

New Brunswick Battalion at Vimy

Lieut. Col. Mackenzie Tells of Good Work of 26th in Big Scrap

The following letter describing the way that the gallant 26th carried their share at Vimy Ridge was lately received from Col. A. E. G. McKenzie, by Lt. Col. McAvity, the first O. C. of the 26th:

Dear Colonel:

I have been trying to summon enough energy for about a week to write to you. I am with the "conscientious objectors," which means those who were not on the line for the first show. Major Brown and those who were not in the Vimy show are in now. About the Vimy show it was a fine scrap. Our chaps went over as on parade. We were in the first wave and "kicked off" on schedule time. We were four waves in all, with the 25th behind us. Our training was so complete over the "tapes" that we knew the German trenches as well as our own. We were very fortunate, indeed, and we managed to keep behind the barrage and lost quite a few men. Sandy, Shand, Winter and Leonard were the company commanders in the show and all came through safely except Shand, who was wounded after we got out of the assembly trenches. It was a great sight. On the 30th hour everything opened and within three minutes the Hun had its barrage going. On the minute our barbs announced that our objective had been gained. It was almost like a parade but I do not know how we ever found the trenches first, second, third and fourth line, which was our objective as the artillery had practically obliterated them. Anyway as usual we did our job. I wonder if our friends at home realize what a battalion they have out here as their representative. This was the easy part getting our objective. To hang on under the weather conditions as did the most of the boys on everyone. Snow, rain, hail, sleet, and our men had no overcoats or blankets. We had the people at home be proud of the New Brunswick battalion. However, our work was not yet done. Later we had to push on and we "dug in" in a trench which is now called "New Brunswick" trench, 7,500 yards further than any point on the Canadian corps front, which we held until relieved, for 48 hours. It was some inspiration to us all to look back on Vimy Ridge from the German side. Our men went over the open in the early morning and dug in in splendid style, all of them realizing they were making history. Their work was magnificent. In the first show we lost Mullaney, killed. We had four others slightly wounded, among whom Major has just this minute reported for duty. Major Brown and his army are still in the line and I have a note from the G. O. C. that the battalion has again done well. The situation has developed down to a semi-open warfare and we must expect heavy casualties in the future, although we have had very few casualties during the past show. Those of us who are out of the line are having a fine, quiet time in splendid weather. Reinforcements are coming in gradually. Our pipe band is developing slowly as it is a very difficult job to get pipers and of course the old units get them as they have been getting our New Brunswick men since we came over here. It is something someone will have to answer for that our New Brunswick men who should have gone to Montreal and other battalions. The Maritime Provinces have been made the "hewers of wood and the drawers of water" for other battalions when we have got reinforcements from everywhere except where we should have got them. It seems to me that Canada does not extend beyond Montreal or Quebec—the Maritime Provinces are only places to get fighting men from—not staff of boys. You will realize we are "fed up" with our treatment, but it really does not concern us very much except in the abstract. Our conditions as to reinforcements are improving as we are now getting New Brunswick men and we got a fine draft yesterday, of which only five were not from New Brunswick, but P. E. Island. It might be interesting for you to know that our chaps captured a quantity of Canadian tobacco which evidently had been consigned to Germany. The Germans are evidently stealing the soldiers' comforts sent from Canada to our prisoners in Germany. Everybody is quite well and happy. Yours sincerely,
A. E. G. MCKENZIE

Best Year Ever for North Shore Fisheries

Vast Quantities of Fish Taken Which Were Disposed of at Record Prices

Cod	Cwt.	1915-16	1916-17
Landed	229,935	183,504	1,323
Marketed	\$344,950	\$458,760	4,641
	\$380,275	\$484,330	6,289

Bass	Cwt.	1915-16	1916-17
Landed	2,558	1,215	1,215
Marketed	\$30,696	\$14,580	1,215

Tommy's Cods	Cwt.	1915-16	1916-17
Landed	18,082	13,588	1,215
Marketed	\$36,164	\$40,764	1,215

Fishing Material	Value	1915-16	1916-17
Value of fishing vessels and materials and apparatus of all kinds:			
1915-16	\$1,712,597	\$1,917,052	
Salmon			
1915-16	1916-17		
Restigouche	2,644 cwt.	3,274 cwt.	
Gloucester	2,330	3,124	
Northumberland:			
Northwest and southwest Miramichi	480	305	
Chatham Negus, etc.	1,510	1,323	
Bay du Vin, etc.	6,743	4,641	
Total	\$226,973	\$263,739	
Canneries	151	161	
Value	\$118,520	\$141,950	
Gill nets and seines	54,268	56,128	
Value	\$493,910	\$521,845	
Sailboats and smaller craft	5340	\$5131	
Value	\$92,460	\$190,750	
Gasoline boats	740	983	
Value	\$181,900	\$251,600	
Sailing and gasoline vessels	320	295	
Value	\$205,500	\$227,150	

Men employed	1915-16	1916-17
Lobster traps	181,583	202,991
Value	\$226,973	\$263,739
Canneries	151	161
Value	\$118,520	\$141,950
Gill nets and seines	54,268	56,128
Value	\$493,910	\$521,845
Sailboats and smaller craft	5340	\$5131
Value	\$92,460	\$190,750
Gasoline boats	740	983
Value	\$181,900	\$251,600
Sailing and gasoline vessels	320	295
Value	\$205,500	\$227,150

Smelt	Cwt.	1915-16	1916-17
Landed	512,730	296,006	1,215
Marketed	\$307,644	\$177,657	1,215
Used fresh:			
Cwt.	18,787	12,855	1,215
Value	\$37,576	\$25,710	1,215
Smoked:			
Cwt.	35,147	28,867	1,215
Value	\$70,294	\$115,638	1,215
Pickled:			
Cwt.	20,548	15,593	1,215
Value	\$82,192	\$77,965	1,215
Lobster bait:			
Cwt.	39,620	33,392	1,215
Value	\$59,430	\$50,088	1,215
Fertilizer:			
Cwt.	141,382	55,872	1,215
Value	\$70,691	\$33,523	1,215

Total value marketed	1915-16	1916-17
	\$320,183	\$302,754

Cassilis Boy Gives Life for Empire

James Brayton, a Former Member of Wireless Garrison Killed in Action

"Killed in Action" was the sad message received on Saturday by Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Brayton, of Cassilis in reference to their only son, Pte. James Brayton, who for the past year has been fighting with the Canadian forces on the Western Front. Shortly after the outbreak of war, young Brayton, urged by the desire to serve his country, enlisted with the Wireless Garrison here, but when the call came to fill up the ranks of the 56th battalion he with several of his comrades joined the overseas forces and went to England with that unit, later going to France to reinforce another New Brunswick Battalion. He was twenty-one years of age and besides his parents leaves two sisters, Misses Abigail and Elizabeth at home. The deceased soldier was a cousin to Pte. William Hill, who also made the supreme sacrifice on April 9th last at Vimy Ridge.

Annual Meeting of Methodist Sunday School

The annual meeting of the Newcastle Methodist Sunday School was held on the 25th instant, Rev. Dr. C. W. Squires presiding.

The secretary's report showed an enrolment of 102 in school, with an average attendance of 57. Besides these there are 46 in the Home Department, total 148.

Of these, 43 are enrolled in the Elementary department, Mrs. Leard superintendent.

One member of the Sunday school united with the church during the meeting. The Junior class is organized. The Beginners class were given a party in January at Miss Haro's.

The money raised was as follows:

General S. S. fund	\$4.25
Missionary	21.71
N. B. & P. E. I. S. S. Association	5.00
Other	73.09
Total	\$104.05

Of the above, \$36 came from the Home Department.

H. H. Stuart who had been superintendent since 1910, asked to be relieved.

Election of officers resulted as follows:

Superintendent—Thomas A. Clarke
Assistant Supt.—H. H. Stuart
Elementary Supt.—Mrs. H. S. Leard
Secretary—Miss Florence Price
Assistant Sec.—Miss Ethel Allison
Treasurer—H. R. Moody
Organist—Miss Price
Supt. of Cradle Roll—Mrs. T. A. Clarke
Supt. Home Dept.—Mrs. T. J. Jeffrey
Supt. Teacher Training, also grading officer—Rev. Dr. C. W. Squires
Missionary Secretary—Miss Maud Atkinson

Temperance and Social Service Secretary—H. H. Stuart
Teachers—Mrs. Leard, Miss Eulah M. Stuart, Miss Beulah Clarke, Mrs. Jeffrey, Miss Jennie M. Follows, Mrs. Clarke, H. H. Stuart, John H. Ashford, Miss Maud Atkinson.
Reserve Teachers—Mrs. H. H. Stuart, Miss Evelyn Price, Mrs. Merrill Wilson.

Chatham Girl Among Graduates

(Brooklyn Daily Eagle)

The graduation exercises of the Training School for Nurses of the Jewish Hospital, were held May 24th in the auditorium of the school. Nineteen young women were presented with diplomas signifying a successful completion of the course and their ability to take their places in the ranks of the trained nurses of the city.

The Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton opened the exercises with a prayer. A brief address to the graduates was made by Philip H. Lustig, president of the Training School for Nurses. A tribute to the skill and bravery and devotion of the nurses in Europe was made by Hugo Hirsch, chairman of the Committee on Nursing and Instruction, who declared that the present war would be far more horrible if it were not for the women who tended to the wounded and dying.

Other speakers were Dr. C. Paul Hampton, Edward Lazzanzy, president of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities; Edward C. Blum, president of the Jewish Hospital, and Justice Stephen Callaghan. The Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational church, delivered the closing address and bestowed the benediction. Miss Rose B. Stichman gave the valedictory.

Special prizes were given to the following graduates: First prize for Eloise Wachel; second prize for general excellence, Miss Bertha D. Cooper-Smith; second prize for general excellence, Miss Diana Rogastin; second prize for efficiency in practical work, Miss Anna Wachel; for efficiency in theoretical medical nursing, Miss Janet W. Holt; for efficiency in the practical dietetics, Miss Grace Hobby; for highest percentage in the subject of surgery, Miss Diana Rogastin; first prize for efficiency in obstetrics, Miss Margaret M. Hill; second prize, Miss Sophie Metzger; prize for valedictory, Miss Rose B. Stichman.

Following are the members of the class of 1917: Honyle N. Robinson, Katherine M. Brown, Frances C. Koster, Margaret B. Cooper-Smith, Jeanette B. Wachel, Dorothy J. Grant, Margaret M. Hill, Grace Hobby, Janet W. Holt, Bertranda Kahan, Rose A. Kerr, Meta J. Landry, Sophie Metzger, Diana Rogastin, Vera R. Stichman, Rose B. Stichman, and Ann Wachel.

Empire Day At Rose Bank School

A very fine entertainment was given by the pupils of Nordin school on Empire Day, and there was a very large and appreciative audience. The program was as follows:

Recitation—Welcome—Harry Taylor
Recitation—Fighting For His King—Joe Taylor
Recitation—An Old Bit of Bunting—Muriel Russell
Chorus—We'll Never Let the Old Flag Fall
Exercise in Number Work—Grade II
Patriotic Recitation—Harry Ryan
Recitation—In a Child's Small Hand—Hazel Taylor
Recitation—What Happened—Jane Taylor
Song—By Order of the King—By the School
Patriotic Recitation—Stella Edmonds
Recitation—The Man who was Given a Chance—Norman Russell
Canadian History—Grades V and VI
Recitation—The Man Behind the Gun—Helge Hedman
Song—I Love You, Canada—School
Reading—Grade IV
Recitation—The World's War—Raymond Roy
Recitation—To the Women of Canada—Alexis Taylor
Recitation—A Mistake—Winnie DeWolfe
Recitation—My Own Canadian Home—Dessale Edmonds
Patriotic Recitation—Gordon Sullivan
Chorus—Rule Britannia
Recitation—The Soldier Boy—Sigmund J. Anson
God Save the King.

Miramichi Tennis Club Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Miramichi Tennis Club was held on Tuesday evening in Chatham on the club grounds and the following officers were elected for the season:

Pres.—Geo. E. Fisher
Vice-Pres.—L. J. Loggie
Secy.—Treas.—H. M. Morrison
Managing Com.—A. E. Taylor, J. S. Lewis, J. P. Wood with officers
Ladies Com.—Mrs. A. E. Taylor, Mrs. J. S. Lewis, Mrs. W. W. Loggie, Miss Fleiter, Miss D. Brankley, Miss Snowball, Miss Godfrey.

New members elected, were Dr. and Mrs. Wylie, Miss Nelly, Mrs. J. W. Brankley, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Loggie, J. R. Ferguson, Mr. Deacon, Mr. Clark and Mr. Miller.

Mr. John A. Cragdon was elected as a Newcastle representative on the managing committee, and Miss Louise Murray as representative on the Ladies committee; these will collect new members in Newcastle.

As a result of having his hand badly bitten by a cross stallion, on Tuesday last, Joseph Estey, of Madbuck, will in all probability lose at least one of the fingers on his right hand. The injury, which is the property of the owner, which is the "Red" stallion in the stable, and attacked one of the boys, giving it a very bad biting. Young Estey hearing the noise in the barn went to investigate and was

Badly Bitten By Cross Horse

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Unloading Today

ONE CARLOAD

Canada Portland Cement

D. W. STOTHART

Conscription A Burning Issue

Favored by Win-the-War Convention—Opposed By Many in Quebec.—Men may not Leave Canada Without Pass

Ottawa, May 24—The National Unity and Win-the-War Convention opened in Montreal on May 24th, with about 800 delegates.

