HON. PETER VENIOT IS WILLING TO ACCEPT ADVICE

RULE OF THE ROAD FORMS SUBJECT OF LONG DEBATE

(Continued from Page 1)

think it would be feasible for every road in that city to elect a man to take charge of the roads. It looked to him as that feature of the bill, relating to the election of supervisors was playing politics and nothing more.

Mr. Veniot said that if it was the sentiment of the House that the minister should have power to dismiss and elect a supervisor, he would accept it, but he had not felt like taking such power upon himself.

Mr. Smith (Carleton) said he would like some information with respect to a road division.

Hon. Mr. Veniot said he would be in a better position to supply the information after he had completed his division of the roads.

It was proposed to divide parishes according to their size and the number of roads. While some parishes were large the road mileage was small.

Mr. Smith (Carleton) said that unless districts were clearly defined it would be difficult to tell who was entitled to vote.

Mr. Robichaud felt that the minister should have the right to remove men for incompetency. School trustees were now elected by districts and few if any cases of wrong-doing had developed.

Mr. Peck said that if the minister were to remove an official after he had been elected by the people he would be liable to get into a lot of trouble.

Section 7 of the bill, which has to do with the holding of public meetings for the election of supervisors was allowed to stand for further consideration at the suggestion of Mr. Baxter.

Hon. Mr. Veniot, in reply to Mr. Baxter, said he thought that there was a clause in the bill requiring statute labor to be performed before the 15th of July. If it was not on the bill it was an oversight on his part and would be remedied.

Hon. Mr. Baxter on the section of the requiring supervisors to furnish bonds questioned the wisdom of such a provision.

Hon. Mr. Veniot said that the supervisors would handle neither money nor cheques as payment would be made by the department direct to the individual. The bond was required to ensure the proper performance of the work.

Mr. Baxter said that the average man detested the use of the pen and he knew that this was so in his own case. He thought that the bond, in the case of supervisors, might be done away with and they might merely be asked to acknowledge themselves to be indebted to His Majesty in a certain sum. A recognizance given in court is looked upon as the very best security and something similar might be adopted in the case of supervisors.

Hon. Mr. Veniot said he was willing to allow the section to stand.

Mr. Mersereau said it was difficult now to produce good men to act as supervisors and it should not be made any more difficult.

Hon. Mr. Veniot, on the section relating to the appointing of inspectors, said it was proposed to have a general superintendent for each county, who would look after both trunk roads and by-roads, the amount of salary had not been determined, but it would have to be consistent with the high cost of living.

Hon. Mr. Veniot, on the section relating to the rule of the road, said that there was no change from the old act. A strong agitation for changing the rule was on foot, both in this province and in Nova Scotia. In this connection he had communicated with Hon. Mr. Armstrong, minister of public works in Nova Scotia, who had informed him that the legislature of this province was to deal with the matter during the present session. He (Armstrong) had promised to notify him as soon as the matter had been dealt with and as he had received no word he supposed it was still under consideration. In New Brunswick there were many people who favored a change from left to right, which was shown by the largely signed petition which he had that day presented to the house. Personally, he was not wedded to a change and for that reason had decided to leave the question for the house to decide. A large number of tourists from the United States, Ontario and Quebec visited the province annually and this fact was cited by those who favored a change, as they felt it would have a tendency to eliminate accidents. On the other hand there are people who want the law left as it is, as a means of avoiding accidents. He believed that if a change were made the public would soon become acquainted with the new rule. He hoped to have the opinion of the house before finally disposing of the matter.

Mr. Potts said that as there was a difference of opinion in regard to changing the rule he thought the section should stand.

Mr. Smith (Carleton) said the custom of turning to the left was an old one and he could understand why people were loath to make a change. He believed that people living in the southern section of the province and along the St. John river who were in touch with the American tourists were inclined to favor a change in the rule. He thought the department should act in the interest of public safety and endeavor as far as possible to eliminate accidents. It might be well therefore to make a change in the law, but not have it become effective until the spring of 1919, in order that people would have a chance to think it over. Should the people of the province of Nova Scotia concur it would certainly be in the public interest to make the change.

Hon. Mr. Veniot said that there was a clause in the bill which made provision for any part of it to be brought into force by order-in-council and proclamation.

