

# THE OBSERVER

Vol. 3.

HARTLAND, N. B., Jan., 18, 1912.

No. 31.

## JANUARY SALE

Commencing January 10th.

### Men's Shirts & Drawers

Regular	60c for 45c
"	75c for 65c
"	85c for 70c
"	\$1.00 for 85c
"	1.35 for 1.00

### Men's Top Shirts

Regular	\$1.10 for 90c.
"	1.20 for 1.00
"	1.50 for 1.10
"	1.75 for 1.40

### Boy's Shirts & Drawers

Regular 30 to 40c for 25 to 35c

### Misses Vests & Drawers

Regular 35 to 45c for 30 to 38c

### Child's Vests & Drawers

Regular 25c for 20c.

### Ladies Vests & Drawers

Regular 55c for 45c

### Cotton Blankets--Large

Regular \$1.45 for \$1.30

### Men's One Buckle Over Shoes

\$1.00 \$1.20 \$1.25 & \$1.40

### Job Lot Women's & Children's Hose

for 22 cents

### Children's, Misses' and Women's

Felt Slippers from 20c to \$1.50

And lots of other Bargains.

Discounts on all Winter goods.

These prices are for Cash only, and no Coupons will be given unless goods are sold at the regular prices.

## THE DAYLIGHT

A. L. BAIRD - Hartland.

## WINTER is NEAR

Prepare for the cold season with good warm clothing. Our stock of

### Foot Wear

especially

### Felt Goods

### Shoepax &c.

consists of everything that can be desired.



## Under-Clothing

is large and varied. We look specially to the comfort of men who work out of doors.

Don't forget Nixon's SPECIAL Tea and Coffee.

They have stood the test of years and are selling better than ever. We have other Teas if you want them.

### The Peel Lumber Company.

The Peel Lumber Company's skewer factory is in operation and busily working to fill orders for meat skewers for the British market. Imagine loading cars with tons of tiny meat skewers. That is what goes on in the factory at Stickney and no one is saying very much about the flourishing industry. Many fortunes have been made manufacturing the giant rock maple into tooth-picks and shoe-pegs and the Stickney industry is not far behind in reducing the beautiful Canadian tree to its lowest fraction. A number of men and girls are employed at the factory practically the whole year round.

The Company also manufactures long lumber and their mill is all that has made a village at Stickney. Crows are in the woods at Grand River and on the Monquart getting lumber for this season's cut. The Company also have extensive timber areas near Red Rapids. The long lumber all goes to the American market.

### Distribution of Seed Grain and Potatoes.

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution will be made during the coming winter and spring of superior sorts of grain and potatoes to Canadian farmers. The samples for general distribution will consist of spring wheat (5 lbs.) white oats (4 lbs.) and peas (3 lbs.). These will be sent out from Ottawa. A distribution of potatoes (in 3 lb. samples) will be carried on from several of the experimental farms, the Central Farm at Ottawa supplying only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. All samples will be sent free, by mail.

Applicants should give particulars in regard to the soil on their farms; and should also state what varieties they have already tested and in what way these have been found unsatisfactory, so that a promising sort for their conditions may be sent.

Each application must be separate and must be signed by the applicant. Only one sample can be sent to each farm. Applications on any kind of printed or written form cannot be accepted.

As the supply of seed is limited farmers are advised to apply early and avoid possible disappointment. No applications can be accepted after February 15.

All applications for grain (and applications from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec for potatoes) should be addressed to the Dominion Cerealists, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Such applications require no postage.

Applications, for potatoes,

from farmers in any other province should be addressed (postage prepaid) to the Superintendent of the nearest Branch Experimental Farm in that province.

J. H. GRISDALE,

Director, Dominion Experimental Farms.

### Death of a Pioneer.

The death occurred on Wednesday evening, January 3, of Robert Jamieson at his home in Northfield, after a few days illness, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Jamieson was one of the earliest settlers in Northfield, was born in Scotland in 1823, came to Kings county when fifteen years of age, where he made his home for twenty-seven years. In the meantime he married Charlotte Branscombe of that place. In 1870 they came to Northfield where he lived until his death.

The funeral was held on Saturday afternoon at the Methodist church at Argyle, conducted by Rev. H. T. Smith, assisted by Rev. Judson Corey, after a short service at his late residence. He had been a member of the Methodist church for over thirty years.

He leaves to mourn a widow, four sons, four daughters: John of Portland, Oregon, Robert of Northampton; William of Upper Woodstock, and Charles at home; Mrs. Alfred Ball of Woodstock; Mrs. Mary Faulkner of Boston; Mrs. George Sherwood of Portland, and Mrs. Robert Andrew of Argyle; a large number of grand children and three great grand children.

