

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph ST. JOHN N. B., NOVEMBER 16, 1907

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES New Brunswick's Independent newspapers. These newspapers advocate: British connection Honesty in public life Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion No graft! No deals! "The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose and the Maple Leaf forever."

THE CITY AND THE WHARVES

The Council calls a halt in the expenditure for wharves, deeming it well, evidently, to hear something definite about the government's plans before adding to the already extensive outlay for terminal facilities. The question of harbor commission appears to be in suspense. The government, when it begins to pay for terminal facilities, will find no port whose claims will compare with those of St. John, for the reason that no city has put its hand in its own pockets as we have to make a national sea gate.

The optimism at that banquet was Hon. Mr. Pugsley. He appeared to think St. John itself might yet do more, presumably, by raising a revenue from the terminal facilities it created, a policy which has already been inaugurated, though not to an extent sufficient to meet expenditure. To what extent Hon. Mr. Pugsley's view of the port situation have been modified by his translation to the Department of Public Works is now an interesting question.

MAKE IT SAFE

A conference including city, county, and provincial officials is needed in regard to the Suspension bridge. The bridge is unsafe at night because it is not lighted and because the approaches are not adequately protected. Apparently it has been another case of everybody's business being nobody's. If the city alone had been responsible, something might have been done.

The Telegraph, suggests that lights on the bridge might mislead the captains of schooners passing through at night. There are more foot passengers on the bridge than schooners in the river, and for that matter the lights could be screened so that the light would fall upon the bridge and not upon the river. The need is for enough light to enable drivers and pedestrians to see their way at all hours. This need is very clear. When it is met the loafers and tired persons who seem to enjoy the darkness on and about the bridge will find some other place for their activities.

ST. JOHN AND INDUSTRIES

Discussing the policy of bidding for industries the Monetary Times offers the following:

"St. John, Moncton and Chatham, three busy New Brunswick cities, offer free sites to desirable industries. Scores of industrial centres throughout the country are doing the same. To bait the prospective manufacturer with some little free offering is good business. The pleasure experienced in obtaining some good thing without payment is a curious little streak of human nature. It may be necessary, in these days of competition between growing towns and cities, to offer the captain of industry exceptional facilities. But this policy should not be overdone. The tendency to pit one municipality against another, to discover which will give most for nothing, could be developed to an unwholesome degree. While in a growing country the new business man may expect more assistance than in older countries, he must recollect that in the Dominion he has unequalled opportunities for becoming a prosperous citizen, the proverbial self-made man, and it may be only hard work and enterprise stand between him and being a millionaire."

"St. John is not bidding very strenuously for new industries. Its people do not believe in offering inducements like the bonus, though they have confidence in the attractive qualities of the city's natural advantages as a centre for manufacturing. At the moment tight money and local occurrences have predisposed the Council to economy, which will do no great harm. But it would be well if in the future the city could be induced to spend enough money to secure satisfactory evidence as to the possibility of securing a supply of cheap electrical power for manufacturing purposes. This advantage, if it could be secured, added to the others we have, would give the city a great industrial impetus. It is quite probable that expert engineers would find the reversing falls a satisfactory source of power. Some enterprising alderman might make this a practical question next week or next month by ascertaining what would be the cost of a conclusive report upon the subject by an engineer of acknowledged authority. And there are sources of power in addition to the river which are worthy of examination."

CANADA AND THE IRON INDUSTRY

The suggestion that Canada may lead the world in iron production within the next twenty-five years is at once surprising and interesting. We in New Brunswick who are talking about the development of iron mines in Gloucester county, at Lepreau, and in other quarters, may well scan with attention the reasons given by an Ontario contemporary which predicts tremendous strides for Canada in the way of iron mining during the next quarter of a century. Given our coal, cheap power, and adequate transportation facilities by land and water, New Brunswick's interest in the question is anything but academic.

