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NOTICE OF SALE

To Philip LeBlanc of the Town of Campbellton in the County of Restigouche and Province of New Brunswick, and all others whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twentieth day of November, A. D. 1913 and made between the said Philip LeBlanc, Mortgagee of the one part, and William J. Jamieson, Mortgagor of the other part, and registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the County of Restigouche in Book "12" pages 386, 387, 388 and 389, No. 14774 on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1914, there will for the purpose of satisfying the money secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in payment of principal and interest thereof, be sold at Public Auction in front of the Post Office, Campbellton in the County of Restigouche on Friday, the twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1915 at the hour of twelve o'clock noon all the lands and premises described in the said Indenture of Mortgage, bounded and described as follows:—"Beginning at a point on the northern side line of the International Railway between the southeast corner of Lot No. 80, thence running north seventy-eight degrees west seventy-four feet three inches, thence north five degrees east eight-one feet to the southern side of a reserved street, thence east along the said reserved street seventy-three feet three inches, thence south five degrees west ninety-one feet to the place of beginning," said lot being known as Lot No. 28.

Together with all improvements and buildings thereon and rights and members privileges and appurtenances to the said lands and premises belonging or in any manner appertaining:

Dated at Campbellton in the County of Restigouche this twenty-first day of October, A. D. 1915.

WILLIAM J. JAMIESON
Mortgagor.

A. A. CARR,
Solicitor for Mortgagee.
Oct. 21st-3 mos.

NOTICE OF SALE

To James M. McLachlan of Bruce in the Province of Alberta, formerly of the County of Campbellton in the County of Restigouche and Province of New Brunswick, and all others whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-first day of April, A. D. 1908 and made between James M. McLachlan, Mortgagor of the one part, and William J. Jamieson, Mortgagee of the other part, and registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the County of Restigouche in Book "12" of the records of pages 193, 194, 195 and 196, No. 11,895, on the tenth day of May, A. D. 1908, there will for the purpose of satisfying the money secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in payment of principal and interest thereof, be sold at Public Auction in front of the Post Office, Campbellton in the County of Restigouche on Friday, the twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1915 at the hour of twelve o'clock noon all the lands and premises described as follows:—"Beginning at a point on the northern side of a reserved street five feet distant easterly from the southern boundary line of a lot 64 and owned by Kileover Shives to William Glover, thence running north parallel with the Glover estate boundary line to the northern side of a reserved street five feet distant easterly from the southern boundary line of a lot 64 and owned by Kileover Shives to William Glover, thence easterly along said reserved street to the place of beginning, said lot being known as Lot No. 28, together with all improvements and buildings thereon and rights and members privileges and appurtenances to the said lands and premises belonging or in any manner appertaining:

Dated at Campbellton in the County of Restigouche this twenty-first day of October, A. D. 1915.

WILLIAM J. JAMIESON
Mortgagor.

A. A. CARR,
Solicitor for Mortgagee.
Oct. 21st-3 mos.

I. R. C. BUSINESS
BACK TO NORMAL

Government Railway Has Recovered Drop of Twenty Per Cent. Improvements Are Many

(Montreal Gazette, Nov. 6)

Mr. F. P. Gutelius, general manager of the Dominion Government Railway System, who is at the Windsor, stated yesterday that from a 20 per cent. drop, the business of the I. R. C. had come back to normal, indicating a general revival in business all over the Maritime Provinces. The passenger business is so good that the two daily trains between Montreal and Halifax will probably be kept on till after the holidays, whereas last year the Ocean Limited was taken off in November. Although little double track has been laid this year, ten thousand tons of steel have been laid on the main line, and Mr. Gutelius says that 20 per cent. of the main line is now laid with eighty-five pound rails and the remainder with 80-pound, the former being what is known as the C. P. R. standard, and the latter only differing from the maximum in the wearing capacity. As for the bridges between Montreal and Halifax, they are now all capable of carrying the heaviest locomotives in existence, and the roadbed all through is better than at any previous time in the history of the Government Railway. All this new steel has been put down out of earnings, and capital account has not been increased by any improvements. Much work has also been carried on during the past season between Truro and Sydney, the most important being a renewal of the large bridge over the Grand Narrows, a short distance beyond the Strait of Canso. Mr. Gutelius said that passengers going to Cape Breton would remember that when the weather was rough, the water would dash up against the bridge. To obviate this the new superstructure has been raised some six feet, making a very imposing and greatly improved structure.

THE BATTLE WITH THE BAR-ROOM IN CANADA

By Rev. J. G. Shearer, D.D. (Ed. 5-14-24, Datech. 10-11)

November 14th is World's Temperance Sunday. In 1915 it should be the greatest Temperance Sunday that has been. The battle with the bar-room is coming to its own. The traffic in strong drink is in rout. Lloyd George said of the present European war, speaking for Britain, "We are fighting Germany, Austria and drink, but the greatest of these is drink."

The bar-room is a moral curse, a social blight, and an economic burden. Our Allies in this War with the Bar-Room.