### Public Guarantee.

That most beautiful picture, entitled "Home Again," has brought such an enormous amount of new subscriptions to The Family Herald and Weekly Star, that the publishers are finding it impossible to keep up with the filling of orders, but in columns of that paper this week we notice a public guarantee from the Publishers that every subscriber to that great weekly for 1912 will receive a copy of the picture, "Home Again." Their guarantee is sufficient and subscribers need not feel anxious although the picture may be delayed for a few weeks. Those who have not yet subscribed to The Family Herald and Weekly Star should do so at once and make sure of having a copy of the picture, "Home Again." We learn that the publishers are contemplating something for next season that will make this picture even more valuable than at present. One dollar pays for a full year's subscription to the paper, and the picture.

## Mrs C. A. Phillips,

### BRISTOL,

wishes to thank her Customers for the favors of the past year, and hopes that to each and every one of them fullest possible measure of good health and prosperity may come.

## The Big Sale of Small Things

still goes on at our store and the surprising amount of value in a few cents is the talk of the country round about

## We also are making Special Discounts on Heavy

Winter Goods while it is yet winter.

Through an error of The Observer Phillips' ad was omitted from this place in the last two issues. Look for it here, always. It will pay you to keep posted. (Manager Observer.)

The most complete stock of

## TOBACCO

in this part of the country to be found at

## HASE'S

HARTLAND, N. B.

All brands to choose from. Pipes and smokers' Sundries galore.

Special values in Fruit and Confectionery Chase, Main St., Hartland.

## Fifth Annual Exhibition

Thursday and Friday, Jan. 25 and 26.

## Carleton Co.

## Poultry Association

PRIZE LIST OVER \$700.00

Special attention given to classes of Fowl that will best benefit the farmer, and classes that only fowls owned by farmers can enter. Expert demonstrations and advice on poultry given FREE, during Exhibition and at Public Meeting at 8 p. m., on Jan. 26. Opera play on evening of the 26th. All at Forester's Hall, Hartland, N.B.

SPEND TWO BIG DAYS AT HARTLAND

and enjoy the show. Further information and Prize Lists free on application. Cheap fares on all trains.

A. R. Rigby, Sec. Treas.

Your yearning, longing tea-thirst is to be satisfied more deeply, more completely than ever before! A tea-flavor so full, so rich, so smooth that it simply brims with taste-pleasure has at last been perfected. It cost years of expensive study of flavor-blending to produce. But now it is yours—for everlasting enjoyment—in King Cole Tea. Buy a package now; to-day! Then when you feel "just dying" for an unusually full-flavored satisfying cup of tea, turn to King Cole for joy-full relief

YOU'LL LIKE THE FLAVOR





**The Old Folks**  
find advancing years bring an increasing tendency to constipation. The corrective they need is

**"NA-DRU-CO" Laxatives**

Entirely different from common laxatives. Pleasant to take, mild and painless. A tablet (or less) at bed-time regulates the bowels perfectly. Increasing doses never needed. Compounded, like all the 125 NA-DRU-CO preparations, by expert chemists. Money back if not satisfactory. 25c. a box. If your druggist has not yet stocked them, send 25c. and we will mail them.

**NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, MONTREAL, 22**

## THE SITE OF DAVID'S CITY

### REBUILT SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN FOUND.

English Explorers Searched Virgin Well and Claim to Find Pool of Siloam.

Early in May last great excitement was created in Turkey, and throughout the Mohammedan world by a rumor that the Mosque of Omar had been violated. A party of English archaeologists, it was said, had entered the sacred precincts in search of the regalia of Solomon and the ark of the covenant, the tables of the law, treasure worth a hundred million pounds Turkish or whatever else the flamboyant imagination of the Orient might suggest.

The leader of the party explained on May 8th, what its real objects were. He and his friends were looking for the tombs of David and Solomon, and they had in connection with that search, cleaned out and carefully investigated the so-called Virgin's well and the tunnel that runs from it to the pool of Siloam. They also had definitely ascertained the site of David's Jerusalem, and of the Jebusite city which preceded it and obtained evidence of Jebusite occupation for 2,000 years before David's conquest.

**A FULLER ACCOUNT.**  
The objects, methods and results of the excavations were reported to a well-known member of the Ecole Biblique et Archeologique in Jerusalem. Meanwhile a shorter version of the account has just been published.

The translator's preface states that in June, 1890, there was accidentally discovered an ancient inscription cut upon the rocky wall of the ancient conduit, or subterranean passage, which had been cut through the southern spur of the hill on which the mosque of Omar stands, in order to bring water from the Virgin's Well on the eastern side of Jerusalem to the Pool of Siloam on the south. Of the discovery Professor Sayce said: "Underground Jerusalem has been but little explored, and if we may find a record of the kind in a place which is easily accessible and has been not infrequently visited, that discovery may be not expected to make hereafter, when the temple can be thoroughly investigated and the subterranean water courses of the capital of the Jewish monarchy laid open to view."