The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress was not represented. Labor delegate J. Taylor of Victoria, B. C., opposed conscription because it meant both industrial and military conscription and he claimed that labor was unalterably opposed to conscription. He moved an amendment calling for a referendum, but this was rejected. Delegate Lesperance, speaking for the Montreal Trades and Labor Council said that this organization was opposed to conscription in any form. The resolution in favor of conscription, however, passed by an overwhelming majority. It read as follows:

"Be it resolved, that in order that Canada may do its utmost towards winning the war it is essential that the country be thoroughly organized along non-partisan lines for all work of national service development through local boards so as to ensure: (1) the provision of necessary reinforcements for the army; (2) the maximum production of food munitions and other necessities; (3) that the necessary diversion of man power and woman power from their pursuits should be carried out so as to cause the least possible derangement of agricultural, industrial and economic efficiency; (4) that all agricultural industrial and productive activities of the nation shall be operated at the highest possible level, and the government requisitioning and restricting, when necessary, public utilities, factories, industries or other businesses and requiring them to be operated by or for the government with such a provision for remuneration as the government shall consider just."

A resolution was passed urging mutual respect and mutual trust amongst Canadians of French and British descent so as to ensure victory by cooperation during the war.

During the afternoon the convention unanimously passed a resolution in favor of the appointment by the Dominion government of a food controller, whose duties would be to fix and control food and fuel prices where desirable, to encourage and protect the producer by guaranteeing minimum prices for food products. Another resolution that was passed urges the government to pass legislation to regulate the importation and manufacture of luxuries, and still another requests the government to make more ample provision for disabled men and dependents of deceased soldiers on a scale befitting a country rich in resources as is Canada and commensurate with the cost of living.

An order in council issued this afternoon taking effect tomorrow morning, makes it illegal, under heavy penalties, for any male person within the ages of 18 and 46 years ordinarily resident within Canada to leave the country without the written permission of a Canadian immigration inspector or other person duly appointed for the purpose of giving such permission. Special application forms may be obtained from any railway ticket agent or postmaster. Applicant must signify the immigration authorities that his departure is not with the object of avoiding military service before the permit will be granted. Violation of the law is punishable by fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding six years, or both.

The order does not apply to the military or naval forces when on duty or to crews of trains, boats, etc., or to persons who are employed in a directly paying business with the government.

Chatham Board Of Trade Active

Urges Government Aid to Shipbuilding, and Ask Town Council to Establish Market

Chatham Board of Trade met on Monday night, President Taylor in the chair, and a good attendance.

Secretary MacLachlan reported that the C. G. H. were considering putting in a cement sidewalk at the station.

A Toronto firm was reported sending a man down on Saturday next to confer re-establish a branch factory here.

The Daylight Saving scheme was discussed.

Shipbuilding was discussed, and the consensus of opinion was that the simplest solution would be for the Government to guarantee 65 to 80 per cent of the cost of vessels, thus enabling banks or capitalists to advance money to responsible parties who would engage in the work. No outlay was required by this method. Simply the financial credit of the government to back the enterprise. The demand for vessels would eliminate all need of a bonus. Messrs. Taylor, MacLachlan, Snowball and Tweedie were commissioned to draft resolution along lines suggested and forward to government.

The building of small vessels was favored.

Rev. Dr. Wylie, Geo. Watt and J. Nichol were appointed a committee to interview the town council urging the enactment of a bye-law establishing a market and two market days a week. May to November inclusive. Meeting adjourned until last Monday in June.

Two Express Trains For Fredericton?

It is understood that the new timetable of the Canadian Government Railways which takes effect on Sunday next will provide two Express trains daily to Fredericton. In addition to the Fredericton Express that leaves here in the morning the "Whoopier" which now leaves here in the evening, and goes as far as Bathurst will continue on to Fredericton and on the return trip will leave Fredericton in the morning, thus giving the north shore two connections daily with the capital. It is also likely that the Maritime Express and Ocean Limited will arrive here from north much earlier in the day, while the north bound trains will be later.

LAST CHANCE FOR NO. 2 DRAFT

During the past week, Lieut. McKenzie has signed on six men for No. 2 Twelfth Battery Overseas Draft and now lacks only four of the required number to move overseas, and an exceptional opportunity is offered young men who are anxious for a quick trip to the old country, before conscription comes into force. The six men who have signed the honor roll during the week are: Edward Creamer—Ferry Road; Hugh Robert Kelly—Black River Bridge; Frank Hugh McLean—Little Branch; Gordon John Hambrook—Grainfield; Edgar Phinney—Campbellton; Hazen Ritchie Knight—Milverton.

or six months; George Lamara, 48 years, to furnish a bond of \$500 to keep the peace for one year, and to pay costs, or serve a month in jail; Henry Nadeau, 19 years, who would serve 10 months in jail, if he does not promptly sign up; and a street car, was fined \$40 and costs or two months in jail.

Twenty the Lowest Age

Ottawa, May 23—Indications point to the conscription bill not being introduced before Monday and possibly not until Tuesday. The government has fixed 20 years as the lowest age to which conscription will be applied. Experience has shown that men under that age cannot generally stand the strain of the military life. Many of the young fellows, who at 18 were promptly enlisted, have subsequently been kept in England and some have been sent home.

"WHEREWITH SHALL WE BE FED"

By Herbert Quick

Reproduced by courtesy of Saturday Evening Post and Director of National Service for New Brunswick.

A Journal devoted to the grocery trade says of the American farmer, "He is the food director of America today." When Moses was ready to die he blessed the Children of Israel by his will; and his first benediction was in these words: "Let Reuben live, and not die; and let not his name be few." And this shall be my lot this morning, in a pre-arrangement on the farmer as related to the mobilization of our food supply in war.

And now, as the spring of 1917 unrolls majestically upward from the Gulf, broadening gloriously into summer, our minds dwell anxiously on provisions and provender. The wheat is casting its green banner over millions of broad acres. The vegetables are either sprouting or ready to be planted. An unabated fighting line of blades and sheaves and bursting shells sweeps toward the twenty-five miles a day, while the videttes are winter wheat and rye, the sappers and miners the great rows of lettuce beds, onion patches and potato fields; with squares of celery, beans, asparagus, cabbages, turnips and beets interspersed among brigades and divisions of corn, barley, spring wheat and supports of meadow.

An observer in China once noted the significance and rather appalling character of the conversation of the Chinese coolie or peasant may be roughly divided into two parts; one, the main theme, comprising eighty per cent of the talk, relates to food; the rest, twenty per cent, to domestic relations, the soul and other minor matters. As we read what the American press is now carrying about food, and listen to the discussions of it in public and private, one wonders if we are not approaching the Chinese standard of conversation. In the language of a taller crimson comes upon the winter's breast; in the spring the

wanton lawping gets himself another crest; in the spring the index number—Bradstreet's—darkens every mood; in the spring our martial fancy gravely turns to thought of food. This spring anyhow.

Well may it so turn! We have been irresistibly, inevitably, reluctantly swept into the world war. Nothing will again be as it was in any case; but if we and our allies are defeated, things will always be disastrously worse for us than they ever were before. Into what new state we shall emerge when the struggle is over no one may say; but this is clear: We shall be in deadly and continuing peril if we lose.

Whether we shall be as well off if we win as we should have been if the great war, now three years old, had not been, is most dubious; but we shall certainly be fatefully the worse off if we lose.

We must not lose. Our side must not lose. Our enemy must be defeated. Every ship, and if necessary in the final stage every man, must be ventured rather than face the future terrors of a France subjugated, a Russia Germanized, a British Empire crumbled into ineffective and German-claimed provinces, and ourselves brought face to face with the grimmest foe the world has produced, flushed with victory and with whetted appetites for the spoils of the nations. And the winning of the war is at bottom a matter of food.

Armies walk on their stomachs as of old; but now the whole population of a nation at war is an army. Our allies are gastropods; and we must fill the stomachs on which they walk. Two months ago we might have talked of saving ourselves through embargoes or other measures which would have kept us well fed, even though our brethren across the sea might have been starved and vanquished; but that day is past and I believe, well past. If France, Italy and Great Britain are not fed, they will be defeated in ninety days and we shall be defeated with them. We must send them the food they need, even if we have to go on short rations ourselves.

No longer, if it ever was, is this a matter of generosity or profit or policy; it is stark, bald necessity. Not to do it last year might have been good or bad policy or good or bad business; but not to do it this year, and next year, and the year after, and for ten years if necessary, will be perjury. It will also be insanity and idiocy. We must feed our soldiers; and the men in the trenches from the Swiss frontier to the North Sea, in the Trentino, at Saloniki, on the Suez front, in Mesopotamia, along that long, undulating, snaky

line from Bessarabia to Riga, and the workers in fields and factories all over our side of the divided and battling world—all these are our soldiers just as much as if they were our uniforms and fought under our flag. We must feed them as fully as we can. We must also feed ourselves.

This grim situation is dawning upon us with the broadening of the spring. Can we do it? How much of it can we do? Will it make us short of food? What can the farms and fields, and vacant lands of America be made to do to carry this new load? What can be done by the cities and towns to aid in developing new agricultural possibilities and to make the most of the old ones? What can be done by our governments—national, state, county and municipal—to help accomplish all these objects? And how well are we now supplied with food? Let us first consider this last query.

A little girl in a frontier school-house was once asked to define Providence. "Providence," said she, "is something up above that hears when man scrapes the bottom of the flour barrel." The flour barrel is the symbol of bread with us, for we belong to a race which makes its bread of wheat. This bread habit is not absolutely necessary; for Indian corn, of which we grow three times as much annually as of wheat, is a good ration. "Man doth not live by bread only," said Moses; and if he meant wheat bread, it is again what a wonderful scientist Moses was. For if man tried for a single generation to live on a chemically balanced ration of wheat products the race would be extinct or sold toward extinction; while on a sole diet properly balanced by corn and corn products we should be yet on earth. Still it is the scraping of the flour barrel and not the empty flopping of the meal bag that we expect Providence to hear.

What the Figures Show—How near are we now to the bottom of the national flour barrel? Too close for comfort. Closer than we have been for years. Closer than we have ever been, in fact. While we grew two billion six hundred million bushels of corn last year, we turned out only six hundred and forty million bushels of wheat. This was a short crop. The average for five years before was twenty per cent more, and the crop for 1915 was above a billion bushels. The crop of 1916, therefore, plus the carry-over from the big crop of 1915, gave us eight hundred and four million bushels with which to supply our

MISERABLE FROM STOMACH TROUBLE

Felt Wretched Until He Started To Take "Fruit-a-lives"

594 CHAMPLAIN ST., MONTREAL.
"For two years, I was a miserable sufferer from Rheumatism and Stomach Trouble. I had frequent Dizzy Spells, and when I took food, felt wretched and sleepy. I suffered from Rheumatism dreadfully, with pains in my back and joints, and my hands swollen. A friend advised 'Fruit-a-lives' and from the outset, they did me good. After the first box, I felt I was getting well and I can truthfully say that 'Fruit-a-lives' is the only medicine that helped me." LOUIS LABRIE.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

selves, seed the fields for 1917 and send food abroad.
From an average crop of say, seven hundred and thirty million bushels we have annually been shipping out of the country in normal times about one hundred million bushels; and we have to save another hundred bushels for seed. We shall need more seed wheat than ever this year. If the spring wheat states follow, and extend acreage. Last year we shipped abroad two hundred and forty million bushels. If we have to do as much this year we shall have for possible home consumption only five hundred and sixty four million bushels. Take out of this a hundred million bushels for seed, and we have left but four hundred and sixty-four million bushels. The first class in arithmetic will by this time have on their slates the following sum all nicely worked out:

What's in the National Flour Barrel?
Wheat crop of 1915 (bushels) 640,000,000
Carry-over from 1915 bushels 164,000,000
In the flour barrel for the season (bushels) 804,000,000
Less shipments abroad (bushels) 240,000,000
Less seed, at least (bushels) 100,000,000 340,000,000

Answer: Or hand March 1st, 1917 464,000,000
Now we need five hundred million bushels of wheat per year for our bread. Getting five hundred out of four sixty four is a problem too stiff for the first class in arithmetic. The amount of wheat in the hands of farmers on March 1st was the lowest for many years, being one hundred millions as against two hundred and forty millions a year ago. Country elevators and mills as well as the big terminal operators are down to an unprecedentedly low supply. If we send abroad only what we should have sent if we had not become engaged in the war, visible and invisible stocks will have been reduced to a dangerously low minimum. The question as to whether or not we have enough on hand for our bread until the harvest is in is an open one; but we probably have.

Secretary Houston says of next year's situation: "Should our exports to our Allies rise to the not improbable figure of four hundred million bushels, and should our crop this year equal that of last year (plus the carry-over), which may be put roughly at eight hundred million bushels, it is clear that we should have only four hundred million bushels left, or a hundred million bushels less for all purposes than we now have for flour alone." Take out the seed wheat, and we should have only three leaves of bread to supply our usual demand for five. Give us no better crop than we had in 1916, and we should be reduced to a little over two hundred million bushels for bread. "Let Reuben Live, and not die; and let not his name be few." Especially let not his name be few, for in his labor supply depends the harvest. And watch the sky and the weather, remembering that Reuben cannot control them, but must take the cloud with the sunshine. We are not going to have famine in this country but whether or not we have a scarcity of our greatest food staple depends on the season which divides our crop with our Allies, no matter what it is. If the German submarines continue their work we shall be obliged to ship enough to make up for the sunken cargoes.