What reason is there for thinking that the Dominion may make the great progress referred to? The reviewer mentioned answers in this way: "If a comparison is made simply between the present output of the Dominion and that of the great iron producing countries of the world, the question will hardly merit a moment's consideration. Our output of less than three-quarters of a million tons is almost put out of sight by the ten million tons of the United Kingdom, the twelve millions of Germany, and twenty-six millions of the United States. But if the same question had been asked in 1890 in regard to the possibilities of the United States in the same respect, it would have seemed quite as idle. At that time the Republic was producing little more than Canada is today, while the United Kingdom had an annual turnover of seven million tons. In the United States, however, there were latent resources vastly surpassing those of the Mother Country; some States were immensely rich in iron ore, while others were equally rich in coal. The result was that when energies were turned to industrial development the American iron industry expanded with the most marvelous rapidity. In 1890 the United Kingdom was left in the rear, and by 1902 production in the United States exceeded the production of Great Britain and Germany combined."

He argues that our turn is coming: "While Canada's make of pig iron is still comparatively small, it is rapidly increasing. A turnover of 60,000 tons in iron and steel combined in '94 had grown to over half a million tons in iron alone twelve years later. This progress was accomplished in the pioneer and experimental stage, when progress is always slow. It was accomplished, too, before the possibilities in the application of electrical energy to smelting were understood and our advantages in this respect realized. In the United States, in the majority of cases, coal and iron ore—the basis of the smelting industry of that country—are far apart, and have to be brought together; in Canada the latent electrical energy in immense waterfalls, which will take the place of coal, with us, in many cases, has been demonstrated at the Sault in an experimental way, and in Sweden on a commercial scale, that iron can be smelted more cheaply by the electrical system than it can with coal. Thus

we have a double advantage over the United States—we have the cheap power, and we have it where it can be most easily turned to account. Bearing these facts in mind, and remembering that ten years ago there were in the Dominion only five counted for in the country which is now the largest iron producer in the world, it is not unreasonable to venture the prediction that before 1910 Canada will lead the world in iron production; and, with this leadership, there will follow leadership in all other lines of industry of which iron is the basis."

PARLIAMENT AND CORRUPTION

Newspapers committed to the support of the government betray some uneasiness over Mr. Borden's proposal to Dr. Pugsley, that a commission be appointed to investigate the campaign methods of both parties during the campaign of 1904. This is the object of any such inquiry should be to give the public accurate and impartial information as to the methods employed to secure votes, it obviously would be unsatisfactory to confine the inquiry to either party alone. They lack confidence in the justice of their case who contend that the inquiry should relate to the operations of one side only when so many allegations have been made as to the activities of both.

The Toronto Globe is among the journals which seek to minimize the effect of Mr. Borden's answer to Dr. Pugsley. "Mr. Borden's reply" it says, "is by no means as bold as would be expected from one who has been allowing the whole Dominion to gaze on him as the great redeemer and saviour of the Dominion. In effect he says to Dr. Pugsley that if there is to be an investigation of the amount and origin of the Conservative fund he will insist on a similar one into the Liberal fund. The proposition in itself is fair enough, but it evades the whole situation that evoked Dr. Pugsley's challenge."

That it does not, it directly meets Dr. Pugsley's professed desire for an opportunity to tell what he says he knows about the Conservative campaign fund in 1904. The Minister of Public Works says something restrains him from making public the terrible information he has—that he cannot speak unless there is some form of inquiry. The commission which Mr. Borden suggests, instead of evading the situation as the Globe asserts, meets it fully by providing machinery for the uncovering of Dr. Pugsley before a large and attentive audience embracing the whole country. The manner in which Mr. Borden steps farther, and there is the rub. Since charges are made against both sides he naturally insists that the government campaign methods shall receive attention. That part of his programme gives his critics pause. The sort of investigation they had in mind had only one edge. This of Mr. Borden would cut both ways, and who can tell what sort of casualty list might result?