It is with the discovery of some of the most important of these subterranean works that the forthcoming pamphlet will chiefly deal. The explorers rather erred on the side of superstitious caution than of reckless zeal.

**THE TRUE SECRET**  
of the Hill of Ophel has never yet

so nearly been revealed as by the expedition whose work, down to April 15, 1911, has been described in the pamphlet.

The pamphlet goes on to describe the construction known as the Virgin's Well and the maze of tunnels and chambers connected with. The debris found occurred in two distinct layers. Above the fragments in dry earth were clearly Jewish pottery mingled with Hellenistic work and even with some of the glazed red pottery called Samian. Beneath there was blackish mud and the rough fragments of a thick earthenware with sides of uneven thickness, its paste relatively homogeneous, but crudely worked in coarse clay, red or yellowish in tint, sometimes dry, friable and uniform in color, with a kind of glaze on the concave walls to mark the inside of the vessel, sometimes showing those characteristically unequal zones of imperfect baking which betray the novice who does not know how to harden the walls of his vessel right through in all directions in his oven.

A few fragments of handles or of pattern borders are the only places of any real significance. Yet, slight as these fragments may be considered, they furnish a practically certain proof of Israelitish origin. Some may, perhaps, be attributed to Canaanitish potters, but not one can be dated as late as the ninth century before Christ.

**Free Sample of Cuticura Ointment Cured Baby's Skin Humor.**

That the Cuticura treatment is the most successful and economical for torturing, disgusting afflictions of the skin and scalp could receive no more striking proof than the remarkable statement made by William Whyte, 325 Tudor road, Leicester, England.

"A sample of Cuticura Ointment cured my baby's face. She had the measles when one year old, and it left her with a very scurfy forehead and face. It was very irritating and would bleed when she scratched herself. I took her to the doctor and he gave her some ointment. One night I said to my wife: 'How would it be to send for a sample of Cuticura ointment?' I did so, used it and my baby's face grew better. She has now a lovely skin, and I can safely say that Cuticura cured her."

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world, those wishing to try for themselves without cost their efficacy in the treatment of eczema, rashes, itchings, burnings, scalings and crustings, from infancy to age, may send to the Potter Drug and Chemical Corp., Dept. 5W, Boston, U.S.A., for a liberal trial of each, with 32-page Cuticura Book, an authority on skin and scalp afflictions.

Knitted jackets, short and long, show improvements in form and in finish.



**The Handy Heater**  
**PERFECTION**  
SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

You often need some heat in early Fall, when you have not yet started the furnace.

In whatever part of the house you want it, you can get it best and quickest with a Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater.

The Perfection is the most reliable heater on the market, and you can move it wherever you please.

Start it in bedroom or bathroom, and you dress in comfort on the coldest morning. Take it to the dining-room, and early breakfast becomes a pleasant surprise. A touch of a match at dusk, and all is snug for the evening.

The Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater is beautifully finished—an ornament anywhere. Domes of plain steel or enameled in blue; nickel trimmings. A special automatic device makes smoking impossible. Burner body cannot become soiled. All parts easily cleaned. Dampers top. Cool handle.

Dealers everywhere; or write for descriptive circular to any agency of

**The Queen City Oil Company, Limited**

## On the Farm

GOOD HOME-MADE ROLLER.

To make a good roller at the cost of \$7 or \$8, take four old mowing machine wheels all of one size. Use the axles of the machines for the roller shafts.

Break off the lugs on the rim of the wheels, then have your blacksmith drill three-eighth-inch holes four inches apart. For the drum or roller staves use two by four-inch scantlings cut to three-foot lengths, bore three-eighth-inch holes in these near each end to make the ends even with the edge of the rim of the wheel.

Bolt these onto the wheel, using washers under the heads of the bolts and the nuts against the inside of the rim of the wheel.

The piece of scantling should be beveled slightly, so as to fit closely against the rim of the wheel. Now, we are ready for the frame, which should be of four by four inch stuff. Cut two pieces which should be 7½ feet long. Two inches from each end cut a one by three-inch mortise. In the center of each of these pieces cut a two by four-inch notch for the tongue to rest in. Cut the end pieces long enough to clear the rollers when the frame is put together.

Cut tenons on each end of these pieces to fit the mortises in front and rear pieces of the frame.

Have the blacksmith make four corner irons with four holes in each three eighth-inch; pin corners securely, then put corner irons on and tighten up the bolts.

If you can find four old machine boxings that will fit the roller shafts, bolt to under sides of frame as shown in cut; if not, make some out of hardwood. The wooden boxings—lay two pieces of two by four inch hardwood together, clamp them and bore a hole 3-32nd of inch larger than the roller shaft. Let the worm of the anger run directly between them, so one half of the role will be in each piece.

Putting rollers and frame together—place the shaft in each roller and make fast by means of a set screw in the hub of each wheel; the shafts should turn in the boxings, not the wheels on the shafts.