Secretary Houston, of the Department of Agriculture, in the statement last quoted, said, after summing up the situation: "In view of this it is well within the possibilities that instead of having a barrel of flour apiece for consumption this year the United States, which prides itself on being the richest agricultural nation in the world, may have to go short bread rations—on a war-bread basis." This utterance is all the more significant because it followed on the heels of another, made March third, which began by saying: "There is nothing in the food situation of the country which justifies hysterical thinking or action." Surely not; but Secretary Houston would be the last to deny that, because his Department is doing its share of both.

Food Scarcity and High Bread is not the whole thing, and when it is hot, there is to the hungry situation. Let us not get ourselves into a panic on account of what seems to me the certain and inevitable shortage in wheat. Let us eat something else; but by all means

let us economize. We waste seven hundred million dollars worth of food every year—and that is more than the value of the entire wheat crop of 1914. It will be worth something to know, if we are forced to learn, how to save some of this. Our farmers waste a hundred million dollars' worth of roughage and forage crops a year. That, if saved, would help out the supply of meats and dairy products.

Wheat bread is going to be scarce and, if the matter is not in some way controlled, very high. This will amount to little to the rich and well-to-do; but to the wage-earner, even though they may be getting what to many seems high wages, it means a good deal; and to the really poor it means hunger, unless something cheaper than wheat can be found to take its place. This something would ordinarily be potatoes; but last year's potato crop was short. In the seven greatest potato-producing nations of the world last year only thirty-four bushels were grown for every sixty bushels of an average year. The result is that potatoes for seed are now quoted at from \$2.50 to \$4 a bushel, and potatoes for food are so dear as to be almost a luxury. The visible supply of corn is only about two-thirds of what it was a year ago, judging from the amount on farms. On the same basis there is a shortage of twenty per cent in oats and of almost fifty per cent in barley, corn, oats, rye and barley selling respectively at \$1.20, 65c, \$1.70 and \$1.25. It is not to be wondered at that hogs sold yesterday in Chicago—thirty-three thousand of them—for fifteen cents a pound on the hoof, and beef cattle at from nine to thirteen cents.

Secretary Houston said on March third: "The prices of foodstuffs are high. A full and satisfactory explanation of prevailing prices is not possible on the basis of existing knowledge." Very true; but when meat animals and grains on the farms bring such prices, foodstuffs must be high in price, no matter how well organized our marketing and transportation affairs. Not so high as they are, but high. For such prices mean that the rich United States has come to a food scarcity!

We have produced enough, but we have shipped it away. We have really been, economically, in the war all the time. The warring nations have been drawing from us until we are drawn low in almost everything and drawn almost dry in some things. What can we do about it? "Already our poor are feeling the pinch. I know a grocer who operates a string of stores where provisions are sold for cash and nothing is either charged or de-rated. His business is growing rapidly by the influx to his shops of people who are willing to carry their food home in order that a little may be saved in price. Go to one of his places—or to any one of thousands of other stores—and you will find it no uncommon thing for a man and his wife to look all over the stock, taking notes of the prices; and then, after a whispered consultation in the middle of the floor, during which they have crossed off one after another of the things desired as too high in price, they will buy some rice, some beans—now almost out of reach!—a few other necessities, and no meat except the cheapest boiling piece they can get, and only a little of that.

No longer is the complaint made that Americans will not buy the cheap cut of meat. Hogs' kidneys and livers, soup bones, every bit that is a little lower than others in price—and all are high—all these are greedily snapped up. We have been in the war, and the war, save for the loss of life, is affecting us just as it is affecting the nations who send out soldiers to the trenches. The difference is in degree and not in kind, and soon, perhaps, the only difference in degree will grow out of our exceptional agricultural situation. Agricultural mobilization must be considered and acted upon. Will the farmers rise to the occasion? This brings us to a consideration of what the farmers can do and what they will do.

The Scarcity of Labor
Observe the result on our present food problem: Farmers in the Connecticut Valley are paying seventy-five dollars a month, some of them, for hands. Everywhere farm labor has become scarce and wages high. We have been in the war at Labor just as Germany, France, England and Italy have been, and our labor as well as our food conditions are war conditions. Our soldiers are making munitions and other things for war uses. Railways are running laborer's trains as far as forty miles from some manufacturing centres, bringing workers in from the country mornings and taking them back nights, at the expense of the employers, who not only transport them but pay them three dollars and a half upward a day. These country laborers will grow no food for you this season. They will complete with you for the food others produce.



Cars for Canadian Service

The careful, keen, shrewd buyers in the great Middle Western Provinces use Studebaker cars because they have found that Studebakers give consistent service on the rough country roads and gumbo trails, day in and day out, at the least possible maintenance and repair expense.

In the metropolitan cities of the east where style is a factor, there are thousands of Studebakers in daily use.

In ratio to power, Studebaker cars are most economical in gasoline consumption.

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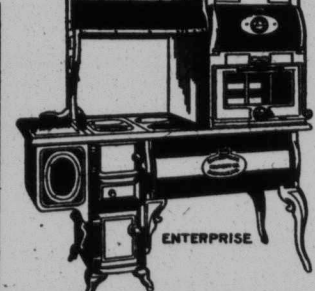
Studebaker cars are Made-in-Canada, at Walkerville, Ontario, by one of the largest manufacturers of automobiles in the world. They are the best work of a great and long-established organization.

Come in and let us show you, point by point, the quality features that make Studebaker one of the best automobile "buys" in the world.

"Made-in-Canada"
40 H.-P. FOUR \$1375
50 H.-P. SIX \$1685
F. O. B. Walkerville

The Lounsbury Co., Ltd.
DISTRIBUTORS

THE PERFECT HIGH OVEN RANGE



In all the world there is no Range that will please the Housewife as well this one. Two ovens that you can use at the same time, everything the correct height to work over, no more stooping to bake or cook. We want everyone interested to look this Range over carefully when we know the verdict will be that it comes nearer the woman's ideal of Perfection in a cooking apparatus than anything ever before produced. It is easy to operate and will do more work with less fuel than any other Range made.

When you want a Range don't be guided by inexperienced store men, trust only those who know.

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PLUMBING, HEATING, STOVES, RANGES

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A Fresh and Full Line always kept in Stock
WM. FERGUSON, Fish B'd
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A First Class Square Meal for 35 Cents

Don't take our word for it—Come and Try It—Once!
If you are not satisfied that we give you the best meal you can get in Newcastle at the price we charge you, we won't ask you to come back.
We also serve meals and lunches, a la carte. Our menu is varied and extensive. Our Cuisine the best; Our service satisfactory and our prices reasonable for everything.

CENTRE CAFE
In Old Commercial Hotel :: Newcastle, N. B.

NEW SUMMER DRINK

For The Man About Town

Like something out of the ordinary,—something that tastes a bit different? Red Ball will suit you exactly.

Whatever your views about drinks, Red Ball will meet with your favor.

When you're warm, and tired — and cross, perhaps — Red Ball will cool and refresh you.

REDBALL

A TEMPERANCE BEVERAGE of the highest grade and purity.

When your appetite's lazy — indifferent — will give it a keen edge.

Next time you're thirsty drink Red Ball. Ask for it always, and everywhere temperance drinks are sold.

Made Only by

SIMEON JONES, Ltd.

ST. JOHN, N. B.



HOLIDAY TIME CALLS FOR

FLEET FOOT

SUMMER SHOES

CAN'T trust yourself to slippery leather, in canoe, sail boat or yacht. And, of course, you have to have Fleet Foot Shoes for tennis, baseball, golf and lacrosse. Fleet Foot Pumps or low shoes are the proper accompaniment of Summer apparel. And Fleet Foot Summer Shoes cost so much less than leather, that it is real economy to wear them.



Look trim and neat—enjoy yourself—and save money, by wearing Fleet Foot this summer.

WRIGLEY'S THE PERFECT GUM

Let us make you acquainted with the new, luscious flavour—



It's all that the name suggests!

Wrigley quality—made where chewing gum making is a science.

Now three flavours

Chew it after every meal



Get it wherever confections are sold

Sealed Tight—Kept Right!

MADE IN CANADA

The Flavour Lasts

"Wherewith Shall We Be Fed"

Continued from page 6
gone to the cities by millions. The cities might have retarded this emigration by paying a tithe of the attention to the sources of their food supply that they have paid to their water supply.

One of the recent sensations of the cities was a sudden rise in the price of onions to twenty cents a pound, about six times the usual price. If the cities had gone to the source to see how much of this rise went to the onion grower they would have found that he was receiving five cents a pound, a rise in price of about fifty per cent. Secretary Houston says: "A full and satisfactory explanation of prevailing prices is not possible on the basis of existing knowledge." If one wishes to know just what he means he may judge by the fact that about that time the Federal Trade Commission asked of Congress—and failed to get—an appropriation of \$400,000 to pay the expenses of an investigation of the production, ownership, manufacture, storage and distribution of foodstuffs. "It is only recently," said the Secretary, "that agencies have been created in the country to study food production, and we have not the necessary facts to enable us to arrive at the truth." That is, the Federal Trade Commission has inquisitorial powers and may examine books. "Where the food supply is located, who owns it, what may be the difficulties of securing it, whether the local conditions are due to car shortage, whether there is artificial manipulation or control no one can state with certainty." The Secretary of Agriculture wanted that investigation by the Federal Trade Commission in order that these facts might be uncovered. Until they are we shall not know whether it is the farmer who is the food dictator or someone near or the public square.

The supply of meats is under suspicion by the livestock men—even under bitter accusation. One Virginia cattleman, with fifty thousand acres of mountain blue grass in pasture, states that he made no money in the three years prior to 1915. One of the proprietors of the greatest cattle feeding station in Nebraska told me that he was going out of business because it does not pay. In spite of the high prices the output of meat products last year was only ten per cent above the average for the past five years. Stockmen have been afraid to go into the business or stay in it because they were afraid of the market conditions. That makes meat higher for everyone.

Last year the fruit growers—some of them at least—got prices good enough so that they paid off the losses they had suffered through several years of bad prices. The only staple fruit that showed an increase in output over the average for five years was oranges, a branch of fruit growing in which the growers have secured control of market conditions and deal the cards themselves. Most other producers were dealing blindly with people who saw every move from the inside. They will not deal so on a scale adequate to the new situation. Dairy products increased a little but not much, with their increased volume of production they will be ruined by bad distribution. As things now stand, the food heroes must pay the farmers enough to induce them to produce; but the suspicion of shady things lying between the middleman and the farmer still persists.

A Cure Possible
The farmers will need to be financed as a war measure on the basis of higher prices for seed and labor and the need of machine power to make up for lack of manpower. The Federal Farm Loan Board can do a good deal to accomplish this, but

After Doctors Failed

A Well Known Resident of Port Hawkesbury is Restored to Health and Strength.

One of the best known men in the town of Port Hawkesbury, N. S., is Mr. William Duff. He has been a member of the municipal council for 15 years, chairman of the school board, and held other responsible positions. Mr. Duff works, therefore, can be taken as coming from a man who has the esteem and respect of his fellow townsmen. He makes no secret of the fact that he believes Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved his life, and that they restored him to good health, after several medical men had failed to cure him. Mr. Duff tells of his illness and cure as follows: "About four years ago I was attacked with a grippe which left me in a condition difficult to describe. I was attacked with general weakness, and a constant dull pain in the stomach. I became so weak that I could not walk a hundred yards without sitting down to rest. The food I ate continually soured on my stomach. My nerves were all gone, and palpitation of the heart and a fluttering sensation all through my chest, especially at night was almost unbearable. I was finally compelled to go to bed, and called in a doctor, who said my heart was affected, and treated me for that trouble. After three months attendance, and feeling no better I called in another doctor. His treatment also failed to help me, and I tried a third doctor. This one said there was nothing wrong with my heart, that the trouble was due to my stomach. After treating me for a time he advised that I go to the hospital at Halifax. On a previous occasion when I had an attack of rheumatism I had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided that rather than go to a hospital I would again try this medicine. I got a supply of the pills and began taking them. In a few weeks I could feel my strength returning, my stomach was giving me less trouble, the palpitation of the heart disappeared, and after a further use of the pills I felt as well as ever I did in my life. I can truly say that I feel more thankful than words can express for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me."

You can get these pills from any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. (adv.)

Last week spring tomatoes caused the deaths of more than one hundred persons in the central west states. The injury of several hundred more and property damage which cannot be estimated because of serious loss in growing food crops.

most of the needs are sudden, short-time needs and must be met by quick mobilization of money. Much new land may be thus worked. Iowa alone has probably two hundred thousand acres of land now wasted in her too-broad highways and railway rights of way, and other states in proportion. Enough new land might be put in kaffir corn in the West and Southwest to bring that crop up to two hundred million bushels probably instead of forty millions. But it takes machinery, men and quickly available money. These things must be given us: The farmers must be given guarantees as to minimum prices on all staples. The factories work on a guaranteed basis, and the food makers must be given the same assurance. The Government must build up at least secure control of the perishable cold storage for the perishables like fruit, eggs, potatoes and cabbage. It is the fall glut in these which makes production hazardous. The country must be combed for labor for the farms, and an organization must be perfected to train that labor and see that laborers are properly treated on the farms. And above all, unnecessary profits of middlemen between farm and consumer must be cut out and honest markets provided. The chief obstacle to any sudden extension of production in any but staple lines lies in the fear and suspicion with which the farmer regards the machinery at the city end for handling his specialties. Doubtless the President's Proclamation of April 15, with its promise of Federal cooperation will have a powerful effect in bettering some of the conditions described.

