Windermere road to Golden, passing some of the most magnificent mountain scenery on the continent.

Ottawa—The "Ottawa Evening Journal" has the following editorial which is good reading for automobile drivers all over the country:

This is the season of the year when statistics begin to appear. Among them will be those dealing with automobile accidents, and it will probably be found that the way level crossing is still the most favored location for traffic mishaps of varying degrees of seriousness. This time of the year may also be a favorable one for considering the matter of accidents at railway crossings, especially in this locality. Ottawa has a number of railway crossings, although not more than the average Canadian city. Automobile accidents frequently happen at these crossings, and they are usually caused through negligence on the part of car drivers. An obligation to use reasonable care rests upon all users of the highway, whether they walk, drive a wagon or drive a motor car. Most people do exercise that care, the more cautious ones even being wise enough to stop, look and listen. But there are others who do not. Official records of accidents at the railway crossings in Ottawa prove this beyond doubt. There are actually on record cases where men have driven their cars into trains at a standstill on a crossing.

Here is an illuminating case. On December 18th an engine was going towards Bank street on the railway tracks with four cars and a crew. When approaching Booth street crossing the whistle was sounded and the bell was rung automatically. A motor car, to quote the official report, "coming at about 30 miles an hour attempted to cross in front of the engine. Brakeman Little, who was riding on the front footboard, gave the engineer the signal to stop and he applied the brakes in emergency. The automobile stopped right in the middle of the crossing and the engine came up against it and pushed it a few inches, leaving a small scratch on the car. The driver would not give his name, but drove off, remarking, "Oh, to hell with it." That is not all. Automobile accidents have happened on crossings in other ways. From November 9 to 27, 1922, on the crossings at Booth (corner Britannia), Queen and Main streets, there were ten instances, four of which were on one way, of local car drivers disregarding stop signals or getting on to the tracks with the gates down. To most persons this sort of recklessness is almost incomprehensible, and seems to warrant the most drastic reprisal measures. A driver who disregards a watchman's signal deserves the strongest condemnation. To prevent accidents, it is essential that motor-drivers should co-operate with the railway officials. They should be made to understand that it is their duty to stop when the gates are down. And the drawing of attention to these foregoing facts may induce the minority to think a little more deeply on the subject.

SAYS WORD IS MISPLACED

Writer Criticizes the Too-Frequent Employment of Phrase, "The Psychological Moment."

A correspondent of the London Times stately scolds all who are so dished in their speech as to employ that most useful of phrases, "the psychological moment," says the Living Age. Asserting that by no possible distortion of the English language can it legitimately be forced into its current meaning of "the proper, or fitting, moment," he proceeds to give a history of the phrase which is vastly more interesting than his diatribe against its users.

"The psychological moment" is an English translation of the French le moment psychologique, which, in its turn, is a mistranslation of the German das psychologische moment, which was used in the Neue Preussische Zeitung in December, 1870, when the bombardment of Paris was about to begin. The German writer said: "The psychologische moment (that psychologische moment) must be allowed to play a prominent part, for without its co-operation there is little to be hoped from the work of the artillery." Confusing the neuter German word das moment (which means "momentum," and, as here used, a dynamic part of the human mind urging it to action), with the masculine der moment (which means moment in its ordinary English sense) the French translated it le moment psychologique, and with derivative gayety incorporated it into the slang of the hour.

The French writer Francisque Sarcey, in his "Diary of the Siege of Paris," tells how the beleaguered Parisians pluckily made game of their enemy's phrase: "You know how we laugh over that 'psychological moment.' The word has become all the rage. . . . Everybody says, 'I'm hungry. The psychological moment for sitting down to dinner has arrived.' . . . When the first ball fell in the streets of Paris, everybody cried laughingly, 'Eh! They must think the psychological moment has arrived!'"

The facts are vouched for by the new English dictionary, but for all the lexicographers may say, "the psychological moment" is too firmly fixed in the usage to be withdrawn readily.

Indians Doing Well

Liberty bond subscriptions by Indians of the World War, running into the millions of dollars, first awakened the public to the importance of the race as a business factor. A glance at their income returns is enlightening.

In Oklahoma about 116,000 Indians received during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920 (the latest data available), incomes aggregating more than \$30,000,000. In North Dakota 9,000 received more than \$1,000,000; in Utah more than 1,000 received nearly \$2,500,000; and in South Dakota 20,000 received about \$4,500,000. The total income of the race was \$72,000,000 that year, and since then has greatly increased.

Many of those, not rich through oil, are busy with basket weaving, pottery and other native pursuits; but they make good farmers, too, and about 90,000 of them are thus engaged. The crop raised, for instance, in Oklahoma and in South Dakota each amounted to substantially more than \$1,000,000. The total value of Indian crops was nearly \$27,000,000 in the year named.—The Nation's Business.

Snowflake is Really Transparent

The reflection of the sunlight on the snowflake crystals is what gives them the appearance of being white. Snow is simply water turned into crystals by the low temperature. The flake itself is transparent, as is water, but because of its crystal formation the snowflake is only partially transparent, the facets of the crystal reflecting the light and giving the whole flake a white appearance.

If the light reflected by the snow crystal is red or green the snowflake will take on the same appearance. When millions of snowflakes are combined in one mass on the ground their ability to reflect the light is increased and in this way a snow bank appears even more white than would one isolated snowflake.—Cleveland News-Leader.