Now place the frame over the roller and adjust to proper position, that is, have the space around the rollers between them and the frame the same distance at all places.

Raise the roller frame slightly and slip in place the upper half of each boxing; let down frame on shaft, put lower half of boxings in place, then bore holes through the frame 2½ inches from the shaft, and bolt all together with five-eighth-inch bolts.

The tongue forms the centerpiece for frame. Brace the tongue with two pieces of old wagon tire three feet long, put in proper shape with a three-eighth-inch bolt, fastening it to the tongues and frame.

Attach a rear of tongue to balance the neck yoke when the driver is seated. Make three or four holes for fastening seat to frame so the seat may be regulated to agree with the weight of the driver.

Bore a quarter-inch hole in frame directly over each boxing for an oil hole for the same.

Paint the whole thing, rollers and all, and keep in the dry when not in use and it will last 25 or more years.

Do not use it when the soil is wet.

A roller is only to pack dry soil or to crack hard dry clods so they will pulverize when rained upon.

**TAKE CARE OF THE WOOD LOT.**

Don't let anyone persuade you to burn over the wood lot. By doing so you destroy the leaves and humus-forming material which nature intended the trees to have.

Cut out only the undesirable trees. Keep the chestnuts, hickories, oaks and white pines and remove all crooked and defective trees.

Where several trees stand closely together or where there are shoots from an old stump remove all but one or two of the best.

Be very careful not to injure the desirable trees when removing those wanted for fuel.

Study your wood lot, its trees and their characteristics and be guided by the knowledge and experience acquired.

**NOTES OF THE SHEEP FOLD.**

The sheep industry cannot reach perfection until every mongrel dog in the land is exterminated.

It is a fact that the dogs destroy more sheep in some parts than all the diseases combined.

Sheep are extremely nervous and when being fattened for market they must be quiet and free from sudden alarm which will cause excitement.

Poorly fed sheep will not produce very good wool, nor good mutton.

## EXERCISE FOR THE FAT MAN

HOW TO KEEP IN A CONDITION OF GOOD HEALTH.

Some Assorted Stunts Which It Is Said Will Banish Superfluous Flesh.

Physical training to enable a man to break athletic records or to produce exaggerated muscular development should have no place in the programme of the average person after the age of 25 or 30 years, says a writer in Country Life in America. The aim from that time should be merely to keep in a condition of health and efficiency.

First and chiefly, there is the fat man to be considered. Drugs will not cure him nor restore his physical and mental efficiency; but one hour of blood circulating exercise every day will secure this desirable result, and it may be taken in the following manner:

Before getting out of bed in the morning come to a sitting posture, with the hands at the sides of the thighs and repeat the exercise until a slight feeling of fatigue is felt in the abdominal muscles. As one becomes stronger after a week's practice the same exercise may be taken with the arms folded across the breast, and finally it can be intensified by sitting up with the arms extended behind the head. The movements may be varied by raising the legs to a vertical position and also by drawing the knees as near the chin as possible. Five minutes of this work daily.

**WILL DO MUCH GOOD.**

After getting out of bed all clothing should be removed so that the air coming in through the open windows may stimulate the skin to a healthy action while taking the following exercises. With the hands placed upon the hips or extended horizontally at the sides, turn or twist the body from side to side as far as possible. Next spread the feet, place the tips of the fingers upon the shoulder, bend the right side, keeping the left leg straight; touch the floor with the right hand and extend the left hand toward the ceiling and repeat the exercise right and left alternately. This exercise stirs up the liver.

Take the attitude of a boxer and strike out vigorously while holding a pair of light wooden dumbbells or, better, punch the striking bag for a few minutes. Follow the above exercises with a cool sponge bath and rub dry with a moderate coarse towel. Begin the exercise slowly and gradually increase it until it can be taken in ten or fifteen minute doses.

**THE BREAKFAST.**

should be light, consisting principally of fruit, cereals, with skimmed milk, and in some special cases where one feels that he must have it a small allowance of lean beef, the steak or chops may be eaten. The best drink at all times is water, and coffee should be gradually dropped from the menu.

After breakfast a brisk walk of fifteen minutes will clear the brain for the work of the day. Fifteen minutes walk to the place of luncheon will give one an appetite for the meal, which should be more generous than the breakfast, consisting of almost anything the appetite craves excepting starches, sugars and fats. After a short rest and another walk to the office the

**FROM TEXAS.**

**Some Coffee Facts From the Lone Star State.**

From a beautiful farm down in Texas, where gushing springs unite to form babbling brooks that wind their sparkling way through flowery meads, comes a note of gratitude for delivery from the coffee habit.

"When my baby boy came to me five years ago, I began to drink Postum, having a feeling that it would be better for him and me than the old kind of drug-laden coffee. I was not disappointed in it, for it enabled me, a small delicate woman, to nurse a bouncing healthy baby 14 months.