It is too bad that the cities have waited so long to take some interest in a good understanding with the people who have been feeding them. This is a bad time in which to be obliged to waste efforts in reform; but if we are to mobilize our food supplies it must be done. We are like a friend of mine whose dentist told him that he had a bad tooth that needed treatment, an old snag that was always threatening to act badly. "Yes," said my friend, "one of these days, when I have time, I'll come in and have it attended to." He never had time; but finally he was attacked by grippe, and at the time of his highest fever and greatest prostration the dentist was called by the physician to come and dig out the old tooth. The suppurating tooth of a bad marketing system, a primitive marketing system, a root-rotted marketing system, a devil-take-the-hindmost marketing system, has needed attention for a long time. Now we are in the midst of the fever of a great war, and the thing must come out. Otherwise the food riots which we have had will seem as nothing to what may happen. Good faith, friendship, close, direct relations with the farmers—all these must be established by the cities. Let them take as their motto: "Let Heaven bless and not die; and let not his men be fed."

More Ships to be Built in Canada

Bounties the Probable Form of Assistance to the Industry

Ottawa, May 22.—Shipbuilding in Canada was the subject of keen discussion in the commons this evening and Hon. J. D. Hazen made an important statement on the question. He said that before the war the chief difficulty in connection with shipbuilding in Canada arose from the fact that we could not compete with the British builder. Labor was cheaper in the old country and there were other conditions which made shipbuilding in Great Britain easier than on this side of the Atlantic. Besides ships could be brought in complete, duty free. When the war broke out practically all the ships doing business with Canada were on the British register. The great majority of these were commandeered by the admiralty.

Canada Will Benefit
Mr. Hazen said he was by no means sure that the British shipbuilder would possess the same advantage over the Canadian builder after the war. Wages in the old country had gone up and it was not likely that they would come down to the old level. Canadian yards were getting on their feet as a result of the war. The shortage of shipping in Great Britain is due to the fact that more vessels were being sunk by German submarines than it was possible to replace. Besides England has to help her allies. Several hundred ships were required alone in connection with the Saloniki expedition. The shipping department of the British government was very busy trying to supply the deficiency.

Mr. Hazen told the house that while in England he had pointed out to Sir Joseph McLaughlin that a good deal might be done in Canada. At the present time, he said, shipyards at Quebec, New Glasgow, Toronto, Collingwood, Port Arthur and on the Pacific coast were busy turning out a large tonnage of both steel and wooden vessels. The biggest ships being produced were from seven to eight thousand tons. The controller of shipping for the British government had expressed a desire that in the future vessels of three thousand tons should be built. Of wooden ships they did not want ships of less than 2,500 tons. Mr. Hazen said he had pointed out that many private yards in Canada could produce a smaller type of vessel. He had been informed that 48 vessels of from fifteen hundred down to 150 tons are being built at the present time by private individuals and companies in the maritime provinces. Under present conditions of freight rates these vessels would pay for their cost in two or three voyages.

Activity Needed

Mr. Hazen repeated that after the war, competition between British and Canadian shipbuilding firms would be on more equal terms. Even if the war should come to a close this year which is regarded as unlikely, he believed it would take several years for the ship yards of the world to catch up with the deficiency in shipping. Many ships would be needed, for the transport of troops from the scenes of action. Ship builders in Canada should be alive to these conditions. Mr. Hazen agreed that it was desirable to have Canadian vessels under the Canadian register but this was not always possible. He said that a considerable number of Canadian vessels had been requisitioned by the British admiralty. A number of these had been torpedoed which had added to the shortage which at the present time is affecting the coal trade, and other Canadian industries. Sir Thomas White in reply to Mr. E. M. Macdonald made the important statement that there would be no further proposals regarding the tariff this season. He threw out the suggestion that there might be financial proposals regarding shipbuilding. Sir Thomas said the Imperial munitions board, for the British government had placed orders for twenty or twenty-two steel ships in Canada totalling upwards of 150,000 tonnage. By reason of that the shipbuilding yards of the country would be full to capacity well into 1918.

The Imperial government had also sent a representative here to inquire into the possibilities of wooden shipbuilding in Canada, which would be suitable for the purposes of the British government. A certain design had been determined upon. Sir Thomas said he had interested himself in this question of shipbuilding, and realizing the difficulties which the exchange situation had created for the British government he offered to provide ten million dollars as a loan to the Imperial government.

So far as shipbuilding was concerned after the war, he said he would favor the granting of bounties. Sir Thomas said that because of the shortage in steel plates a large steel shipbuilding industry could not be established in Canada at the present time.

THE KIND CANADA WANTS

(St. John Globe)
The kind of conscription Canada wants is the kind that will compel military service by Canadians best suited for military service, and work on supplies by those who can add to the country better by working at home than by donning a uniform. This kind of conscription, to be efficient and satisfactory, must be enforced without regard to any interest but the national interest, and without thought of what particular particular organizations or particular individuals want and do not want.

Of Course, it makes good Pastry

In fact, "Beaver" Flour is a special pastry flour. It contains the choicest Ontario fall wheat (the finest pastry wheat in the world) blended with western spring wheat to increase the strength.

BEAVER FLOUR

MILLED OF BLENDED WHEAT
makes the lightest, flakiest Pies and Tarts—the most inviting Cakes, Cookies and Doughnuts—and real homemade Bread, with the delicious, nutlike flavor.
There's no comparison between the tough Pastry and tasteless Bread, made with western wheat flour, and the "good things" made with "Beaver" Flour. Order some.
DEALERS—write us for prices on Feed, Coarse Grains and Cereals.
THE T. H. TAYLOR CO. LIMITED, CHATHAM, Ont.

ONTARIO FLOUR 12.75
MANITOBA FLOUR 13.50

Oat Meal 4.50 per half bbl
Bran 2.35 per 100-lb bag
Middlings 2.50 " " "
Molasses 65c per gal.
Sugar 9c per lb.
Fancy Seeded Raisins.... 12c 1 lb pkg.

Big Sale of Mens' and Boys' Clothing

M. SCHAFFER
BLACKVILLE, N. B.

BOYS' SUITS

WE have received something Nobby in Boys' Suits. They are made from the same cloths that the Mens' suits are made from and are as well finished as the best of Mens' clothes.

—THEY ARE—
Priced from \$4.75 to \$12.00

RUSSELL & MORRISON
MEN'S OUTFITTERS

Blackville Boy

The fast standard bred Trotting Stallion, Blackville Boy, will stand this season at Newcastle.

Satisfactory Terms can be made with the owner

JOHN McKEEN

BE WISE! and Build This Year!
as Next Year Prices are Sure to be Much Higher

WE SELL AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES:

Rough and Planed Lumber of all kinds. Scantling and Dimension Stock
Steel Shingles and Roofing Sheathing Paper
Beaver Board Doors, Windows and Trim Hardwall Plaster
Douglas Fir and Hard Pine our specialty Interior Finish of all kinds
Estimates Furnished
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JOHN S. SCOTT,
Editor and Manager.

THURSDAY, MAY 31st, 1917

PROFITABLE BEEF PRODUCTION

Experimental Farm, Napan
The results obtained at the Experimental Farm at Napan in feeding good stockers, heavy fed and good stockers, light fed, were as follows:
Eight steers were selected, in such condition that they could be classed as good stockers. These were dehorned and fed a preparatory ration for a few weeks previous to starting the test, in order to get them accustomed to their feed and surroundings, then divided into two lots of four each. The four heavy fed, or Lot 1, were given 50 per cent more roots and meal than were the four light fed, or Lot 2. Number of days in test 93; total weight at the beginning for Lot 1, heavy fed, 5275 pounds; at finish, 5295 pounds, an increase of 722 pounds. For Lot 2, light fed, at beginning 4206 pounds; at finish 4880 pounds, an increase of 674 pounds.

The original purchase price was \$25 cents per pound, live weight. The selling price was 81 cents per pound. The gross profit for Lot 1 was \$143.09; for Lot 2, \$132.40. The total cost of feed for Lot 1 for 93 days was \$99.16; for Lot 2, \$75.29, leaving a net profit for Lot 1 of \$43.93, or a profit per steer of \$10.98; for Lot 2, a net profit of \$57.11, or per steer \$14.28, a difference of \$26.19 per steer in favour of the light fed.

The average profit per steer for three years, over and above the cost of feed at market prices, was for Lot 1, \$16.06; for Lot 2, \$18.05, a difference of \$1.99 per steer in favour of the light fed. The average cost for three years to produce 1 pound of beef was 11.08 cents in the case of heavy fed and 9.57 cents for the light fed. The ration fed to Lot 1 at the beginning of the period was 60 pounds roots, 6 pounds meal, 1 pound molasses. At the finish 40 pounds roots, 15 pounds meal, 2 pounds molasses. For Lot 2 at the beginning 40 pounds roots, 4 pounds meal and 1 pound molasses; at the finish 30 pounds roots, 11 pounds meal and 2 pounds molasses. The meal mixture was made up of 200 pounds of ground oats and barley (equal parts by weight), 200 of bran, 50 of oilcake, 50 of cotton seed. The meal mixture cost \$1.50 per hundred weight; roots were valued at \$2.00 per ton; hay at \$8.00 per

ton; and molasses cost 20 cents per gallon.
It will be noted that the greater profits were realized for the lighter fed steers. Similarly the light fed good stockers, as per results given in Series One, gave the greater profits, but a greater difference was noted in the good stockers, light fed than in the above instance, which would naturally be expected because the former are too advanced to make the same profitable use of the food consumed as would the latter. Nevertheless there appears to be a profitable limit in the amount fed, even to good stockers, as the above test verifies, as it also does, that good profits can be realized by the proper finishing of good beef.

EXCESS SPENDING

(London Advertiser)
Speaking of the high cost of living how about:
Silk stockings
High leather shoes
75-cent neckties
Fancy handbags
15-cent cigars
Every day "movies"
Face powder
Silk socks
\$4 shirts
Dancing pumps
Face massages
Perfume
Sweet pickles
May strawberries
New potatoes
\$8 straw hats (soon.)
And a host of other things purchased by those who can and those who cannot afford them.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BEGIN TO SWAT THE FLY

It is commonly supposed that the housefly begins laying eggs as soon as she emerges from her filthy breeding place. If this were true, a fly swatting campaign could not accomplish the desired results, because young larvae would be continually feeding, growing and maturing in the breeding media of their ancestors who had been swatted after their eggs were laid.

There is, however, a certain lapse of time between the emergence of the adult fly and the laying of eggs. This period in which the eggs are being formed is called the "preoviposition" period. It is the most important time in the swatting campaign, for if the adult flies are killed or trapped before they lay eggs, all chances of increase from their offspring are averted.

This period of immaturity is quite short, and consequently the time for killing or trapping the egg-filled mother flies is limited. Concerted efforts in any community can, however, rid that community of flies and disease resulting from flies. Fly traps must be used constantly in all places where there are the greatest number of flies. Baiting the traps with over-ripe fruit, decaying meat or putrefying fish will instantly attract myriads of germ-laden flies. If the traps are used from early spring to late fall, all flies—both egg-filled mother

DOAKTOWN

Doaktown, May 30—Miss Bertie Berry who has been visiting friends in town, has returned to her home in Blackville.

Miss Mary McCormick of Upper Derby, spent a few days last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. McCormick here.

Mr. William Patrick is the guest of friends in town this week.

Mr. S. Lloyd Swim who has been seriously ill for a number of weeks, while attending McGill College at Montreal, is much improved and was able to return home on Saturday evening. He was accompanied home by his father, F. D. Swim.

Rev. and Mrs. George W. Tilley and children of Boletown, spent a few days of this week visiting friends in Doaktown and Amstovon.

Called to Hillsboro
Rev. G. W. Tilley who has been laboring for 4 years in this circuit, will preach his farewell sermon on June 10th. Soon after they will leave for Hillsboro, where he has been called. Mr. Tilley's many friends will be sorry to hear of his departure.

Miss Eulalia Amos was the week end guest of her cousin, Mrs. Charles Robinson of S. May Hill.

Miss Frances M. Whyte who has been staying home for the past term left on Monday's Whoooper for Quarryville, where she will teach the remainder of the term.

Mrs. Thos. Cowie and adopted daughter Emily, of Weaver's Sliding, spent Sunday with relatives in town.

Mrs. Walter Arbeau and children of Lower Blissfield, visited Mrs. Martin Larson quite recently.

Miss Nellie Hannon who has returned from Houlton, left one day last week for Fredericton, where she will visit her sister, Mrs. M. Saunders.

Miss Minnie Betts spent a few days this week with friends in Boletown.

Miss Alice Hannon of Plaster Rock returned home Friday to spend a few days.

Mrs. Ronald Hurley of Blissfield, was the guest of Miss Florence Hinton on Wednesday.