(1) God—Not only is He our ally, but our leader in the fight against the drink traffic. He hates evil. He hates all that hurt humanity. He sent His Son into the world to destroy the works of the devil. Is anything more truly the work of the devil than the traffic in strong drink?

(2) Social Happiness.—The bar-room is a social blight. Social happiness is impossible in the homes of its patrons. Nearly 6,000 lives are destroyed by drink each year in Canada. That means nearly 6,000 homes sadly blighted; nearly 6,000 mothers' hearts broken; nearly 6,000 families orphaned; the call of sorrow coming on nearly 6,000 homes, with the hardship and privation and heart agony caused by drunkenness, ending in the tragedy of death.

(3) Science.—Science used to teach that drunkenness was hurtful. To-day science requires total abstinence in order to health, strength and steadiness of nerve. Therefore:

(4) Human Efficiency.—Is another of our great allies in this battle with the bar-room. Employers everywhere discriminate against the man that drinks.

The United States Department of Labor, after a careful investigation, said in a report of 1914, "Ninety per cent. of transportation concerns, 76 per cent. of agricultural employes, and 88 per cent. of trades discriminate against the man that drinks."

Mr. Gutelius says that a busy spot in the new north boundary is Amos, located about on the boundary between Quebec and Ontario. This community is receiving three or four carloads of settlers and their effects by each train, and with stores and shops of different kinds, there is a bustling population of over two thousand. Cochrane, he says, is also progressive, and Mr. Gutelius is convinced that the northern country served by the Transcontinental will be productive of considerable traffic in a few years, as business develops rapidly along a improved railway system and population can be made of the line in question. He saw the best quality of bar-rooming in the vicinity of Cochrane, and he is certain that the country adjacent will grow very rapidly.

Another item that is causing a certain amount of discussion has to do with the revision of the lists. No child over 15 is provided for. A child of 14 that was allowed assistance last year (1914), must now (in 1915) at the expiration of a year be taken off the lists. If a child of that age is finishing a school term discretionary powers are allowed the board.

Complaints regarding the distribution of the fund have now been reduced to three departments: 1. From those who are not eligible. 2. From those who assert that some receive too much money; 3. From those who claim that the fund is not fairly administered.

KING COLE TEA

For You

if you enjoy a cup of Tea of a particularly rich mellow flavor.

KING COLE will produce a lasting glow of satisfaction.

"You'll like the flavor"



DOING A GREAT WORK FOR SOLDIERS FAMILIES

How the Patriotic Fund is Directed and Controlled.—Some of the Methods

The Patriotic Fund is just now very much in the public eye and in spite of the generous effort to supplement its funds, there is a certain amount of criticism of it and its administration. Just why this should be is not apparent to those in touch with its working system, as they are not finding any greater difficulties nor having any more troubles than have always been theirs.

The idea of the fund is to assist the families and the dependents of the soldiers, not to provide for their entire support. From the fact that the Secretary of Patriotic Fund and the directors as well as the up any question regarding assigned pay, separation allowance and pensions, with the families of local soldiers, a confusion very often arises in the minds of the people especially those receiving assistance from the Fund. The Patriotic Fund does not control those; they belong to the militia, and are controlled at Ottawa. The patriotic officials, however, to facilitate matters, and because they are in close touch with the families of the soldiers, and because there is no other department here to handle these matters, take up with those who wish it any questions concerning these subjects. For the same reason complaints or claims made at Ottawa by local dependents are investigated for the militia paymaster by members of the local Patriotic board.

To go back to the matter of confusing the various sources of income: take, for instance, a wife receiving from assigned pay of her husband, separation allowance from the government, and assistance from the Patriotic Fund—there are three sources of income of which she knows very often only one fact, and that is that it all represents to her her soldier's pay. If the assigned pay does not arrive on the expected date, if the separation allowance is a day late, she at once tells her visitor, or informs the Patriotic Secretary that she is getting her money. As a rule the Secretary asks for a prompt investigation, but even then the work has gone forth that Mrs. So and So did not get any money this month, and an indiscriminating listener at once assumes that it is the fault of the Patriotic Fund. This is a common occurrence. Assigned pay seems to be a law unto itself, that is after the compulsory allowance of \$15 per month made to a wife is accounted for. It ceases when a man is killed, discharged or deserts. Separation allowance ceases for the same reasons. The patriotic assistance also ceases for these reasons, but where the other moneys cease at once, the Patriotic Fund continues its aid until the family of the individual is in receipt of a pension, if eligible for a pension in any case it does not leave them in want—a condition that could not arise if the assigned pay was banked, as Sir Herbert Ames has urged it be, against just such contingencies. So sometimes the other payments to a wife or mother are suspended for various reasons—a man missing, perhaps, wounded, sometimes exchanged to another regiment, sometimes becoming a voluntary member of another company after a heavy engagement—all these conditions will result in suspended pay, but through it all the Patriotic Fund stands by the family of that man. "It is his knowledge, that keeps us here without worry," a man at the front wrote some recently.

Another item that is causing a certain amount of discussion has to do with the revision of the lists. No child over 15 is provided for. A child of 14 that was allowed assistance last year (1914), must now (in 1915) at the expiration of a year be taken off the lists. If a child of that age is finishing a school term discretionary powers are allowed the board.