"I have since continued the use of Postum for I have grown fond of it, and have discovered to my joy that it has entirely relieved me of a bilious habit which used to prostrate me two or three times a year, causing much discomfort to my family and suffering to myself.

"My brother-in-law was cured of chronic constipation by leaving off coffee and using Postum. He has become even more fond of it than he was of the old coffee.

"In fact the entire family, from the latest arrival, (a 2-year-old who always calls for his 'potie' first thing in the morning) up to the head of the house, think there is no drink so good or so wholesome as Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

## BONDS

The Dominion Securities Corporation, Limited—established 1901—for the past ten years has successfully marketed many of the more important Bond issues of Canadian corporations and municipalities. The issues with which we have been identified represent the best in security—and command highest prices in the general trading market.

Canadian Northern Railway Company Winnipeg Terminals 4 per cent. Gold Bonds, guaranteed by the Province of Manitoba.

Canadian Northern Railway Company Equipment Bonds.

Such public utility issues as: Toronto and York Radial Railway Company first mortgage 5's, Suburban Rapid Transit Company first mortgage 5's, Provincial Light, Heat and Power Company first mortgage 5's.

Such industrial issues as: Western Canada Flour Mills Company, Limited, first mortgage 6's; P. Burns & Company, Limited, first mortgage and first refunding mortgage 6's; William Davies Company, Limited, first mortgage 6's.

We have extensive markets for such investments both in Canada and abroad.

Our position enables us to extend to those interested in established Canadian enterprises and their securities all the facilities of an experienced and conservative house.

Safe Bonds are obtainable to give an income of from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent.

**DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION-LIMITED**  
TORONTO, MONTREAL, LONDON, ENG.

business of the afternoon may be taken up.

The above light training takes one hour each day, and while it will do much for the average business man in the way of improved health and strength it is advisable if he wishes to get the greatest benefit from exercise and to reduce his weight to indulge in some vigorous sweat producing exercise three or four times a week. For this purpose tennis, squash racquets, handball or brisk walking after business hours will bring about

**THE DESIRED RESULT.**

After the day's exercise a warm bath followed by a cold shower, or better still a cold plunge, will make one feel like a new man. After a day spent in this manner there is a great temptation to eat a hearty dinner and no harm can result from such a course if pastry, gravies, condiments fat meats and the heavier kinds of fish, such as salmon, mackerel, trout and halibut, are taboo. All kinds of vegetables may be eaten excepting potatoes, sweet corn and beets, which should be eaten sparingly if at all. Ales, wines and liquors must be avoided in all training, light or heavy, if the best results are to be obtained. It is best to avoid tobacco, yet a good cigar or pipe after smoke can do little if any harm.

**THE DIFFERENCE.**

Young Hopeful—Father, what is a traitor in politics?  
Veteran Politician—A traitor is a man who leaves our party and goes over to the other one.

Young Hopeful—Well, then, what is a man who leaves his party and comes over to yours?  
Veteran Politician—A convert, my son.

**57 YEARS EXPERIENCE**

**Redpath**  
EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

The first and great essential of a food product, is Purity; the Purity and Quality of our Extra Granulated have never been questioned.

Once make a comparison with other Sugars and you will not be satisfied with any but Redpath.

Dainty Tea Tables are always served with PARIS LUMPS to be had in RED SEAL dust proof cartons, and by the pound.

**The Canada Sugar Refining Co.,**  
MONTREAL, CANADA. Limited  
Established in 1854 by John Redpath

**NOTES FROM PARIS SHOPS.**  
The pump bow is seen yet at the back of the girle.

Large buttons and small ones will both be used.

Three things must match your dress—your shoes, bag, and hat. White satin veiled with Chantilly makes up some of the richest gowns of the season.

Sealskin, lynx, sable, black marten, ermine, and mink will be the millinery furs.

Tartan plaid sashes and trimmings of surah are announced for brightening up dark blue dresses.

All skirts of evening gowns and for dressy afternoon functions will be made with small, slender trains.

Tulle is much in evidence for trimming the finer hats and gowns and for all sorts of accessories.

Belts of suede and patent leather will continue in first fashion for late summer and early fall wear.

Thick ribbed voile, almost out-duray in appearance, is used in some of the handsome imported costumes.

Taffeta, satin, marquisette, and chiffon are used for the smartest of the separate waists, and these are variously trimmed to correspond with the general style of the costume.

Braid, beads, and buttons are all to be seen in the decorations of blouses, while tiny vests of tucked chiffon or net give an air of smartness to many of the more elaborate blouses.

Voile, Henrietta, panama, serge of many qualities and characteristics, fancy chevrons and suitings are all for fall wear, with serge chevrons, and broadcloth especially for suits.