Mr. Patrick Washburn of Upper Blackville was a visitor to town on Monday.

Miss Beatrice Weir, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Wier, of this town, who has been nursing in Toronto Hospital, spent a few days with her parents, preparatory to going overseas as a Red Cross Nurse. Miss Wier is a popular and capable young lady, and her many Doaktown friends wish her "bon" voyage. Mrs. Freda Wier of Riverside was home to see her sister before her departure.

Mr. Robt. Graham spent the week end with friends in Moncton.

flies and those that may have laid their eggs—will be caught. This will prevent not only annoyance by flies, but will control typhoid fever and intestinal disease. Destroy the cause and you immediately remove the effect. Early work, before flies become numerous, is effective.

PERSONALS

Dr. H. Sprout was a visitor to Moncton this week.

Mr. Hubert Roman returned home last week from St. John.

Mr. F. E. Jordan of The Chatham Gazette was in town today.

Mr. William Richards was a business visitor to St. John this week.

Chief Post Office Inspector H. W. Woods and Assistant Alex. Thompson were in town yesterday.

Mrs. Wm. Hotherington, of Harcourt, is visiting her nephew, J. F. R. MacMichael and Mrs. MacMichael.

Miss Pearl Lyons of Chatham is spending a few days in Chatham Head the guest of Mrs. Oran Jardine.

Mrs. C. W. Squires and three children left for East Thompson, Connecticut, yesterday, to spend some time with the former's mother, Mrs. Hoyle Squires. She is in poor health.

Grand Master of Maritime Oddfellows, Dr. W. V. Gudwin of Pugwash, N. S. and District G. M., Mr. D. W. Anderson of Douglastown, were guests last night of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Thirber of Millerton.

Pte. Benzon Robinson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robinson, of St. John, spent Sunday with his grandmother, Mrs. John Robinson, at "The Pines".

Mrs. Stewart Wood of Douglastown has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Wm. Donaher of Boston.

Stanley Pittman of Douglastown, is home from St. John.

Grand Master Goodwin, and District Deputy G. M. Anderson of the Oddfellows, were guests, while in Millerton this week, of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Thurber.

Linden Crocker of last year's graduating class of Harkins Academy, has been elected valedictorian for the Provincial Normal School, Fredericton. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. James Crocker, of Millerton.

Messrs. Moat and John Irwin of Montreal, visited Vivian Burrill of Millerton last week on a fishing trip.

Miss Gladys Foley who is studying nursing in New York, arrived home on Tuesday to visit her mother, Mrs. Julia Foley.

Mr. J. W. McMurdo, of Moncton, was in town this week, attending the funeral of the late Miss Alice Mackay.

Mrs. E. T. Curtin of Everett, Mass and Miss Helena Dalton of New York are visiting their mother, Mrs. James Dalton.

Miss Eloise LeBlanc has accepted a position as bookkeeper and stenographer for the Maritime Hide Co. Ltd.

Mr. Edgar Trueman, lay-reader of the Anglican church, and brother of Mr. Frank Trueman, is supplying the organ at the church at Chatham, during the latter's illness.

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SCHOOL LIFE AND SCHOOLS

Greater Attention Must be Paid to Making Schools Attractive

(Conservation)
Impressions made upon the young mind are lasting. This is especially the case in school life. Psychologists agree that, until about twelve years old, boys are entirely taken up with their own interests and have not begun to recognize the need of group efforts. It is, therefore, in the early age that the child forms his individual opinion of the school and teachers. In later life his interests become more associated with his school life and this memory offsets any deleterious effect which an unattractive school may have caused.

According to a recent survey of educational conditions in the county of Dundas, O. nt., by the Commission of Conservation, 98 per cent. of 400 farmers and 92 per cent. of their wives attended public school only. Their education, therefore, must have been completed at an early age. Thus the impression created by their public school surroundings must be indelibly written upon their minds and remain there during life. Every consideration, civic and individual, renders it essential, therefore, that school conditions be made agreeable and that the teacher be suitable to the work. Greater attention must be paid to making our schools attractive, to bring the scholars to them, and make life pleasant for them while there. We are continually urging greater and higher educational facilities for our children, but are we making the best use of existing opportunities? A prime requisite to this end is initiative on the part of the teacher. In her or her hands much needed improvement can be made in building and grounds. Any expense entailed can readily be secured, if not by direct collection from the parents, through the medium of some form of entertainment, and it is not hard to arouse the enthusiasm of the pupils in such undertakings.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR
The Italian forces on May 33rd broke through the Austrian lines near the head of the Adriatic Sea, taking prisoners that day, and the next 10,245 prisoners. Up to May 27th they had taken 12,000 prisoners in the past two weeks.
On May 24th the British reported that their transport Transylvania was torpedoed May 24th with loss of 419 lives. The soldiers lined up on the deck and sang as the ship sank. Most of the men were saved by their lifeboats. The ship was a naval transport under Rear Admiral Bato was des-

MEN'S STRAW HATS



At last straw hat weather has arrived, and we are ready with a most complete stock of straws and panamas.

We were particularly fortunate in purchasing an entire set of Panama, Leghorn and Bangkoks from a leading New York Manufacturer. and thus you save about one third on every hat.

Mens' Straws	25c to \$1.50
Mens' Sailors	1.00 to 5.00
Mens' Panamas	2.75 to 9.50
Mens' Leghorns	3.50 to 6.00

Also a complete line of Children's fancy straws at attractive prices.

J. D. Breaghan Co.
LIMITED

WHERE THE GOOD GOODS COME FROM

CEREALS IN PLACE OF MEAT

Food is likely to remain dear, and even to be dearer, until the war is over, and the world as a whole regains its normal productive capacity. For the present, therefore, the obligation rests upon the community and upon individuals not only to assist in production wherever possible, but also to economize in consumption.

Professor Harcourt, of the Ontario Agricultural College, gave the Ontario Educational Association some valuable information about food values for the teachers to take home and spread in many neighborhoods.

He pointed out that while flesh foods are valuable because of their flavor and nutritious qualities, they are by no means indispensable. At the least most people would be healthier if they were to eat less meat.

Flesh food is expensive partly because its constituents have gone through the double process of being built up first in the plants eaten by live stock and afterwards in the animals themselves. Seven pounds of grain produce only one pound of edible pork. The seven pounds of grain contain more than five times as much protein and will furnish over four times as many calories of heat as the meat produced from it. The protein, fat, carbohydrates and ash are all formed in the plant. The animal cannot construct these. It cannot transform them into animal tissue, heat and energy, and, as a result, only about 20 per cent. of the original material is recovered as food.

A great proportion of the food in the grain is lost in process of conversion into meat. This great waste of nature's bounty can be averted by substituting cereals for meats. In other words, at a time like the present when the grain we grow should be taken into the human system directly instead of indirectly through the bodies of animals. That is why British millers are now required to furnish 81 pounds of flour for every 100 pounds of wheat ground, thus securing 11 per cent. more material for human food than under the old system of milling, which diverted much of the grain to the live stock industry. To the layman it seems that this advice runs counter to the counsel long given to the farmers of Ontario. Have they not been urged for years to "market their grain on the hoof?" The war has changed conditions.

Clearly the course of wisdom is to live more on vegetable foods and less on meats. At present prices a dollar spent on rolled oats will furnish about four times as much protein, or flesh-forming material, as the same amount of money spent on sirloin steak. Good spring wheat flour, supply nearly five times as much protein as the steak. At eight cents a quart milk furnishes protein at half the price of steak, while beans at ten cents a pound perform the same service at a third the cost. Let us simplify the statement so that every housewife can understand. Eleven cents spent on oatmeal, 12 cents on flour, 19 cents on bread, 22 cents on skimmed milk, 25 cents on beans, 35 cents on whole milk, or 50 cents on cheese will provide the human body with as much energy as a dollar's worth of steak.

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AN ENGLISH FOOD POSTER

"Mr. Slice o' Bread
"I am a slice of Bread,
"I measure three inches by two and a half, and my thickness is half an inch.
"My weight is exactly an ounce
"I am wasted once a day by 48,000,000 people of Britain.
"I am 'the bit left over'; the slice eaten absent-mindedly when really I wasn't needed; I am the waste crust
"If you collected me and my companions for a whole week you would find that we amounted to 9,380 tons of good bread—WASTED!
"Two shiploads of good bread!
"Almost as much—striking an average—as twenty German submarines could sink—even if they had good luck.
"When you throw me away or waste me you are adding twenty submarines to the German Navy."

patched to the Mediterranean to aid in the protection of Entente ships against the submarine menace and another section under Rear Admiral Somerville was detailed in the Pacific on a similar mission.

THE WEAPON WHICH GERMANY IS RUTHLESSLY WIELDING



Here is shown an unusual photograph of a torpedo which missed its mark, taken from the stern of the vessel when the weapon of destruction was running on the surface. Usually it runs a few feet below the surface and is only visible by a thin trail of white water behind it. Sometimes in a very heavy sea a torpedo may become visible, but this is very unusual.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869.
LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

Capital Authorized	\$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid-up	12,900,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	14,300,000
Total Assets	270,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL
340 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland
37 Branches in the West Indies
LONDON, ENGLAND: Bank Bldg., Princess St. E. C.
NEW YORK CITY: Cor. William and Cedar Sts.
BUSINESS ACCOUNTS CARRIED UPON FAVORABLE TERMS
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES
SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES
In the Bank's Steel Lined Vault, rented at from \$5.00 per annum upwards. These boxes are most convenient and necessary for all possessing valuable papers such as Wills, Mortgages, Insurance Policies, Bonds, Stock Certificates, etc.
Newcastle, N. B., Branch — E. A. McCurdy, Manager

NOTICE

Owing to the tremendous increase in the cost of living which has compelled a rise in wages of all classes of workmen, we the undersigned Barbers of Newcastle, who have never made any changes in charges since long before the war, are now forced to ask our Patrons to consent to an increase of rates.

On and after June first our prices will be as follows:

Haircut	25 cents
Shave	15 "
Shampoo	25 "
Massage	25 "
Rozor Honing	25 "
Hair Singeing	25 "
Hair Tonic	10 "
Neck Shave	5 "
Childrens' Hair Cut	20 "

NHIL O'BRIEN
HONACH KETERO
ALBERT ROBERTSON
J. F. EYAN
GEORGE DUNN
D. E. HOGAN

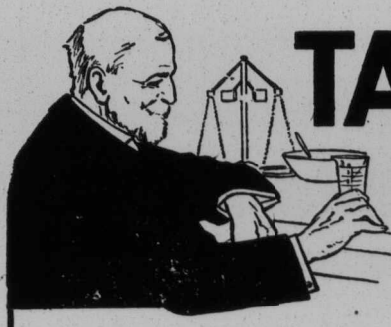
"SALADA" TEA

Every Leaf is of Virgin Quality. Sealed Packets Only. Never in Bulk. Black, Green or Mixed

"Wherewith Shall We Be Fed"

(Continued from page 2) Germany. The American farmer is the most efficient farmer in the world. Whatever he may do per acre he produces more foodstuffs per man than any other. If even under normal American conditions he should seriously attempt to give his land the labor-expertise which makes possible the high yields of other and more densely populated nations, he would feed both himself and the country; and if he should try to do it this year his output per man would fall so low that the result would be national starvation, and defeat for ourselves and our Allies in the war. We must mobilize the forces related to our food supply; but

in so doing we must attempt no miracles and introduce no confusing agricultural innovations. We must correct the machinery we have and speed it up. Summer is here, and there is much land vacant. Newspapers in every city are booming the vegetable garden solution of the high cost of living. Several things stand in the way of the success along these lines which is hoped for, desired and greatly desirable. The one is the fact that the work must be done in large measure by women and children, since most of the men are employed; another is the inexperience of the people who take up these little food-producing projects; and still another the poor soils on which most of the experiments will be tried. The growing of vegetables is a skilled business, and not all soils will produce them well. The backyard gardens will do some



TAROL

IS PREPARED BY COMPETENT CHEMISTS

TAROL is not a new remedy, for years previous to 1885 date on which it was placed on the market, Dr. Ed. Morin prescribed it regularly to his patients. When he gave up his medical practice in order to establish the wholesale drug house which bears his name, TAROL was the first preparation he placed on the market. Today it is in the same laboratory that TAROL is manufactured, from the identical formula, by experienced chemists and always with the purest and best ingredients procurable. This is why TAROL cures today as it did thirty years ago.

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Grippe and even TUBERCULOSIS in early stages. If you cough, if you have a cold which will not cure, if you are subject to Bronchitis, if your chest is weak, use "TAROL," it is the specific.

Pale and Weak women and young girls should use Dr. Ed. Morin's Cardinal Pills.

ON SALE EVERYWHERE

DR. ED. MORIN & CO., LIMITED

The Transformation

Right in the heart of the great city of Toronto, in the centre of the principal business district, close by the cross-roads of main traffic, stands the "second longest bar" in all Canada. Observers say they used to count hordes of men entering this stronghold of the Traffic. Were the frequenters of the bar better men when they came out?



On September 16th, 1916, Prohibition went into force in Ontario, and, of course, the bar lost its license. On the 16th of April, 1917, the old bar was busier than ever! But what an arresting, beautiful transformation! Would that you and your sons could have been there to see the sight. The old bar-room was a bevy of flowers. Fifty fair ladies served refreshments to Toronto's most prominent citizens and their wives, and not one of them all but was proud to be seen in the old bar-room.