Parliament is to meet two weeks hence. There is reason to believe that one of the first subjects to claim attention will be Dr. Pugsley's vague assertions regarding the electoral sins of the opposition. His friends realized after reading his Fairville speech in September that he had said too much or too little—most of them thought too much. In Ottawa many inquisitive gentlemen will seek to assist the Minister of Public Works in feeling his way. The manner in which he meets the demand for information will be keenly observed. As yet, it is noteworthy, he has been unable to approve of the idea of a commission to investigate the campaign methods of both parties. Not that he loves purity less but that he loves party safety more, perhaps.

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

Considering the importance of our forest wealth and the necessity for an enlightened policy looking to the perpetuation of the timber supply and the stream flow, forest protection has not received the attention it deserves. Public interest should be stimulated and the sum of public information substantially increased by the address of I. A. Gov. Tweedie before the Canadian Club Tuesday evening. In its short existence the Canadian Club has amply justified the hopes of its promoters, and each address delivered under its auspices confirms the opinion formed early in its career that its field of usefulness is a large one. To many laymen forestry may be a somewhat dry subject, but Governor Tweedie succeeded in convincing all who heard him, as his speech will convince all who read it, that they are interested in the welfare of the New Brunswick of today and of the future should not only realize that the forests mean to us but should actively participate in the shaping of progressive policies for making the most of them.

In the course of his discourse Governor Tweedie expressed many views which will meet with universal approval, and some that may provoke discussion. No doubt he expected that all could not agree with him at some points, but even if some of his opinions excite controversy good will result from the fact that public attention is thus concentrated upon matters which, though really vital, are not given adequate attention by many of our people. There are not two opinions as to the wisdom of preventing wasteful lumbering, of taking account of the future supply, of so protecting the watersheds from denudation as to ensure an undiminished flow in the streams which render the country fertile and which are necessary for log-driving. Proper protection against fire unquestionably has been too long delayed, as great tracts of well known useless land testify. The Governor's proposal for an accurate survey of the crown lands, and their classification, is convincing in view of the facts he brings to support it. What steps the local government will take to give effect to recent legislation dealing with these matters remains to be seen. As the case stands nearly everything depends upon the ability and earnestness with which the administration addresses the matter. Failing intelligently and public

spirited action by the government the legislation is useless.

Governor Tweedie stoutly questions the policy of those who would restrict the export of pulpwood, expressing doubt as to our ability to establish and maintain in this province pulp and paper mills enough to consume our pulp wood. In this connection he points out that we are not so rich in water powers as some other provinces, and that restrictive measures might to no good purpose deprive a portion of our people of a considerable source of income. This aspect of the question is worthy of close examination. The longer Canada feeds the neighboring American pulp mills with raw material the larger manufacturing as we would like to see it will be delayed in these provinces. If the American mills were compelled to depend upon their own rapidly diminishing supply of wood the prospect for a satisfactory development of the industry in Canada might soon be materially brighter.

However reluctant we may be to suggest a policy which might even for a short period diminish the market for local pulpwood, it is still necessary to measure the temporary gain of those who sell it against the good that would result from having the mills here instead of in the United States. The survey and classification which the Governor advocates would throw some light upon this phase of the question, for when they were completed we should know what our normal yearly output of pulpwood should be and how great a market would be required. The fact that a ton of wood manufactured here would be worth many times more to the province than a ton sold to foreign manufacturers is a very important one. We must hope that the Governor's estimate of our water powers is scarcely as liberal as the facts warrant, but we know that both water powers and pulp areas that are not particularly attractive today might assume a different appearance if pulp and paper mills across the line should be enabled to build up thriving communities. The whole question is bound to occupy public attention in an increasing degree hereafter, and Governor Tweedie has furnished much information which will repay examination.