Narrow self-ruchings and shirred bands are among the modish trimmings alike for the separate blouse and the dress of satin. Courtly's crepe de chine, voile, or other likely materials.







## THE OBSERVER

Fred. H. Stevens, Editor and Managing Director.

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The OBSERVER will be sent a full year to any Canadian address for 50 cents, cash in advance. American subscribers must pay \$1.00 per year.

### Booming New Brunswick.

These days the papers are full of a movement to push New Brunswick into the lime-light as one of the best places on earth, to show that it not only "compares favorably" with any other section of the Dominion but offers better inducements to agriculture and other industries than any other part. We have at all times been at a loss to understand or to feel the lure of the west or the spirit of migration. Nor have we at any time adopted the "let well enough alone" theory. Every man willing to work can get all he wants to do and the wages in ratio to the cost of living are high. All who work with brains as well as brawn are doing well; and the one who is not doing well enough can go better on his own efforts if he tries. The continual voice of those who go west is that they could do just as well in the east if there was the same spirit to get out and hustle. New Brunswick people would scorn to live in shacks, dug-outs, log houses, yet they go west and have their habitation in places that would here be considered a disgrace to our most shiftless natives; they endure hardships, know the bitterness of depressed times and crop failures, live separate from friends, distant from schools, and without one-half the comforts that good little old N. B. has for each of her people.

Hitherto one of the most popular crimes of New Brunswickers has been their disloyalty to their province. They have talked hard times for twenty years after conditions have grown to be almost ideal; they have too great an extent become chronic grouches. All the world hates a kicker and

any country infested with them is bad struck with blight. That has been one curse of New Brunswick.

Another thing that has held these eastern provinces back has been not only the strong advertising that the west has got but the fact that the National Policy of Sir John A. McDonald mitigated against us almost to our complete undoing. Tariffs have been arranged to suit every condition of Ontario with no care for the "unimportant" provinces down by the sea. On Sept. 21 it had been far better for the Maritime Provinces if they had been a part of the United States. There was taken from us that chance for which men have waited a lifetime. Access to the United States markets would make of New Brunswick the most prosperous land in America. It is now a case of hope deferred.

So abundant are our resources, however, that we are not ruined nor are conditions made worse. Times are good. The land is of the best on earth. Our resources have scarcely been touched. New railways building will furnish an impetus to all lines of trade in new localities. What has been lacking outside of wider markets is that the truth about New Brunswick has not been published extensively enough. People have not realized what their heritage is.

Judging from what one reads in the papers, however, the dawn is at hand. The very air is vibrant with the promise of the awakening.

God speed the day.

Persons troubled with partial paralysis are often very much benefited by massaging the affected parts thoroughly when applying Chamberlain's Liniment. This liniment also relieves rheumatic pains. For sale by all dealers.

### C. P. R. Illustration Farm.

A model farm for illustration purposes is to be started in New Brunswick by the Canadian Pacific railway. The matter has been under consideration for about a year and the railway company has in view several farms which will serve their purpose. The actual purchase has not yet been announced but it is expected that a farm will be bought in time to allow the railway to commence operations in the spring.

Minstrel Show next Friday.

### The Reasons Why

You Should

Buy Your

## STOVES and RANGES

—OR—  
**H. N. BOYER, Hartland**

He is the largest Dealer in the County.

He buys outright in car lots, from the best makers, thereby effects a substantial saving in freight rates.

Buying in quantities, he buys the best goods cheaper than his competitors.

He gives his customers the benefit of his heavy buying and saving in freight rates.

His leader, THE CANADA "B," an all-Canadian product, has the VALUE built into it. He will set up one in your kitchen, in any part of the county, and guarantee you a saving in your fuel bill—and you can prove it before you buy.

He is in a position to make easy payments to responsible parties. He has more satisfied customers than any dealer in Carleton county, and he wants to add you to the number.

Call, phone, or write your needs, and he will give you the maximum of satisfaction at the minimum of cost.

The Canada "B," the Farmers' Range, will make your cold kitchen warm in Zero weather.

Remember that Boyer will pay the freight to your nearest railway station if you do not live within driving distance of Hartland. Recently he sold two Ranges to parties in British Columbia and shipped one to South Africa.



**Its Fame Covers 107 Years 1810-1917**

**Sufferers from Rheumatism**  
Lame Back, Swellings, Sprains, Lameness—there is quick relief for you in

**JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT**

Hundreds of thousands have been able to testify to its curative powers in the last 100 years. Great remedy taken internally for Diarrhoea, Coughs, Colds, etc.

25c and 50c Bottles. Sold Everywhere.  
**L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.**

**PARSONS' PILLS**  
tone the system.

### ST. THOMAS.

Miss Rose Mulheron has returned to her school at Four Falls.

Mamie Mulheron went to Woodstock on Monday.

Muriel McInnis is recovering slowly from bright's disease.