The aching, worrying hearts of the army's mothers are relieved now when they see their sons enter this building—for the old bar is helping to save men now instead of ruining them.

Dominion Temperance Alliance NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH

DONALD FRASER, President, Frazier Rock, N.B.

REV. THOS. MARSHALL, Vice-President, Fredericton, N.B.

W. G. CLARE, Treasurer, Fredericton, N.B.

REV. H. C. ARCHER, Executive Secretary, Fredericton, N.B.

good in increasing the food supply and more in giving a great many city people a taste of farming and some understanding of the farmer's simplest problems; but the people must be fed, after all, from the freight car, and not from the backyard or the vacant lot. The chance to grow food in the towns and cities has always existed, and the habits which have kept most urban Americans from taking advantage of it will still rule their lives. Efforts to Increase Crops Let us by all means live on fresh vegetables and perishable products this summer as much as possible; because so far as we do this we shall leave a greater supply of the staples for next winter. But we shall buy them of the greenhouses, as of old, and they will be grown by hard-working people who know the gardening business and would like to produce more if they could get the labor. Whether the prices of these things are low enough for the masses to buy them is another question; but that is a question for the cities' not for the farmer. The farmer can produce, but he must ship and sell along the lines provided for him. So far as winter wheat is concerned, he has sown this year about 900,000 acres more than last year, and he will, you may depend upon it, sow all the spring wheat which the conditions justify. It has been suggested that he put in wheat land usually sown to oats, and he will do so to some extent; but trust the average farmer to judge as to whether or not his situation as to the condition and quality of this land is such as to promise better returns in his climate in wheat than in oats or barley. We need oats too. Horses must be fed and cattle and pigs reared, or our food supply will suffer. Better a good yield of oats or barley on a farm, even from a national viewpoint, than a failure in wheat. The farmers know better, on the whole, than anyone else what to sow and when and where. They beg leave to inform the world that they have had to learn these things by the simple process of going broke if they didn't learn them. They have sown about all the wheat that they could sow under the prevailing conditions of labor, high price of seed, seasons and soil. Here and there, there is one who might well have put in more wheat; but the percentage of this sort of shortcoming is small. Trust the prospect of two-dollar wheat to spur the farmer on to the sowing.

The potato crop is, in my opinion, in danger from two causes: The first is the high price of seed, and the second is the cutting off of the potato supply for fertilizers. The bulk of the commercial potato crop is grown by specialists. The potato patch which the average farmer plants as a side-line helps a good deal; but unless the specialists are able to grow a good crop the outlook is not bright. In some of the greatest potato-growing centres a regular formula has been adopted for the fertilizer on which dependence is placed, and the most important ingredient in this formula is potash. At present prices the seed for an acre of potatoes costs from twenty to forty dollars. This greatly limits planting. There should be in every city some plan in force by which seed-potatoes of potatoes used for food, small potatoes, and every potato unfit for food but acceptable as seed, should be saved and furnished to people who want seed. This sort of seed will not ordinarily make as good a crop as good seed; but many a frontier family has been saved from a potato famine by the good wife's planting of her peeling, her small potatoes, and her green and strong-tasting potatoes. With a favorable season yields as good as any are sometimes made from these plantings. Here is perhaps the most practical way in which the vacant lots can be used. A seed which is too expensive to purchase can be got for the collecting of it; and a crop which is not difficult to grow fairly well may be planted. I advise that special attention be given everywhere to the collection of this sort of seed potatoes to be furnished free to those who will plant them. It is still early enough to carry on a promising campaign of this sort for the summer of 1917; and anyone who has studied the effect of a big potato crop on the food supply will not underestimate its importance. To the extent to which these potato gardens are grown by those whose time would not otherwise be productively employed the yield will be clear gain to the food supply; and to the extent to which the commercial potato crop is used instead of edible potatoes it will affect the present food supply. By this plan many acres in area may be added to the crop, since it solves after a fashion the problem of the high price of seed. These suggestions are not in accordance with the best tenets of potato culture, but they do possess some possible value in the direction of making greater the supply of potatoes. Of this crop we produce only about one-sixth the German output. As a permanent policy we ought to grow more. Safety in the Corn Crop The great sheet-anchor of the United States against any real shortage of food is the corn crop. It makes most of our meat and it might make all our bread. Of this king of cereals we have usually grown in later years nearly three billion bushels. This is enough to give every man, woman and child in the nation three meals of delicious bread a day, and still have enough remaining to feed to the livestock almost as much as we grew last year. Anyone who remembers how the Confederate soldiers marched and fought in our Civil War on corn bread baked in camp, or how the American Indian would fare forth to hunt or fight with no food but a bag of parched corn, will laugh at any talk of real dietary disaster from a shortage in wheat. The farmers and millers of the country should prepare for an expansion of the corn-meal business. The farmers should study the requirements of the millers as to quality, and save their corn, accordingly. The millers should estimate the requirements of the past the writings of "Corn" Murphy, of Iowa, for hints as to the way cornmeal may be brought to the attention of the consumers, and should write the Department of Agriculture at Washington for up-to-the-minute wisdom along the same lines. This meal is today the cheapest food in a big price list before the war. We used to eat barley thirty years ago on the Western prairies, and

WIFE TOO ILL TO WORK IN BED MOST OF TIME

Her Health Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Indianapolis, Indiana. — "My health was so poor and my constitution so run down that I could not work. I was thin, pale and weak, and weighed but 100 pounds and was in bed most of the time. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and five months later I weighed 135 pounds. I do all the housework and washing for eleven and I can truthfully say Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been a godsend to me for I would have been in my grave today had it not been for it. My men suffer as I was to try your valuable remedy." — Mrs. Wm. Green, 332 S. Addison Street, Indianapolis, Indiana. There is hardly a neighborhood in this country, wherein some woman has not found health by using this good old-fashioned root and herb remedy. If there is anything about which you would like special advice, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

The production of potash in this country is possible; the helps growing in the sea waters of the Pacific Coast, from away down along Mexico to Alaska, offer the best opportunity for its American production. We are informed that one company has put up a huge plant near San Diego for raising this seaweed and is getting much potash from it—for the munition makers! The potato crop needs the potash; but we are and for two years have been in the war, and food supply must yield to war's demands. The farmer cannot produce potash. If he is to have it, it must be furnished him by some governmental or other agency for the nation's good.

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barley-bullens were at work in the fall in almost every neighborhood. Last year we grew a good crop of barley; and ten million bushels more than the average crop of rye, which is also a crop much neglected by Americans. Good rye bread is an excellent substitute for that made of wheat; and rye will be cut soon now. The oat crop might be used as human food to a far greater extent than it is; and it would be in time of scarcity, especially if oatmeal were sold in cheaper forms. The growing of spring wheat instead of oats is likely to take place to some extent in good spring wheat regions. The winter wheat crop is bad in Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Iowa and there will be a shortage of flour fifty to a hundred million bushels. The spring wheat prospects in the Northwest are excellent. Organized movements for increased production are going on everywhere. Rice is a Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas crop mainly, and its production seems on the increase. Last year we produced 40,000,000 bushels of rice, which probably accounts partially for the fact that it is the cheapest food obtainable at this time in many markets. Most of our rice is still imported, however; but the supply is dependable. The Department of Agriculture is carrying on an educational campaign showing how rice and corn meal may be more extensively used as food. As for the farmers, they have the incentive of food scarcity and its high prices to grow all they can of all these crops.

Little Used Foods There is another cereal, not extensively used for human food in this country, which makes a perfectly good food, and of which we are growing more and more every year. It is kafir corn and its sister sorghums—milo maize, feterita and one or two others. These, collectively known as kafirs, are extensively grown in the semiarid Southwest, because they are a surer crop under droughty conditions than Indian corn. Last year we grew more than one million bushels of these sorghum cereals to every seven of wheat. The kafirs are distinct and, increasing additions to our food supply, since they take the place of corn for stock feeding and of both wheat and corn for distilling. They have the virtue, too, of helping farming to extend itself into the dry regions. Another possible article of human food is cottonseed meal. There is a mill somewhere in Texas which manufactures a flour of cottonseed which makes delicious breads, cakes and pastry; and pound for pound no vegetable product is more nutritious. A few years ago cotton seed was wasted at the gins as of no value, and was, as a matter of fact, a nuisance. Now it is all treated by extracting the oil, from which much of our best olive oil is derived. The cakes made in the process of pressing out the oil are ground up into meal, which was formerly used almost exclusively as a fertilizer. It is so valuable, however, as a feed for stock that it is becoming too expensive for fertilizer; and a few years of relative scarcity of food-stuffs would without doubt make it a staple article of human food. The potential supply is enormous. It is perfectly plain that nothing can be done to bring about any greater increase in the production of these farm staples than that caused by the desire of farmers to make hay in the sunshine of high prices, beyond showing the farmer two things: First, how he can get the labor; and second, that it may pay. "Let Reuben live, and not die," says my text; "and let not his men be few." The nation at large has all failed most egregiously in handling the tiller of the soil. They have tried to limit his prices. They have not been willing to let Reuben live. After the farmer has fought the nine hundred and odd bugs, rots, weeds, ruz, aphides, flies, mites, borers, blights, mildews, locusts, worms, caterpillars, cankers, smuts, and the rest of them, he must have what the traffic will bear. "Let Reuben live," said Moses, "and not die." It is all well enough to control profits after they are ready to be drawn down; but what of the losses? Let the people who cultivate back yards this summer say, after it is over, whether or not the price of wheat ought to be cut to the farmer, in the absence of some reckoning as to those pigs in the trough of the farmer and make him away by cholera, the cabbage that succumbed to the yellows, the oats ruined by smut, and the other thousand and one lets and confounded hindrances of the farmer's life. Then there is the labor! Moses said: "Let not his men be few," but you, O people of the United States, have let Reuben's men become too few. You cannot eat your labor cake in the factories and have it on the farms. And so far as Reuben still continues to live on the farms you must let him live and not die. If he is going to die he will choose to die more socially in town. England only has shown judgment in dealing with the matter of increasing the food supply from her farms. Instead of attempting to put the screws to the farmer and make him do as he is told, England guarantees him a minimum price for six years if he will undertake to grow foodstuffs. Germany tried the other method and failed. She fixed a maximum price for dairy products; and when it developed that the farmer could make more by feeding the milk to pigs, he did so. Moreover, the farmer everywhere refuses to submit to any regulation of what he shall eat and drink so far as he produces it. His family is well fed while all the rest of Germany goes hungry. His friends, too, are miraculously well nourished. Our old friend Moses is being overworked in this article, I fear, but I must cite the fact that the German farmer, like the farmer everywhere, believes in the text, "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth out the corn." If he

be muzzled he will not work. Why should he? He can do better by staying to the city and helping out the muzzle on his former neighbors.

Manipulated Markets War or no war, farming must remain on a basis of profit to the farmer else he will not farm. He is just as patriotic as anyone; but he will be patriotic in the army or the navy or the factory rather than on the farm, unless he is given his own way. So if I were called upon to say what can be done by way of increasing the food supply through regulations applied to the farmers and their methods, I should answer, "Precisely nothing." The farmers are already straining every nerve to grow as much as they can with inadequate labor supply. It is, however, a new situation, and the farmers are eager for knowledge as to how they may make the best use of the agencies at their command—agencies of soil, area, labor and weather. The best thing for the country is for all of us to give some thought to the food problem—city people in cities and farmers in the country. There are in existence in the United States a vast number of splendidly equipped agencies for the furtherance of better farming. Most of them are already in close touch with the people in the country, and all are now well mobilized for action. It is a national problem and concerns us all; it is even a world problem, since issues greater than before ever hung in the balance may be decided by the crops in the United States. It is, I venture to suggest, more a city than a rural problem. I once picked up in a library copy of a farm paper printed in 1864, and found in it the same complaint we read last year, the complaint that fruits and vegetables and other food products were rotting on the farms for want of a market, while the cities were suffering from a lack of the same things. For many years the farmers have been complaining of their expert leaders because so much was done to stimulate production and so little to help out distribution. The cities have never paid any effective attention to the matter of getting their own food after it had been produced. They have left the task to anyone who cared to engage in it, and have never charged the work with any public duty or service. They have seen the farmers baited by manipulated markets to ship their grains, fruits, vegetables and livestock into manipulated prices, to the end that the producer might be fleeced. They have not cared. The farmers' perishable products have been left to rot in cars, and then emptied into rivers; and the city consumer has paid high prices for the same products, while bills for unpaid freight have been sent the shippers instead of checks—and the city calm has been unbroken. Neither the cities seemed to believe that it was anybody's urban business when the grain growers have complained, year after year, that their shipments are funneled by freight rates into a few great terminal markets, where they are preyed upon by ten times as many middlemen as can do any useful work on them; nor have the cities cared when the farmers have complained that the grading of grain, often in the hands of corrupt political machines, has been strict to the farmer and liberal to the middleman. The farmers have never been satisfied that they have got anything like a fair deal from the average commission merchant. They have followed shipment after shipment which they have seen stolen by the commission merchant through the simple trick of fraudulent returns. Many commission men are honest; but any commission man may be dishonest and flourish by crookedness. The cities have not seemed to care. Neither have the cities cared when food products have been destroyed through being dumped in harbors or beside railways by those interested in buying the product low and selling it high. In other words, the cities have stood by while the producers either have been robbed or have thought they were, content to see the products of the farm treated like the estate of a bankrupt—sold to the highest bidder, in markets which have often been rigged—foolishly falling to see that any system that places the food supply in the hands of a clique for the purpose of skinning the farmer also gives the same clique the power to rob the city consumer. A deep and brooding discontent and resentment have taken possession of the farmers because of this—a discontent that is increasing in bitterness year by year. The farmers have left the land and

(Continued on page 3)

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT Extract from a letter of a Canadian soldier in France. To Mrs. R. D. Bamberick: The Rectory, Yarmouth, N.S. Dear Mother:— I am keeping well, have good food and well protected from the weather, but have some difficulty keeping uninvited guests from visiting me. Have you any patriotic druggists that would give something for a gift overseas—if so do you know something that is good for everything? I do—OLD MINARD'S Liniment. Your affectionate son, Rob. Manufactured by the Minard's Liniment Co. Ltd. Yarmouth, N.S.