THE TEMPERANCE COMMISSION

The local government's commission to inquire into temperance legislation may not be ready to report for some time. Having investigated the operation of the drastic law in force in P. E. Island, the commissioners are to look into the working of the Scott Act in New Brunswick. This is no light task, for the Scott Act as we see it in this province produces fearful and wonderful results. Thereafter the inquirers may go to Maine and ascertain how it is that the unregenerate continue to swell the police returns in spite of a prohibitory law reinforced by a commission empowered to compel the authorities to enforce it. It would be well if the commissioners will commit itself to temperance legislation confidently expecting it to prove ineffective. We must suppose that the commission will place its report in the hands of the government before the House meets. To defer it longer might lead the temperance people to fear that the government was only playing for time. There is a widespread impression that neither will commit itself to prohibition at this time. The politicians are likely to content themselves with the assertion that public sentiment does not now justify a prohibitory law covering the whole province, and to add that any action may have prohibition if it demands it and if it is ready to live up to the legislation granted under the local option section of the act. This attitude, it is clear, will not satisfy the active temperance workers. At all events the report of the commission will be an interesting one. The verdict on the Scott Act alone should be worthy of attention. The Temperance Federation is represented on the commission by a zealous temperance advocate who may deem it necessary to submit a minority report. The politicians will not expect to derive much comfort from the commission's labors. The report must be submitted sooner or later, and the chances are that it will satisfy nobody.

AN ELECTION PORTENT?

Superintendent Scott of the Federal immigration department is due here today from Ottawa. He is sent by Hon. Mr. Oliver, at the solicitation of Hon. Mr. Pugsley, to the solicitation of Hon. Mr. Robinson. These gentlemen in turn have awakened to the fact that New Brunswick needs immigrants. Mr. Scott is to inquire how many the province can accommodate with comfort and with profit, and Mr. Pugsley will then perhaps request his friend Mr. Oliver to "pump them in," as Mr. Kipling has it.

Mr. Scott's mission, taken together with other signs of increasing solicitude for New Brunswick, will be regarded by some as an election portent. The local government's campaign ammunition apparently is to include some sort of announcement about the Central railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific, promises of an inland route of settlers, and possibly a scheme of federal aid for harbor development. Report credits Premier Robinson and his advisers with some hesitation in choosing between a session and an election, either of which is commonly regarded as risky. They would, perhaps, postpone both were such a course possible. The development of their campaign material will give a pretty reliable indication of the nature of the government's policy. Mr. Pugsley is developing a plan for establishing large and industrious groups of settlers hereabouts, and if the Central negotiations approach something tangible, the elections will loom up and the session will recede.

The government has considerable organization work to do before it can go to the country. In many constituencies, St. John among them, the administration candidates are uncertain. The opposition, fortunately, has made its preparations in many instances and has complete tickets in the field.

MORLEY AND INDIA

Some critics who feared Mr. John Morley's idealism would render him dangerous as Secretary of State for India are praising his firmness and tenacity of purpose. Those who feared he might encourage secession by allowing liberty to become a license are now surprised at hearing from his lips sentiments which almost suggest Kitchener. It is almost universally admitted in these days that Kitchener is in the right place. It is to be inferred from the latest of Mr. Morley's speeches that he knows how vital firmness is at this time. Indeed we find him saying that disorder must be put down with an iron hand. The iron hand is ready. It is something to know that it will be employed if events demand it.

Speaking at Arbroath Mr. Morley said people must banish from their minds one fallacy to which it was alleged utterance had been given the other day by a member of parliament now traveling in India, namely, that what was good for Canada was good for India. That was the grossest, the most dangerous, the hollowest of fallacies in all politics. He might just as well have said that the fur coat that suited a Canadian winter would suit the parched Decan. The historical conditions, the religious beliefs, the racial conditions were all different. To transfer by mere logic all the conclusions we applied to one case to another was the height of political folly, and he for one would never lend himself to that doctrine. But, it was said, he was laying down for India different principles from those he would apply to Ireland. That approach did not touch him, unless his critics could show that Ireland and India were analogous. He had no gifts for artful diplomacy, and therefore he spoke frankly.