Austrian Confusion

One of the stories told to illustrate the confused diplomatic situation in central Europe is attributed to Prince Furstenburg. He was appointed as a diplomatic representative of the old Austrian government to the Ukraine, which then was ruled by Hetman Skoropadsky. Describing his diplomatic status to friends in Kiev, the prince said: "I am the representative of a government that has ceased to exist and accredited to one that never existed. The most extraordinary part of it is that I am paid for performing the duties of this position that I do not hold."

Just a Little Too Much

Mr. Featherly weighs over two hundred pounds and is sensitive about it. He was talking to a friend the other evening when she said, naively: "Oh, Mr. Featherly, would you just as soon sit in this easy chair as in that rocker?"

"Certainly," replied Featherly, as he changed from one chair to the other. "Oh, thanks," she murmured, "you are very kind." "I've a good full of feet," he added, "and you think of that easy chair, and you think of that 'Good-night,' said Featherly, sitting in the other chair, and going to bed."

Annual Meeting Red Cross Society

Continued from page 5

er and fellow pupils all being considered. New Brunswick is a pioneer in this form of organization, 28 Branches with 872 members having been established.

In the afternoon the President's address explained the Peace Program of the Red Cross, whose peace motto is: "Promotion of Health, Prevention of Disease, and Mitigation of Suffering". The war had revealed the fact that the health of the people was very poor and it was felt that the Red Cross should begin an educational campaign in an effort to raise the standard. A great deal has been done in the establishment of clinics for various diseases, and for the inspection of babies, but much more can and should be accomplished.

The convenors of the Red Cross committees for Hospital work, Port work, Sewing, Constitution, Supplies, Bulletin, and Recreation Hut then gave five-minute reports. The Hospital report was especially interesting dealing as it did with the work done for our soldiers now in hospital. The Provincial Branch spends \$6000 a year for extra comforts for the soldier patients, smokes auto rides, fruit, ice-cream, flowers toilet requisites, papers, games, tools for vocational work. The description of the Port work was another interesting feature, telling of the splendid work the Red Cross is doing for the wives and children of settlers from the Old Country.

The Associated Organization, Soldiers Settlement, Patriotic Fund, I.O. D.E., Women's Institute, St. John Ambulance, and the Local Council of Women, paid many tributes to the work of the Red Cross and to its co-operation with other societies.

Brief reports were read from the various Branches, noting the work they had accomplished during the year. The reports from country districts were illuminating in their descriptions of the almost pioneer conditions and the great necessity for Red Cross help to educate and save the people. A young minister from York county told of the sufferings of his parishioners 30 miles from a doctor when a little medical help would have saved them, and Mrs. Gaunce of Riley Brook told of conditions in her district worse than any city slum. Both these delegates felt that a District nurse would be their only salvation, since medical assistance is difficult to obtain in summer and impossible in winter.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Patron, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, President, R. T. Hayes, Esq; M. L. A. Secretary, Miss Ethel Hazen Jarvis. Hon. Treasurer, C. B. Allan, Esq. Mir-

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amichi Representatives: Mrs Charles Sargeant, South Nelson; Mrs W. A. Park, Newcastle; Mrs F. E. Jordan and Mrs H. B. McDonald Chatham.

After the afternoon meeting the delegates were taken to inspect the splendid Recreation Hut of Lancelot Hospital, built by the Red Cross where tea was served, and a tour made of the Hospital, where the delegates had the pleasure of meeting George Hallett and Allan McInerney former Newcastle boys.

The evening meeting was held at the new Health centre when Dr. Roberts minister of Health, spoke of the work of his Department and Dr. H. A. Farris made an eloquent plea for more adequate instruction in the prevention of tuberculosis and the care of patients emphasizing the fact that the large death rate for tuberculosis is unnecessary and is due to the apathy and ignorance of the general public.

Miss Meiklejohn, Director of Public Health Nursing Service, N. B.; gave her report and spoke of the possibilities of the Health Centre in training Public Health Nurses and Nurses Helpers.

Other interesting details of the valuable work done by the Red Cross will be contained in the report to be submitted at the next meeting of the Newcastle Branch which will be held in the Board Room of the Miramichi Hospital directly after the monthly Hospital Aid meeting. A notice of

this meeting will be put up in the Post office, and it is hoped as many members as possible will attend.

February Rod And Gun

A perusal of the February issue Rod and Gun in Canada the well-known Canadian outdoors magazine, reveals a liberal supply of entertainment and instructive reading. One thing that has always featured this national sportsmen's journal, is the diversity of subjects it covers and like the preceding numbers, the February number has something of interest and of value for sportsmen, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. There is a feature article: "Hunting Wild Horses in Southern Saskatchewan," by Harry M. Moore, that is well worth reading. There is fiction, too, of a high order, while such prominent naturalists and students of wild life as Bonnycastle Dale and J. W. Winson, contribute fine articles. The Fishing Notes department contains an article on the light lure, that will be read appreciatively by anglers, while the Guns and Ammunition department is well up to its usual high standard, and that means a great deal. The other department's additional features, the many fine illustrations, all combine to make up a fine magazine that will meet with instant favor.

Rod and Gun in Canada is published monthly at Woodstock, Ontario, by W. J. Taylor, Limited.

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