LAWLOR & CREAGHAN Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries 21-0 MONEY TO LOAN Morrison Bldg, Newcastle

Dr. J. D. McMillan DENTIST Lounsbury Block, Newcastle N. B.—Out of town one week beginning the 1st Monday of each month. 13-17r.

W. J. DUNN HACKMAN Hack to any from all trains and boats. Parties driven anywhere in town. Orders left at Hotel Miramichi will be attended to. 23-17r. NEWCASTLE, N. B. Phone 100-21

DALTON'S Livery, Sales and Exchange Stables Edward Dalton, Prop. McCallum Street. Phone 47 42-17r.

Rooms To Let At Nordin, N. B. For particulars Apply to E. A. McCURDY

Prompt Payment! Chipman, N. G. May 1st M. R. BENN, Nordin, N. B. Dear Mr. Benn:—"I am very well pleased with your promptness in paying up my claim in full." (Sgd.) REV. E. E. MOWATT, The Manse? 41-17r.pd.

Electrical Work Electrical work of all kinds promptly done by the CANADIAN GEAR WORKS, LTD. 35-9



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions. A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300. W. W. COYR Deputy of the Minister of the Interior N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. XLX-15-19

Chas. Sargeant First Class Livery Horses for Sale at all times. Public Wharf. Phone 61 Dissolution of Co-Partnership Notice is hereby given that the partnership subsisting under the style and firm name of James A. Rundle & Co., between James A. Rundle of Newcastle in the County of Northumberland and the undersigned James Robinson of Millerton in the County and province of New Brunswick and the undersigned partnership agreement bearing date the fourth day of October 1906 made between said parties whereby the said partnership was to continue for a period of ten years from said last mentioned date, has been dissolved since the expiration of the term for which said agreement of partnership was entered into and which expired on the fourth day of October last past. Dated the seventh day of November, A. D. 1916. JAMES ROBINSON

The Only Grand Prize
(Highest Award)
Given to
Dictionaries
of the Panama-Pacific Exposition
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WEBSTER'S
NEW INTERNATIONAL
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Superiority of Educational Merit.
This new creation answers with final authority all kinds of puzzling questions such as "How is *Frangula* pronounced?" "Where is *Kennerly*?" "What is a *continuous voyage*?" "What is a *hazard*?" "What is *white coal*?" "How is *about* pronounced?" and thousands of others. More than 400,000 Vocabulary Terms. 30,000 Geographical Subjects. 12,000 Biographical Entries. Over 1000 Illustrations. 2700 Pages. The only dictionary with the divided page—a stroke of genius.
Write for specimen pages, illustrations, etc. Free, a set of Webster's New International Dictionary will be sent you. Name this page.
G. & C. MERIDIAN CO., Springfield, Mass.

BECAUSE THEY FIND SATISFACTION HERE

Many of the most particular families in Newcastle buy their meats and groceries regularly at this store. To satisfy our customers in every respect is our first consideration. And we do satisfy them by selling them the best and freshest Groceries, Meats, Vegetables and Fruits; by charging fair prices, and by according every customer fair and courteous treatment.

We would like you to become one of our satisfied customers. In this store you will find a carefully selected stock of groceries, fresh meats in variety, and the season's range of vegetables and fruits.

You can telephone your order. Our delivery system insures prompt service.

H. S. MILLER
GROCERIES, MEATS, ETC.
Cor. Castle and Pleasant St.
Telephone 22

IF YOU ARE THINKING OF ATTENDING FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE

next term. NOW is the time to send us for full particulars, which will be supplied on application.

There is a great demand for young men and women to take the places of those who have gone to the Spring Line.

W. J. OSBORNE, Prin.
FREDERICTON, N. B.

We would like to take a SUMMER VACATION, but will not get a chance to do so, as some of our students would be inconvenienced thereby. We can stand it, however, as St. John's summer weather is ideal for study.

One of the principles, and other experienced teachers, always in attendance. Students can enter at any time. Send for Rate Card.

THE SUMMER
S. KERR, Principal

Two Washboards For the Price of One!

Both sides of EDDY'S TWIN BEAVER WASHBOARDS can be used, giving double service for the price of one. Made of INDURATED FIBREWARE (which is really pulp hardened and baked by a special process) it cannot splinter or fall apart. Won't hurt your fingers or tear your clothes. Double value for your money, almost life lasting. Don't do another washing until you get one.

ASK YOUR DEALER
THE E. B. EDDY CO., LTD
MILL, CANADA

IN THE TOWN AND PROVINCE

\$38 WAS RAISED
At the concert given by the Ladies' Aid in St. James' Hall, on Saturday instant, the proceeds were \$38.00, not \$23.00, as incorrectly reported.

CARD OF THANKS
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bryenton desire to thank their many friends for their kindness and expressions of sympathy in the loss of their son, Pte. Howard Bryenton.

NEWCASTLE BOYS ENLIST
In Fredericton May 24th, Scott M. Ritchie of Newcastle, and Charles O'Donnell of McNamee, enlisted in the Forestry Division, and Pte. W. Wilson of Newcastle, recently joined the Militia.

KILLED IN ACTION
Pte. John Edward Quinn, a former member of the 132nd Battalion was killed in action on April 25, according to a despatch received a few days ago by his sister, Mrs. Frank C. Pournier of West Bathurst. Pte. Quinn was twenty five years of age and his parents reside at Salmon Lake, Quebec. He also leave three brothers and three sisters, among the latter is Mrs. J. F. Richardson, of South Nelson.

FRIENDLY MOOSE MEETS AN UNTIMELY END
Shortly before seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, a young bull moose was observed feeding in the public square, but as the spectators soon became very numerous the den of the forest became somewhat shy, and sauntering past the Miramichi Hotel, jumped into the river near the Ferry Slip and started for the opposite shore. Owing to the swift water he was somewhat fatigued on reaching the opposite shore and was unable to get over the boom at Maloney's mill, and was drowned.

FIRST LIGHTNING STORM DOES SOME DAMAGE
The first lightning storm of the season passed over Newcastle on Friday afternoon. Rain fell in torrents while the lightning was very vivid and the thunder heavy. The telephone wires on the King's Highway were struck and a large number of telephones put out of commission, while large pieces were torn from some poles near the residence of Charles Crammond, on the old road. A cow, belonging to Blackstock Matheson, which was in a pasture close by was struck by the lightning and instantly killed.

SMALL BOY HAS NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING
While standing on the wharf in the rear of his home, on Saturday afternoon, watching the Str. "Dorothy N." as she pulled out, McBurnie Delano, the ten year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Delano, lost his balance and fell into the water. Albert Dickinson was standing on the wharf at the time and climbing over the side of the wharf held out his foot which young Delano grasped and held on to, until the boat was backed up and with the assistance of Robert Cassidy and Ronald McLean he was taken from his perilous position. But for the prompt action of Messrs. Dickinson and Cassidy it is likely that he would have been drowned.

The many friends of Mrs. Geo. P. Vye of Chatham Head will be glad to learn that she has successfully underwent an operation in the Miramichi Hospital, and is much improved in health.

\$100 REWARD, \$100
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 19-23

J.D. KENNEDY
LADIES' and MEN'S
Fine Tailoring
Embeding Style, Workmanship, Service and Value.
CLOTHING CLEANED AND PRESSED
Next door to Miramichi Hotel
21-st. Newcastle, N. B.

AL. JOHNSON
UNDERTAKER
BLACKVILLE, N. B.

The above named has opened up an Undertaking Establishment at Blackville in the County of Northumberland.

Stocked with the best and most modern funeral supplies and equipment.
COFFINS AND CASKETS OF ALL KINDS KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Orders Promptly attended to
Phone No. 5-21

WHEN IN-NEWCASTLE GET A GOOD MEAL AT THE WAVERLY HOTEL
ALLAN MENZIES, Prop.
PLEASANT ST. Phone 199

TAKEN TO HOSPITAL
Mrs. Adam Dickson of Chatham, was taken suddenly ill on Saturday, and removed to the Newcastle hospital. Her condition is now improved.

LYAING PERMANENT SIDEWALK
The Public Works Committee are laying one hundred feet of granolithic pavement on Pleasant street, in front of the residence of Mrs. S. A. Demers.

TO WED TUESDAY
The marriage of Mr. Joseph Mitchell, and Miss Alma Hollet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Hollet, of Halifax, N. S., will be celebrated at Halifax on Tuesday next, June 6th.

WEDDING AT MARYSVILLE
The marriage of Mr. Walter H. Betts, of Donkton, and Miss Vera Doherty, of Marysville, took place at the Baptist Parsonage, Marysville, on Wednesday of last week. Rev. Ritchie Elliot tying the nuptial knot.

RESIGNS FROM WOODSTOCK SCHOOL
Mr. Walter S. Daley, a former teacher in Harkins Academy, but lately principal of The Broadway School, Woodstock, has tendered his resignation, to take effect at the close of the present term. Mr. Daley will take a course for Grammar School License.

THROUGH SLEEPING CAR ON OCEAN LIMITED
A through Sleeping Car between Halifax and Boston is now in operation. Leaving Halifax on the Ocean Limited 7.00 a. m. the car will arrive Moncton 2.00 p. m., daily except Sunday, be transferred to No 13, leaving Moncton 2.20 p. m., and run through to Boston, arriving there 8.30 a. m. From Boston the car will leave 7.30 p. m. daily except Saturday, arrive Moncton 5.20 p. m. daily except Sunday, be transferred to the Ocean Limited leaving Moncton 6.00 p. m., and arrive Halifax 12.20 a. m.

COUNTRY MARKET
There was a fairly large country market at Fredericton on Saturday morning produce being in abundance. Prices ranged about the same as last Saturday and were as follows: butter, 35 cents a pound; eggs, 30 cents a dozen; potatoes, \$8 barrel; beef, 10 and 12 cents pound; veal, 11 and 13 cents; turkeys, \$1.25 a barrel; mutton, 14 cents pound; apples, \$3.50 barrel; live pigs, \$5.50.

HOW TENNYSON McDONALD WON THE MILITARY MEDAL
The Military Medal won by her husband on the battlefield has just been received by Mrs. Leo Myers of this town. The award was made for bravery under fire, and the deed done by the gallant Canadian demanded a combination of skill, pluck and a steady nerve, namely laying communication wires through a zone of high explosives. Upon this depended the effectiveness of the Canadian artillery. Bombardier Myers, accompanied by Bombardier Tennyson MacDonald, volunteered for the task, as they were both engaged in the Signalling section, a heavy saps battery that left St. John but a few months ago. Their task was performed successfully. Bomb Myers escaped without a scratch but MacDonald was badly broken up in the shell fire. He has been in the hospitals for months, and will walk lame from the effect of his injuries.—Oxford Journal.
(Bomb. McDonald belongs to Boies town, and was invalided home last week.)

NORTH SHORE CASUALTY LIST
Reported killed in action, now not killed:
A. Estiger, Nash's Creek N. B.
Died:
J. Casey, Bathurst, N. B.
Killed in action:
R. W. MacMichael, East Galloway
Oliver Vinnars, Loggsville
J. A. Thorfaul, Burnsville
J. A. Christie, South Telegouche
W. Blain, Fiallands
T. H. Messias, Dalhousie
Died of wounds:
W. E. F. Drifflin, Derby Jet
Wounded:
A. F. Breen, Cocagne
J. Williston, Bayville
M. LeBlanc, Campbellton
A. P. MacFarlane, Chatham
P. Morsereau, Donkton
F. Knight, Millerton
Wm H Johnston, Chatham
L. Cormier, Campbellton
Died:
E. F. Herby, Grand Assis
Presumed to have died:
P. P. Adams, Campbellton

Lantic Sugar
Has Nothing to Hide
Now that the Government has absolutely prohibited the use of any artificial coloring matter in sugar, we tell you again that we have—
—never used Beets
—never used Ultramarine Blue
—never used Aniline Dyes
—never used Vegetable Dyes
in refining any of our sugars. This means that every pound in the hands of your grocer is pure and uncolored. So—why take chances? Why not insist on having Lantic—the Sugars that have always been pure, and cost no more than any other?
Look for the Red Ball Trade-mark on every Carton and Sack 124

May Appoint Their Own Investigator

Towns now Have That Power Re High Cost of Living—No Wheat for Neutrals

Ottawa, May 22—A further extension in the Cost of Living regulations has been made by Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of Labor. These regulations provide that when municipalities have taken all the action that they were empowered to do, they should notify the minister of Labor and he would continue any new action considered advisable. To-day he notified parties concerned that henceforth when municipalities wished to conduct an investigation under oath they will be allowed to name the investigator and the minister of labor will clothe him with all the powers in this regard which he himself possesses. The minister states that he had come across incidents where municipal governments would have desired to make the appointment of an investigator, and he felt that if it would facilitate inquiry and bring results at the same time create confidence in the efficiency of the legislation by the public knowing personally the investigators, this extension of the powers should be made.