Mr. Murray (Kings) said that the change in the rule of the road was an old question. Many people opposed a change on the grounds that it is an old English custom, while the practice of turning to the right originated in the United States. While that was true, the time might come when a change would be necessary in this province. Should a change be decided upon he did not think that it should be suddenly brought into force. It would be necessary to accustom horses as well as people to the change and for that reason it might be advisable to have it brought into force during the month of January.

Mr. Magee asked what Nova Scotia was doing.

Hon. Mr. Veniot replied that the bill could be passed with a section giving power to change any section by order-in-council in order to conform with any change which Nova Scotia might make.

Hon. Mr. Robinson said that if New Brunswick changed without Nova Scotia changing danger of confusion would be just as great as at present.

Mr. Mersereau said it was not necessary to wait upon action of Nova Scotia. He personally approved of the suggested change in the rule of the road and believed such change would suit the majority.

Hon. Mr. Murray said he strongly favored a change. Nova Scotia was probably waiting to see what New Brunswick was doing. Largely signed petitions for a change had been received. The only argument against the same was the necessity of changing heights on sleighs. Mr. Baxter said the concurrance of Nova Scotia was not very important but should be obtained if possible. Trunk roads would be of little use unless the uniform rule were adopted. It might be possible to have a modified form of Maritime Union in regard to this matter the house could pass the bill with power to make alterations by proclamation and the two provinces could put the change into effect at the same time.

Mr. Tilley said that if the legislation was good it should go through at once. If it were good enough for other provinces it was good enough for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia would follow.

Mr. McGrath said it was important that the impression should not go abroad that the house was making laws exclusively for motorists, the rule of the road was for everybody.

Mr. Dysart said that uniformity was desirous, but he would like to know what Nova Scotia was going to do. It might be well to let the matter stand.

Mr. Magee said that this was an opportunity to start maritime union but he thought Nova Scotia could ask New Brunswick view in this matter.

Mr. Michaud said the change was desirable to bring about uniformity with the United States and upper Canada and not out of consideration for the southern part of Westmorland county and Nova Scotia. Mr. Sweeney said the house should not be in haste to make this change. He believed the members were there to legislate for the people of New Brunswick.

Mr. Baxter—"Where did you get that idea?.

Mr. Sweeney—"Not from that side of the house."

Mr. Sweeney, continuing, said the change was radical and should not be made immediately. The people of the province all their life time had been accustomed to turn out to the left. It was the people of the province who used the roads and who kept them up and they had the idea that they owned them. They did not think they should take to the woods every time they met an American tourist in an auto. He himself drove a car. He had met American motorists but had had little trouble with them. The Americans on a motor tour of New Brunswick should learn the rule of the road. There were signs along the border, on bridges and in towns which would warn them. Suppose this change were made. What would happen the people of New Brunswick? for six months there would be many who would not know a change had been made. If they got in accidents on the road they would find themselves in the wrong through an act of the legislature. The argument for this change like all those for commercial union or maritime union was pretty far fetched.

Mr. Magee—"Not at all."

Mr. Sweeney—"I believe this province is turning to the right but we want to take care we do not get left."

The section was allowed to stand.

Mr. Pinder speaking to the section relating to the road tax said the government was not in a sufficiently good position financially to stand the expected heavy expenditure under the act unless provision was made for a greater increase in taxation than that proposed. He knew the people would not kick about increased taxation if they could get good roads. There had been a steady increase in the rate of wages. Formerly it took a man three days to work out his road tax. Now he could do it in a day and a half. The increase in the rate of wages made an increase in the rate of taxation imperative.

Mr. Baxter asked if there were statistics of the road taxes collected last year and the amount expected this year.

Hon. Mr. Veniot said about $37,000 has been expended by the municipalities and about $30,000 was in hand. Delinquents would account for about 20 per cent. Statue labor was not included. The total would be about $70,000.

Mr. Burchill asked what was on hand with the municipal seceretary treasurers last year.

Hon. Mr. Veniot said the amount was about the same from year to year.

Mr. Peck said he differed with the senior member for York. It would be wrong to increase the rate of taxation. Already the impression had gone abroad that the legislature was wasting money. Word had gone out that the premier had lost $30,000 on a sale of bonds.

The section was carried.

Mr. Pinder speaking to the sub-section empowering any municipality to increase the rate of road tax for that municipality or parish thereof said the provision was unfair. There had been provision for the municipalities to appoint supervisors.