First of all he would say he hoped the government of India would not be hurried by the anger of the impatient idealists. How many of the most tragic pages of human history had been due to the im-

patience of idealists? But he would ask these men was it a good way to have a reduction of military expenditure, to foster the spirit of strife which made a reduction of military force difficult and its maintenance indispensable? Was it a good way to help reform like those for which Lord Minto and himself were anxious to inflame people's minds with the idea that their proposals and projects were shams? He did not think so. Disorder must be put down with an iron hand. He did not know to whom these idealists proposed to hand over the charge of the government of India. The maintenance of order was the foundation of anything like future progress. To nobody in this world was exceptional repression more distasteful than to him. But he could not see a man trying to set the prairie on fire without arresting his hand. If he saw a man smoking a pipe over a powder magazine was (Mr. Morley) to be called an arch-conservative because he said "Away with the man and away with the pipe?"

By living up to these sentiments Mr. Morley can serve India and the British Empire as well. Failure to live up to them would encourage unparalleled disaster.

THE FARMERS AND SHEEP RAISING

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has made inquiries embracing the whole province to find out why there is a decline in sheep raising, and whether or not the farmers believe the industry a profitable one. The figures secured show that about one-third of the farmers keep sheep, and that the average size of the breeding flock is thirteen. Of the great number who answered the department's inquiries forty per cent consider sheep more profitable than horses; thirty-nine per cent say that the profits are about the same, and twenty-one per cent say that sheep are not so profitable as horses. Forty-two per cent considered the profits from sheep greater than those from cattle; twenty-eight per cent considered that they give the same profit, and twenty per cent think that the profits are less. In comparing the profits from sheep and swine thirty-nine per cent of the respondents say that sheep are more profitable; thirty-eight per cent consider them equal; and twenty-three per cent say that swine are more profitable than sheep.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Sir Hilbert Tupper accepts the nomination in Picton. There will be a fighting campaign in Nova Scotia, evidently.

Lieutenant-Governor Fraser of Nova Scotia, who was frequently quoted by the American newspapers during his recent trip to Jamestown, complains on his return to Halifax that what he said about cheap coal was somewhat distorted by American reporters. "His honor," the Halifax Herald explains, "was speaking simply as a private citizen, and not as governor. When he would point out what he considered the foolishness of a policy that made the people on the United States Atlantic coast pay more for the carriage of their coal from Pennsylvania than they could obtain it for from Nova Scotia mines, the particular feature of the situation which impressed the government and called for some action, was the fact that the slow of lake navigation was near at hand and that quite a large part of the crop was reported to be of such a character that, if it were not moved out immediately, would be damaged or spoiled. The government have, therefore, felt it to be their duty to meet the emergency by cooperating with the banks in order to provide facilities for handling the crops in the very short time that yet remains before the lakes will be closed. The steps that were being taken at the time of his visit, and which the banks, which usually handled the class of business, would be able to meet all reasonable demands, and he believed the crop would now move quickly."

There remains the fact that Nova Scotia which owns its coal mines does not give its people cheap coal. Boston can buy it cheaper than Halifax. The lieutenant-governor had much to say of Nova Scotia's boundless resources. He ought to use his eloquence upon the Murray government. He would be remembered as greater than his office if he could give the people cheap coal. They are foolish to submit to present prices in the absence of evidence to warrant them.

Trifles Light as Air.

"I haven't a pull with any one," said the unsuccessful man. "Oh, yes, you have, dear," said his wife, encouragingly; "with the fool-killer."—Life.

Mistress—"More than anything else, I want a servant who has some refinement." Applicant—"Yes, mum; but O'll be atther chargin' yer more if O'll how to instruct yer in th' ways avf assuety."—Judge.

Friend—"How'd you come to write that 'best seller'?" The Modern Literary Gentleman—"First, I was struck by a thought, sketched the epigram, playized the sketch, novelized the play, and advertised the novel!"—Punch.

"I understand that he has long been a student of political economy," said a visitor. "He has," said Senator Glucose, "and his economy in politics has kept him out of office. He thinks he can be elected without spending a cent."—Town and Country.