Twelfth Battery Hold Field Sports

No. 2 O. S. Draft 12th Battery, C. T. A., held their Field Sports on the afternoon of the 24th in the Farrel Field, a big crowd attending. Police Magistrate J. R. Lawlor, Major Cameron and Lt. McNaughton were the judges. The donors of prizes were as follows:
R. Corry Clark, \$5; E. A. McCurdy, \$5; C. C. Hayward, \$5; E. H. Armstrong \$5; Royal Bank Staff \$5; Lt. J. F. McKenzie, \$5; W. A. Park, \$2; A. Friend, \$1; Dickson & Troy, pipes, razor, tobacco, etc., to the value of \$5; Geo. Stables, pipe and tobacco; E. J. Morris, case pipe.
The events and prize winners were:

100 yds. dash—1st, \$2.50, Pte. Richardson, 73rd; 2nd, \$1.50, Gnr. Ashford; 3rd, \$1.00, Gnr. Hambrook
Two-legged Race—1st, \$2.50, Ptes. Bryanton and Cowie; 73rd; 2nd, \$1.50, Ptes. Sullivan and Manderson, 73rd.
220 yards dash—1st, \$2.50, Jack Nicholson; 2nd, \$1.50, Pte. Richardson; 3rd, \$1.00, Sgt. Major McCullam, 73rd.
Sack Race—1st, pipe, Pte. Manderson; 2nd, razor, Pte. Gibson; 3rd, tobacco, Pte. Sullivan.
Quarter Mile Race—1st, \$2.50, Jack Nicholson; 2nd, \$1.50, Gnr. Walsh; 3rd, \$1.00, Pte. Cowie.
Relay Race—12th Battery Team (Gnr. Hambrook, Gnr. Ashford, Corporal Taylor, Gnr. Methot, \$4.)
Obstacle Race—1st, pipe, Roland (Nelson); 2nd, purse, Thibideau; 3rd, tobacco, Jack Nicholson.
Boot, spur and puttee race—1st, \$2, Gnr. Methot; 2nd, \$1.50 Gnr. Hambrook; 3rd, \$1.00, Gnr. Walsh
Tug of War—first boat, won by 73rd team (Lt. McNaughton, Sgt. Major McCullam, Pte. Jas. T. McDonald, Sgt. Springer and Pte. Arbeau). The 12th Battery team were (Mr. Dutcher, Gnr. Johnston, Gnr. Parker, Gnr. Russell and Gnr. Shepherd. The remaining two heats are to be pulled this week. Prize \$5.

After the other sports there was a baseball game between the 12th Battery and a Chatham team. Chatham won by 9 to 3. The line-up was as follows:
Twelfth Battery Chatham
Jack Arsenau catcher Jos. Curry
Corporal Doak pitcher A. Veno
J. H. Drummie s. s. D. Olsen
Jack Miller f. b. W. Ross
C. Morris c. b. J. Mills
T. Mann t. b. Wm Stevenson
H. Falconer r. b. D. Cribbs
Jack Ryder l. f. G. Moar
Corp. Layton c. W. Lyons
D. A. Jackson referred.

This new power given to the municipalities is regarded in legal circles as a radical move and extremely important. The government has decided to prohibit the exportation of wheat and wheat flour to other than British and allied countries.

It costs more to put the "pick of the wheat" into
PURITY FLOUR
But it makes
"MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD"

Rummage Sale

(Under auspices of Newcastle Women's Institute, to raise funds to assist in carrying on the beneficent work of the Y. M. C. A. at the front.)

Firemen's Quarters, Town Hall ON FRIDAY, JUNE 8th

The committee in charge of the sale solicits contributions of any saleable article, including new or second-hand furniture, or wearing apparel.

While you are doing your spring house cleaning, why not go over your cast-off goods, select such articles as you do not need, that may be useful to some one else, and send them to the Rummage Sale. A committee of the Women's Institute will be at the Town Hall on the afternoons of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 5, 6, 7, to receive contributions. Articles which can not be delivered by their donors will be called for if notice be sent to Mrs. G. G. Stothart, Mrs. A. E. Shaw or Mrs. John Robinson.

Cash contributions towards the fund which the Women's Institute is endeavoring to raise, are solicited from those who can not contribute saleable articles for the Rummage Sale.

FURS Safety First
Nothing is more important to the Fur Shipper than doing business with an Honest—Reliable—Responsible—Safe Fur House.
"Ship to Shubert"
the largest house in the World dealing exclusively in American Raw Furs where you will always receive an Accurate and Liberal Assortment, the Highest Market Prices and the usual "Shubert" Efficient, Speedy, Courteous service.
Write for the latest edition of "The Shubert Shipper" containing valuable market information you must have.
A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept. C724, CHICAGO, U.S.A.

SPRING LINE OF FARM IMPLEMENTS

FARM IMPLEMENTS

Having Just Unloaded three carloads of Farm Implements, we are prepared to supply you with the following high grade lines.

- The Famous Wilkinson and Fluery Plows.
- Perrin Riding Plows.
- Spring, Spike and Drag Tooth Harrows.
- Deering In-throw Disc Harrows, Drill Seeders, Steel Land Rollers.
- Bissell Out-throw Disc Harrows.
- Ironage Planters with Fertilizer Attachment.

FERTILIZERS

Special Potato, Grain and Vegetable, Special Turnip
Poultry Netting, Coil Spring Wire, Woven Fencing
We are able to quote very close prices on our Fencing this season, having purchased in large quantities

Call, Write or Phone Us for Prices on These Lines

THE LOUNSBURY COMPANY, LIMITED
NEWCASTLE, CHATHAM, TRACADIE

Local Happenings

12th BATTERY DANCE WELL PATRONIZED The dance given by the N. C. O's and men of the 12th Battery was a very successful affair.

GENEROUS BEQUEST TO HOTEL DIEU Mr. Ernest Hutchison has forwarded his home town the sum of \$500 being the legacy of the late John Johnston to that institution.

A FAMILY OF HEROES Pte. Isidore Taray, a soldier in a western battalion, passed through his home town the other day.

ROSEBANK MILL SOLD The Swedish Canadian Lumber Co., Ltd.'s equity in the property of the Rosebank Lumber Co. Ltd. at Nordin, was sold at auction by Sheriff O'Brien last Friday.

Atten-shun!

Your country calls and you will answer. Patriotism demands that you be productive and that you keep money in circulation.

Money wisely spent helps the nation. Things you do yourself add to the efficiency of the nation.

Make your own clothes. This is a real service and you will get the best results from every dollar spent.

New Idea Patterns give you the smartest styles. They are simplest to use and are absolutely accurate.

See the new fashions at our New Idea Pattern Department R. M. Faudel & Co.

WAR AS IT REALLY IS. A film under the direction of Capt. Donald C. Thompson of Leslies Weekly. SEVEN REELS.

COMING TO THE HAPPY HOUR MONDAY, JUNE 18

SUMMER PACKS FOR MEN WHO WORK. THIS CUT ILLUSTRATES OUR NEW SIX INCH SUMMER PACK. G. M. LAKE, NEWCASTLE, N. B.

Obituary

Mrs. Rose Hay The death of Mrs. Rose Hay, widow of the late William Hay occurred at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mary McMahon, Duke St., Chatham, Sunday afternoon, aged 91 years.

MRS. WM. CRAWFORD Mrs. William Crawford, formerly Miss Murphy of the parish of North Esk, died on Saturday night at her home in Lower Derby.

MISS ALICE MACKAY The death of little Alice Mackay, only daughter of ex-Ald. and Mrs. A. H. Mackay, occurred on Friday afternoon.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES The treasurer of The Associated Charities begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions through the Edward Sinclair Lumber Co.:

ON THE VACANT LOTS The committee of the Town Improvement League and Town Council who are cultivating vacant lots have bought 18 bbls of potatoes and a ton of fertilizer.

CONCERT AT NELSON The N. B. W. I. and I. O. F. held a concert and social in the I. O. F. hall, Nelson, on Friday evening last.

Recitation—John Coughlan Song—Greta McLaughlan Recitation—Barbara McLeod Song—Louise Coughlan Recitation—Mont Vye Duet—Evelyn Coughlan and Margaret Brown

Recitation—Dorothy Flett Dialogue—Prof. Puzleton—Theresa Wood and Mont Vye Waltz—Song—Greta McLaughlan, Ethel Brown, Louise Coughlan, Barbara McLeod Song—Harry Brown Recitation—Evelyn Coughlan Dialogue—Mrs. Patterson and Mr. E. Vye

Cross, Sickly Babies Sickly babies—those who are cross and fretful; whose little stomachs and bowels are out of order; who suffer from constipation, indigestion, colds or any other of the minor ills of little ones—can be promptly cured by Baby's Own Tablets.

FATHER DOES THE WOOING

It is the duty and privilege of every Serbian to choose a wife for his son. As soon as the boy has reached his eighteenth year the Serbian parent asks his friends, confidentially to help him find a prospective wife.

"When the father has chosen a promising girl, he ascertains through a friend whether the parents would consent to give her to his son. If he receives an encouraging answer, he invites relatives or friends to go with him on the 'requesting errand'.

"After more or less suspense, the door opens and a male relative brings the girl in. He leads her to the father of her prospective husband, before whom she bends deeply and kisses his right hand.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE MARSHALLOW CHOCOLATE CAKE Cream half a cup of butter with one of sugar, beat three eggs with half a cup of milk, and sift two heaping teaspoons of baking powder with two cups of flour.

JELLIED SALMON Get a large can of salmon and turn the contents into a china bowl an hour before needed, then remove all the skin and bones, and shred the fish with a silver fork.

PINEAPPLE Get a ripe pineapple, testing it by pulling out one of the inner leaves. If it comes easily, and the end has a fine fragrance the fruit is all right.

TRANSFERRED TO GLACE BAY Mr. Blair W. Hutchinson formerly of The Royal Bank, St. John's, N. B., has been transferred to Glace Bay. The transfer comes as a promotion to Mr. Hutchinson as he will be assistant and assistant manager in his new office.

SEEDS Grass, Field and Garden SEEDS

We have just stocked our Timothy, Clover, Field and Garden seeds, which are as usual, all No. 1 Government Inspection Seeds

JOHN FERGUSON & SONS LOUNSBURY BLOCK PHONE 18

WIRE FENCING

Field Fence All No. 9 Wire 42 and 48 inches high Field and Garden Gates 3 1/2 ft., 4ft., 10ft., 12ft.

POULTRY WIRE 2ft., 3ft., 4ft., 5ft., 6ft. and 8ft. high Made in 2 inch mesh

CHICKEN WIRE 24 inches and 36 inches high 1 inch mesh All well Galvanized

STOUGHT MERCANTILE CO., LTD. NEWCASTLE PHONE 45

Trouble With Your Hair?

Is it dry and brittle, lifeless and falling out? If so, we can remedy this in a few days.

SEELY'S EAU DE QUININE

is a tonic which will if used faithfully for a short time makes your hair young. Sold in 50c sizes

MORRIS PHARMACY

FARM MACHINERY

WHAT WILL YOU REQUIRE? WE HANDLE

- MANURE SPREADERS POTATO PLANTERS GRAIN and FERTILIZER DRILLS BROAD CAST SEEDERS CULTIVATORS DISC HARROWS SPIKE TOOTH HARROWS SPRING TOOTH WALKING PLOWS RIDING PLOWS

WE ALSO HANDLE

Cream Separators, Churns, Washing Machines, Driving Carriages, Express Wagons, Truck Wagons, Driving Harness and Work Harness

THE MIRAMICHI FARM IMPLEMENT CO., LTD. Newcastle Tracadie Rogersville Neguac

SOME BEAUTIFUL TALCUMS

JUST RECEIVED

Table with 3 columns: Product Name, Price, and Special Price. Includes Paradi Lilac, Jac Rose, Esperance, Mintys Boquet, Horbegants, Doris, Mary Garden, Djeskiss, Phoche Snow.

Cream and Toilet Waters of first Quality

Druggists and Opticians DICKISON & TROY PHONE 75

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

WE ARE CARRYING A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Ferry's, Steele Briggs', Rennie's and Simmer's Reliable Garden Seeds also Timothy Seed, Red Clover, Alsike Clover, Mammoth Clover, Onion Sets, Shallot Onions.

CHOICE FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

ORANGES, APPLES, BANANAS, GRAPE FRUIT, PINE APPLES, CAPE COD CRANBERRIES, CUCUMBERS, TOMATOES, and LETTUCE — FRESH PORK, SAUSAGES, HAM, BACON, SOLOMON, BOILING PORK and CORN BEEF, PIGS FEET, CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER, PURE COMPOUND LARD — ROBINSON'S WHITE and BROWN BREAD and ROLLS DAILY.

GEORGE STABLES, PHONE 8 GROCERIES CROCKERY