Hon. Mr. Veniot said he could tell the senior member for York that the sub-section was as it was in the old act, also that under that old act municipalities could not appoint supervisors. It was not for that reason, however, that he inserted it in this act but because he thought it well to leave the matter optional.

Mr. Pinder—"Why don't you let them say something about spending the money?"

Hon. Mr. Veniot—"Why dodn't you in the act you supported in 1913?"

The sub-section was carried.

Mr. Pinder speaking to the section on assessment and collection of taxes said the provision was unfair to the assessor. No means of paying them was provided.

Hon. Mr. Veniot—"Yes there is."

Mr. Smith (Carleton) said he noticed a change from the old act in this section. Formerly the supervisors made the collections. He thought that provision should be adhered to as the ordinary tax collectors were liable to slight the road tax in favor of the municipal tax as they were appointed by the municipal bodies.

Mr. Baxter said his experience had been confined to the parish of Simonds, St. John county. In that parish there had been a supervisor who was an excellent man on the roads but who did not want to be a collector and was entirely unsuited for such office. He believed the provision of the section, making the collectors of rates also the collectors of road taxes was a proper one. The argument of the member from Carleton in favor of the supervisors collecting the road tax was new to him. The difficulty referred to could be obviated by allocating a portion of the sums collected to all taxes. Increase in the number of the officials should be avoided.

Hon. Mr. Veniot said collectors would be better than supervisors for this purpose. Formerly the collectors were not sufficiently well paid to make it worth their while to collect.

Mr. Smith (Carleton)—"The revenue with the supervisors acting was greater nevertheless."

Hon. Mr. Veniot—"Because the rate was higher."

Mr. Young asked what would be done toward paying assessors and collectors in parishes where all the people worked out the road tax.

Hon. Mr. Veniot said the difficulty had arisen before. The only way was for the province to pay for the work done.

Mr. Baxter asked the minister of public works to communicate with the secretary-treasurer of St. John to see if there were any special forms connected with assessment in parishes of St. John county which should be preserved.

Hon. Mr. Veniot said he would do so.

Committee reported progress.

Mr. Baxter presented a petition from the city of St. John for the passage of a bill respecting the transfer of lots in Wellington ward, also a petition from the city and county of St. John for the passage of a bill respecting the childrens shelter.

Mr. Campbell presented a petition from the city and county of St. John for the passage of a bill respecting the General Public Hospital.

Mr. Tilley presented a petition from the city of St. John for the passage of a bill to amend the act respecting government by elective commission also a petition for the passage of a bill respecting the extension of time in which overseas soldiers may vote.

The House adjourned at 10.55.

THE GERMAN POOR FARED BETTER

Past Winter Not as Severe as Previous One — Teutons Hoping for Peace Soon.

An Atlantic Port, Mar. 7—Due to a better system of food distribution and more rigid control of food supplies by means of ration cards, the past winter in Germany was not so severe on the poor people as was the previous winter, according to Miss Elizabeth McCann, an American, who with her two sisters arrived here today on a Danish steamship. They left Germany last December, she said, after residing in that country for fourteen years and were on their way to make their home in Philadelphia.

"The people are hoping for peace to come soon," Miss McCann said. "I do not believe there will be an uprising of any consequence as long as the war lasts, for the Germans apparently have every confidence they will win.

"The German people know the United States has joined the other nations against them but they seem to believe what they have been told—that enough American soldiers to help the allies to any extent will not be able to cross the Atlantic."

MINISTER DIES BEFORE SERVICE

Rev. F. C. Simpson, Presbyterian Pastor at Bridgetown, N. S., Passes Away Without Warning.

Bridgetown, N. S., Mar. 17—Rev. F. C. Simpson, minister of the Presbyterian church, died this morning as he was preparing for the service. Mr. Simpson had no premonition of illness, but some time ago his physician had told him he was threatened with cerebral trouble. His widow, who survives, is a sister of William Duff, member-elect of the House of Commons from Lunenburg, and of the wife of Rev. J. A. McGlashen of Dartmouth. Mr. Simpson came to Nova Scotia from Hull. Two children survive.

LISTEN, GIRLS, HOW UNCLE SAM SIZES UP BLONDE TYPISTS

Delight of Broadway is Reckoned as Nervous, Temperamental and Not Steady, so They Are Sandwiched in Between Brunettes in the Big Offices, so There!