Miss Annie Campbell went to Victoria county to teach school on Saturday.

Miss Tillie Campbell has gone to Woodstock.

Blair Kimball spent a few days last week with friends at Fort Fairfield.

If your children are subject to attacks of croup, watch for the first symptom, hoarseness. Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the child becomes hoarse and the attack may be warded off. For sale by all dealers.

### Reports Snow in British Columbia.

Johnnie E. H. Adams who went from Aberdeen to British Columbia last autumn writes on Christmas to The Observer as follows:

"We had goose, jelly rolls, raisin pudding, cranberry pie, two kinds of cake, two kinds of bread, doughnuts, cookies, tea, milk and cranberry sauce for dinner. What do you think of that for a woodsman, 83 miles in the woods? There are three feet of snow here and the upper camps had to shut down on account of snow; so you see there is snow in British Columbia as well as in the east. At this camp are eighty men and ten teams. They put in all the way from 40 to 60 thousand a day. What do you think of that for logging?"

Big Minstrel Show second night of Poultry Exhibition.

## Happy New Year

We wish to thank our Patrons and public generally for their generous support of our efforts to add increased fame of the career of **The House of Good Clothes."**

We approach 1912 with a determination to discount the past at every point and keep our stores at Woodstock and Hartland the Boys' and Men's Clothing, Hats Caps and Furnishings Stores in their respective localities. Again wishing you a prosperous and happy New Year.

**JOHN McLAUCHLAN Co., Ltd.**

HARTLAND AND WOODSTOCK

# HARTLAND ROLLER RINK! RACE! GRAND FALLS AND HARTLAND

Select teams from both places will contest

## 4 One-Mile Races

In the Hartland Roller Rink on

**Friday Ev'g, Feb. 2, 1912**

There will be plenty of fun and excitement. Grand Falls beat Hartland twice last winter. The absorbing question now is will they do it again?

Come and cheer our boys on.

Races will called at 9 o'clock.

Skating before and after.

Admission 25 cents.

Skates 15 cents.



## Local News and Personal Items

Jim Gillin spent Sunday in Woodstock.

H. H. Hatfield was in Grand Falls last week.

Miss Lillian Currie returned to Boston on Saturday.

The woodworking factory has closed down for several weeks.

Mrs. Adolphus Foster, of Middle Simonds, was the guest of Mrs. Hatfield on Tuesday.

More and more people are coming to Arthur Estabrooks for the oil that will not smoke their rooms.

S. O. Foster of Calgary, has been visiting his father, Deacon Samuel Foster of East Coldstream.

T. B. Thistle was visiting lumber camps in the pursuit of trade last week. He went out from Green River.

Rev. J. N. Barnes, the aged Baptist preacher, visited at the home of A. W. Rideout recently and while there was taken seriously ill.

In the Methodist church next Sunday there will as usual be service in the morning at 10.30 and in the evening at 7 o'clock, evangelistic service. All are welcome.

The storms of the past week were the most severe that have visited this section in several years. The country roads are in a terrible shape, but the trains were very little delayed.

John McLaughlin of Newburgh, who came to Hartland a short time ago in order that he might be near a physician, died at the residence of his brother, George, on Saturday. He had been ill of heart disease. He was 63 years of age and leaves a wife, four sons and a daughter.

The New Year concert in the Reformed Baptist church which had been on account of illness postponed from Jan. 1st, was held on Monday evening and was a pronounced success. The long program showed careful training. There were many to hear it despite the storm.

The potato market is exceeding strong. Buyers began this week paying even \$2.00. The condition of the Canadian market at this time will warrant an even greater price to the farmer. The almost entire absence of any other than New Brunswick potatoes leaves the consumers at the mercy of the dealers. In Aroostook county potatoes have for a long time sold for \$2.50 and better, and the great spud State of Maine last week imported Scottish potatoes. Never before had the importation of potatoes from over the ocean been necessary.

The store of Mrs. C. A. Phillips of Bristol, which has been lavishly advertised in the past year, is still doing a big business. The fact that the ad. was omitted from last week's paper was an error on the part of this office. The big Phillips ad. is to appear always on the front page of this paper, where it may be found today. In addition to this the advertising manager of the store intends taking a full page ad. every few weeks. This means that the store carries the goods and The Observer carries to the minds of hundreds of readers the fact that the goods must keep moving. If you live near enough to Bristol to trade there keep your eye on Phillips' ad.



tea is the result of care and experience in blending—must be the combination of fine flavor, smooth strength and richness. Because all these elements are so generously included in Red Rose Tea it well merits the term "good tea."



Miss Edna Hagerman was in St. John last week.

Mrs. Josiah Barnett of Boston, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Barnett.

Arthur S. Estabrooks always has on hand a stock of Charles Swim's celebrated axe-handles.

Sydney Ross, a New Brunswick boy, who has made good in Saskatoon, was calling on Hartland friends the other day.