She—"And after we are married, dear, you'll tell me everything that happens, won't you? Cousin Fannie's husband does." He—"Well, darling, I'll go Fannie's husband one better. I'll tell you a lot of things that don't happen at all."—Chicago Daily News.

Elder (discussing the new minister's probation discourse)—"In my opinion, he wasna justified in dividing folk into the sheep and the goats. Y' wadna just say, James, that I was among the unco' guid, an' I wadna say that you were among the unco' bad. So, whar do we come in? He'll no do for us, James. We'll no vote for him."—Punch.

COOK'S HARD JOB.

(Leslie's Weekly.) A well-known clubman of Boston was married during the early days of the last winter to a charming Woblesley girl, who of her many accomplishments, is proud of her cooking. The husband returned late one afternoon to his home in Brookline to discover that his wife was "all tired out." "You look dreadfully fatigued, little one," came from hubby in a sympathetic tone. "I am," was the reply. "You see, dear, I heard you say that you liked rabbit. So early this morning I went to the market to get you one. I mean to surprise you with a broiled rabbit for dinner; but I'm afraid I'll have to take something else. I've been hard at work on the rabbit all day, and I haven't got it more than half-pickled."

Cyphers' Poultry Foods.

Oyster Shells, Crystal Grit, Mann's Green Bone Cutters.

Write for catalogue and prices to W. H. THORNE & CO., Ltd. Market Square, St. John, N. B.

time to adopt it is now, while there is still something to protect."

The journal quoted here enjoys the confidence of the Laurier government. Evidently it expects some action by Parliament in regard to this matter at the approaching session.

THE FARMERS AND SHEEP RAISING

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Very recently Dr. Pugsley announced in New Brunswick that the minister of the interior promised to look into this matter, and he is now doing so.

In reply to questions concerning the financing of the western grain crop, Hon. W. S. Fielding said the government regarded the difficulties that had arisen in the west as of more than local importance, inasmuch as the satisfactory marketing of the crop was a matter of the utmost concern to the trade and commerce of the whole country.

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DIPLOMAS TO EIGHT NURSES IN GENERAL PUBLIC HOSPITAL

Graduation Exercises for First Time in History of Local Institution

For the first time since the training school in connection with the General Public Hospital here was established, graduation exercises were held in the institution Tuesday evening in honor of the eight nurses who received their diplomas. A large number of representative citizens attended to witness the proceedings and give the graduates a hearty good-will.

The graduates were Esther Blanch Rainie, Nellie E. L. McDonald, Bessie Jean Craib, Margaret Jamieson McDonald, Nora Gleason Foss, Rose Ella Donaldson, Stella Myrtle Wilson and Maudie Pearl Gaskin. During the proceedings Nurse Rainie received the gold medal for the highest aggregate of marks in the examinations.

Nurse Gaskin, who closely followed Nurse Rainie in the number of marks, also received a gold medal, the gift of a friend of the institution.

LADY LAURIER STRUCK A SHOAL MARKED WRONG ON CHART

Clarks Harbor, N. S., Nov. 13.—(Special.) The government steamer Lady Laurier returned here today to complete landing material for the dogfish works. Since Saturday the steamer has been engaged laying buoys off Yarmouth shore.

Captain Johnston reports after leaving this place last Saturday while steering seaward the ship touched heavily on a shoal known locally as Cook's Ledge but charted as Green Island Bank, with five fathoms of water at low tide. The shoal is three-quarters of a mile northwest of Green Island and well out in the offing where no danger would be suspected. The depth of water is probably not more than two fathoms at low tide.

Montville wants to know if any country down in Maine has ever given the country more than five members of congress. That is the number Montville claims, four being reared in the same school district.

Have You Heartburn?

It's quite common with people who digest food poorly. Immediate relief follows the use of Novelline. Stomach which strengthened digestion is made perfect. Laxing effect results in every case. Use Novelline. No time one day you will never be without it because every type of stomach disorder is conquered by a few doses. One 25c. bottle of Novelline always comes in stock. Sold every where for the past fifty years.