The blond typewriters of America had reason to fidget yesterday morning when the government estimate of them was causually set forth to the world. It appears that the glowing tributes heretofore bestowed upon them by the tired business man have been as inaccurate as have been the exceedingly biased estimates of the tired business man's wife.

The blond typewriter, though a joy to the eye, is nervous, temperamental and other than steady, so the government has decided.

When the government undertook to pay its new, growing and splendid army it was found necessary to hire a few acres of typewriters. Every available loft, hospital, dance hall in Washington was fitted out as a place in which typists might type, and so great was the volume of work that the utmost care was taken in the matter of employing help. Things had to be done accurately, quickly and continuously, and the types of typists were considered at length by persons qualified to know a star key rattler at a glance.

Well sir, more than three thousand typists were at work before a blond typist was accepted. Every brunette available had been pounding the keyboard for days before it was finally decided that the light locked element must be admitted through force of circumstances. There were no more brunette typewriters out of work.

Then came the beautiful blond spring drive. They came with blue eyes, dimples, little curls, golden Psyches, pink ears and smiles which made the grouchy experts dizzy but unconvinced They knew that all this outward dazzle did not alter the fact that every blond cherub was as nervous as a kitten and that in a burst of temperament might very well send a major general's pay cheque to an obscure corporal.

But they were employed, and now each blond in the government service sits between two brunette typists who devote themselves to the task of doing their work and steadying their golden haired companion at the first sign of hysteria. Some of them in their bland brunette way have remarked that it must be grand to be born a pet.

Inquiry at the Neurological Institute the other day brought forth the statement that persons of light complexion are usually found to be less stable and composed than are persons of darker type. The basis for such conclusion is of rather indefinite nature, it was said, but it is generally believed to be owing to glandular differences in the two types. The institute officials were of the opinion that in such work as typing a trained blond mind might, through her very nervousness and temperamental agility, be better fitted for the government work than the more placid brunette.

This may lead to indecision on the part of all concerned and to a national opportunity for bald typists well over the draft age. So it's up to Broadway to be patient.—New York Herald.

CHAMPION WRESTLER BROKE HIS LEG

George Bothner Badly Injured in Bout with Rice of Boston at Atlantic City.

Atlantic City, N. J., March 18.—George Bothner, 51 years of age, of New York, champion lightweight wrestler of the world, broke his leg tonight here in a bout with Frank Rice, of Boston. In gripping Rice in a flying body scissors his toe caught beneath Rice's body and left leg snapped at the ankle.

Pinkey Gardner, of Schenectady, N. Y., in a second bout, was probably fatally injured when Mike Yakal, of Salt Lake City threw him over the ropes. Gardner landed on his head and sustained cuncussion of the brain. Yakal, who is the middleweight champion, and George Fisher, of New York the referee were taken into custody by Police Officer Miller to await the result of Gardner's injuries.

PARIS EXPLOSION

Paris, Friday, Mar. 15—Two terrific explosions occurred in the Paris suburb of St. Denis today. Certain quarters of the city suffered considerable damage. No details are known, but it was announced that an official statement would be made later.

Rome, Mar. 17—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated at the Vatican by the reading by Pope Benedict of a decree for the beatification of Oliver Plunkett.

Mgr. O'Riordan, rector of the Irish College, delivered an address, in which he said Ireland was today paying to Plunkett a debt owed to him for more than two centuries. After reviewing the life of Plunkett, Mgr. O'Riordan spoke of the religious struggle in the United Kingdom.

"The Irish in the end obtained religious liberty for their brethren in Britain as well as for themselves," he said, "although the struggle lasted until a time within the memory of some who are still living. It involved many sacrifices and the loss of life, while for Ireland itself it meant martyrdom of the nation."

Washington, Mar. 18.—Preparations for taking over Dutch merchant ships in American ports tomorrow were completed tonight, while the government expected momentarily to receive from London the Dutch reply to the British-American shipping ultimatum.

ON SUSPENDED SENTENCE.

Two boys were found guilty of stealing in the Fairville court Monday and were allowed to go on suspended sentence.