Complaints regarding the distribution of the fund have now been reduced to three departments: 1. From those who are not eligible. 2. From those who assert that some receive too much money; 3. From those who claim that the fund is not fairly administered.

Every complaint that is made is investigated, and the result as far as possible is a fair one. The board was organized in the only possible manner. The members of the board and the visitors have taken excellent care of the families on the lists. The work is conscientiously undertaken and well

FOR SALE

Two Ford Touring Cars 1915 in first class condition.

Will sell at a Bargain and on easy terms.

For particulars write **J. E. LEVESQUE** PASPEBIAC, P. Q.

WHERE TIMES ARE NEVER VERY BAD.

All things seem to work together for the good of the Maritime Provinces. Each year from some unexpected source comes the saving factor in the situation. To go back only as far as last year, our apple growers marketed their crop in the Old Country to remarkable advantage in spite of all the adverse factors in the situation, and this year Ontario is buying hay, potatoes and apples for us. We have a bumper crop of hay in the Maritime Provinces this year and the prospects now are that it will command a good price. Our potato crop has suffered to a considerable extent from rot, but with the high prices that promise to prevail the farmers stand to make a good thing out of what they have. The most interesting part of all, however, is the enquiry in the fruit belt of Ontario for our apples. We have on the whole a good sized crop, though in some parts the quality is not as good as we have had in some past years. However, our shippers are receiving orders from this unusual source and it will help to counteract the influence of any difficulties that may arise in connection with effecting shipments to the Old Country. Plainly it is going to be a good year for our farmers in spite of any doubt that may have arisen earlier in the season about the possibility of successfully marketing the increased output that was promised. It seems as if it is quite impossible (doesn't it?) for times in the Maritime Provinces ever to be very bad.—Maritime Merchant.

SOUL AND STOMACH

Each "Pape's Diapessin" digests 3000 grains food, ending all stomach misery in five minutes.

Time! In five minutes all stomach distress will go. No indigestion, heartburn, sourness or belching of gas, acid, or eruptions of indigestible food, no flatness, bloating, foul breath or headache.

Pape's Diapessin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest stomach remedy in the whole world and besides it is harmless. Put an end to stomach trouble forever by getting a little fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapessin from any drug store. You realize in five minutes how essential it is to get rid of indigestion, dyspepsia or any stomach disorder. It's the quickest, surest and most harmless stomach doctor in the world.

WINTER PROTECTION OF YOUNG APPLE TREES

From Injury by Vermin

Precautions must be taken to prevent injury from mice, rabbits, etc. Many failures in apple growing here and elsewhere are caused by these pests and a large annual toll in the form of dead trees is annually exacted by them. As far as possible crops harboring and attracting such pests should be avoided and the accumulation of litter, trash, weeds, long grass, etc., which furnish suitable winter quarters for these animals, prevented. Mice work under the snow and damage from them may be prevented by tramping the snow solid round the tree after the first new snowfalls. This method of protecting is however somewhat dependant on the weather. The cheapest and safest protection is secured by wrapping the trunks cylinder-fashion with paper, wood veneer or some such material. Good strong building paper, as light as possible in color gives good satisfaction. This may be placed round the trees in the fall, not tightly, but leaving an inch or so of space between the inside of the paper and the bark of the tree. The soil should then be mounded up around the bottom of the paper to a height of six inches or so. Veneer tree protectors, made of thin material, one-eight inch thick, 12 inches high, 12 inches wide, and costing about one cent each will last two and three years and afford good protection. The paper or veneer as the case may be should be removed in the spring, about the middle of April.

From Sunscald

This form of damage is very common in some localities, so common, in fact, that a tree which escapes it is a rarity. The greater part of the damage occurs in late winter, or during the warm spring days when the snow is going off. During the warm afternoons the sun, reflected from the snow against the south-west side of the tree trunks, becomes very warm. The trunks are thoroughly warmed on that side. They are thawed out, and the bark becomes soft, sappy and pliable. Then, when the sun goes down and the temperature falls again to zero, the bark again frozen tight. The next day the same thing happens, and so day after day the young bark freezes and thaws, and by this means is torn to shreds. When spring arrives the bark is killed and broken open. Then various kinds of fungi get in and the damage which begins by freezing and thawing ends with spread of canker and other troubles about the trunk of the tree. The best preventives of sunscald are lead heads and veneer and paper cylinder protectors. High-headed trees, which are of double value anywhere, are undesirable in places where sunscald is bad. The protectors of paper or wood veneer recommended above for mice and rabbits will also give practical immunity from sunscald. This trouble is prevalent in great places should be common in field young orchards ruined by it. In sections where this trouble is prevalent great pains should be taken to protect young orchards from it. For the benefit of the fruit growers, the Fruit Growers' Association has secured a number of veneers and will fill orders for them at cost price. Apply to: A. G. Turney, Secretary-Treasurer, N. B. Fruit Growers' Association, Fredericton.

Massachusetts is considering laws to regulate automobile headlights, so as to lessen the danger of the "deadly glare." The nuisance, if that is a strong enough word, is one other communities will have to give consideration to.