ASTHMA COUGHS
WHOOPING COUGH SPASMODIC CROUP
BRONCHITIS CATARRH COLDS
Vapo-Cresolene
Est. 1879
A simple, safe and effective treatment avoiding drugs. Used with success for 35 years. The air carrying the antiseptic vapor, inhaled with every breath, makes breathing easy, soothes the sore throat, and stops the cough, assuring comfortable rest. Cresolene is invaluable to mothers with young children and a boon to sufferers from Asthma. Sold by druggists. Booklet sent on request. VAPO-CRESOLENE CO. Montreal, Can.

STANDARD FLOUR

The standard flour is not a black or even a dark flour. So many discrediting stories have been circulated about the war breads of Europe that people appear to have jumped to the conclusion that our standard flour is of the same kind. It is not a swhite and highly refined as the high grade patent flours, nor is it like the low grade flours; it is all the flour from the wheat left in one grade.

Until January 28th of this year a miller might make several grades of flour from one stream of wheat:—high patents like Five Roses, Royal Household and Purity; baker's grades like Glenora, Three Stars and Harvest Queen; and many other grades of flour, even down to what is called "feed flour." Under the new regulations all these grades of flour, high and low, are left unseparated and only one grade—what we call the standard flour—may be now made in Canada.

Considerable Saving of Flour.

Formerly a miller might use as many pounds of wheat as he liked to make a barrel of flour: now he must produce at least 196 pounds of flour from 265 pounds of Spring Wheat, or 275 pounds of Winter Wheat. This means that out of every 100 pounds of Spring Wheat milled, 74 pounds must be converted into flour.

The saving effected by this ruling is considerable and the regulation works for food conservation from different angles. In the first place the saving of wheat, probably a few of the larger flour mills have been making as long an extraction as the Food Controller's order requires, but such has not been the case in the majority of the mills and certainly not in many of the smaller ones.

Saving in Transportation.

All mills, no matter what their capacity, are now permitted to turn out only one grade of flour and while it is true that the quality of the flour that has characterized a mill in the past will still be evident, it is probable that the ruling will result in localizing the use of the flour and saving transporation.

Repeated tests made in our laboratory show clearly that the new standard flour is of good quality. It has a rich creamy appearance; the bread made from it is slightly darker in color and the texture a very little coarser; the crust is of good full color. In general, the change in the quality of the bread is so slight that it has been delivered by the baker in the usual round of his business and the customer observed no difference until his attention was called to it.

CAPTAIN BAILEY IN COURT AGAIN

Held in $2,000 for Hearing March 13 on Charge of Slandering Soldiers.

Toronto, Mar. 7—Captain George T. Bailey, C. A. M. C., who created a storm at the recent prohibition convention here with his statement about the inebriety of soldiers in the trenches, again appeared in the police court here today on the charge of making statements derogatory to soldiers. On the application of his counsel he was again remanded till the 13th on bail of $2,000 furnished by his father.

London, Mar. 19—The House of Lords today passed, on a third reading, the bill qualifying women to act as solicitors.

A woman makes a rival happy by envying her.

Think twice before marrying. Divorce comes high.

WANT TO REGULATE PICTURE HALLS

Ontario After Better Legislation—Think That Sheriffs Should Collect Bigger Fees.

Toronto, Ont., Mar. 19—In the house this afternoon Hon. T. W. McGarry moved that a license fee be imposed upon public halls and upon the use of motion picture films, and proposed to fix a fee to be paid for the censoring of moving picture films and advertising matter and pictures used in that connection.

"The fee will be only a nominal one," said Mr. McGarry. "It will not be heavy, but we want to regulate the halls."

The motion was carried.

Hon. Mr. Lucas, in speaking on his motion to revise the schedule of sheriffs and constables fees, said that out of 48 sheriffs some 30 got less than $1,500 a year. He suggested that the minimum be $1,800.

To Mr. Proudfoot he said the government would make up the difference between the income or sheriffs collected in fees and the $1,800 minimum. As for constables the tariff was to be made uniform. This motion passed.

CABINET RESIGNS

London, Mar. 19—The Spanish cabinet has resigned, according to a Reuter despatch from Bilbao.

The Spanish premier, Marquis De Alhucemas, presented the resignation of his cabinet on March 9, but the following day yielded to the request of King Alfonso and agreed to continue in office. It was announced at that time that no changes would be made in the cabinet.

NO WONDER HE DIED

Quebec, Mar. 19—News reached here today from St. Joseph Beauce, that some days ago, Thomas Goulet, 28 years of age, married and father of three children, fell on a revolving circular saw and was almost severed in two. He died shortly after the accident.

KNITTING WAS FATAL

Quebec, Mar. 19.—Mrs. Ernest Trepanier, of Napoleon street, this city, dropped dead yesterday afternoon while knitting with a neighbor for the soldiers.

FRENCH "SUB" LOST

Paris, Sunday, March 17.—The French submarine Diane, not having been heard from for a long time, is announced today. The submarine Diane was of a sea-going type, built at Cherbourgt in 1914. She displaced 630 tons. Her complement was 35 men.

Montreal, Mar. 18—Lord Shaughnessy, who was in danger of losing the sight of one eye, has undergone an operation for cataract. A bulletin issued at the Royal Victoria Hospital, where the operation was performed, reported that his lordship had stood the operation well and that there were excellent prospects of saving the sight of the eye.

Halifax, Mar. 18—The Dominion police raided the audience at the Academy of Music today which had assembled for the "Damaged Goods" picture show. It was men only who were present. The police arrested sixty. Citizens who were well known and whose word was taken identified twenty-eight of these as married. The thirty-two remaining were marched to the office of the sub-inspector and after the sifting was completed only nine defaulters were found.

Spring Top Coats

AND VERY DECORATIVE THEY ARE!

They give an attractive camouflage to the figure, and these light weight coats will be very necessary during our lengthy Spring.

Many a man has had to wend his way to the doctor because his winter coat was too heavy and he had neglected to provide himself with a light weight Spring Coat. Prices $15 to $35. Step this way for protection.

Gilmour's, 68 King St.

THE WEATHER.

Maritime—Fair and milder, with light to moderate winds.

Toronto, Ont., Mar. 19—The weather has been fair today throughout the Dominion and quite mild from British Columbia to Ontario.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

MARCH—PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, 5th .... 8h. 44m. p.m.
New Moon, 12th ..... 3h. 52m. p.m.
First Quarter, 19th ... 9h. 30m. a.m.
Full Moon, 27th ..... 11h. 33m. a.m.

Date	Do of W.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	H. Water a.m.	H. Water p.m.	L. Water a.m.	L. Water p.m.
20	Wd	6.32	6.32	5.53	18.30	.....	12.07
21	Th	6.30	6.33	6.57	19.34	0.51	13.17
22	Fri	6.28	6.34	7.57	20.32	1.59	14.28
23	Sat	6.26	6.36	8.52	21.21	3.00	15.30
24	Sn	6.24	6.37	9.42	22.06	3.52	16.19
26	Mn	6.22	6.38	10.27	22.47	4.35	16.58

DEATHS.

BARKER—Leana Ritchie, beloved wife of Rev. Thomas Barker, at the Rectory, Norton, N. B., March 19th. Notice of funeral later.

OBITUARY.

Joseph Kierstead.

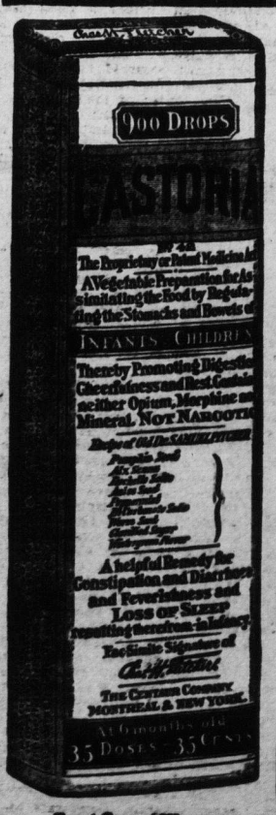
Fredericton, Mar. 7.—The death of Joseph E. Kierstead, aged 74, a prominent resident of Nashwaaksis, took place this morning, at his home, with tragic suddenness. The deceased, who appeared to be in his usual state of health, rose early and performed his duties about the place. After that he was missed for some time. A search for him was begun and he was found in the fowl house where he had fallen. Death ensued soon after. Deceased was a native of Kings county but had removed to this section at an early age. Surviving relatives are his wife, five daughters and two sons.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days.

Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Instantly relieves Itching Piles and you can get restful sleep after the first application. Price 50c.

WAS IN NIGHT ATTIRE.

It was reported that a man in his sleeping garments was seen wandering along Charlotte street at an early hour this morning. It is thought that the party is an inmate of one of the hospitals in the city.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria
Always Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.