Insure in the "Queen" and have the protection of the largest and wealthiest Fire office in the world. J. T. G. Carr, agent.

Friends of D. A. Aiton of Riley Brook, were glad to see him in town lately, he having recovered from a severe attack of pneumonia.

Fred M. Boyd has left the employ of Ziba Orser for two or three months. He will devote his time to Life Insurance. B. M. Colpitts has engaged with Mr. Orser.

Entries are being made for the Poultry show on Thursday and Friday, Jan. 25 and 26, and the event promises to be a big one. All roads will lead to Hartland on these days. Plan to be with the crowd.

Rev. J. K. Bearisto, who for many years was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Glassville, but who for the past eight years has been pastor at Amherst, has retired and intends to return to Glassville.

In the daily papers yesterday it was stated that a bill had been introduced in Congress repealing the duty on potatoes on account of their scarcity and the almost prohibitive prices the consumers have to pay.

The subscribers are not getting the usual proportion of reading matter this week, an avalanche of advertising having descended when it was too late to arrange for additional pages. But it is advertising that makes the press go.

On January 31, Miss Lottie L. Tillotson, of Honolulu, Hawaii, will give an educational and musical entertainment here under the auspices of the Woman's Missionary Auxiliary of the Methodist church. Watch for fuller announcements next week.

While the new pumping plant does not work as well as it will when it receives some additional touches in the spring, the people of the village appreciate the fact that not once since it was installed has the water been turned off. Last year the people were deprived of the village water for domestic use about four days of each week.

The Misses McCollom entertained a party of young matrons and ladies at a thimble party on Tuesday evening in honor of the birthday of their sister, Mrs. Moses Taylor. Refreshments were served and a happy evening was spent. Those present were: Mesdames Montgomery, Schurman, F. A. Aiton, Wilkinson, H. N. Dickinson, Harry Gillin, Owen Clark, Murdoch, Seeley, McAdam, George Campbell, Dean Shaw, Paul Raymond; and Misses Bradley, Davis, Currie, Corey, Reed, Walls, Wallace, Clark, Cogswell and Reba McCollom.

The donation for Rev. J. M. Mallory at Middle Simonds on the evening of Jan. 11, was a decided success. Despite the cold over fifty people gathered at his home. After reading of scripture and prayers the guests enjoyed themselves with music, both ancient and modern; and after a pleasant evening luncheon and ice cream was served. Afterward Mr. Mallory was presented with the sum of \$42.26 and the missionary society of Simonds presented Mrs. Mallory with the sum of \$5.00, which was gratefully received.

The head office of the St. John Valley railway will be at Presque Isle, says the Houlton Times, and the new line will open up a large and fertile section of the State, especially portions where for want of water facilities much heavy-timbered land is inaccessible. Across the State the road will be operated by electricity, not however, for the sake of economy but through the fact that the B. & A. has a monopoly of steam railways that might be competitors. All the Aroostook papers are lavish in their praising A. R. Gould as the "promoter of the railway." We had thought Carvell and Flemming were in it, too.

## Produce Prices

Potatoes.....	\$2.00
Hay, loose.....	8. to 10.
Oats.....	.40
Eggs.....	.25
Butter.....	20 to .21
Pork.....	.07
Beans.....	2.50 to 2.75
Chickens.....	.10 Hens .07
B. W. Meal.....	1.75
Ducks and Geese.....	.12

Yesterday a new electric locomotive for the Aroostook Valley railway was taken north on a freight train.

Here is a remedy that will cure your cold. Why waste time and money experimenting when you can get a preparation that has won a world-wide reputation by its cures of this disease and can always be depended upon? It is known everywhere as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and is a real merit. For sale by all dealers.

## Do You Need a Typewriter?

I can suit you with an "Empire" at prices from \$45. to \$80. You can have free trial for one week. Cash Discounts or easy terms. Write for catalogues and particulars.

Frank Fairweather.  
St. John, N. B.

## F. N. GRANT PHOTOGRAPHER

Keith & Plummer's Block, Up-stairs

W. P. Jones, K. C.  
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor, etc.  
WOODSTOCK N. B.

P. R. SEMPLE  
East Florenceville, N. B.  
Dealer in  
Hardware, Plumbing,  
Tinware, Furnaces  
and Stoves  
The  
New Empress Range

manufactured by the National Mfg. Co., of Ottawa and Brockville, is the best on the market today. Come and see it. Ask us to prove the assertion.

## Marked Down

Anything in our stock of WINTER GOODS such as Underware, Sweaters, Shoopacks, Horse Blankets, etc.

will be sold at very close prices for cash or produce. Our Policy: Near the end of each season we will sell the remainder of seasonable goods at nearly cost price, thus giving new and fresh stock when the season comes around again.

## Drake & Belyea

ROCKLAND.

As stock taking will soon be on we want to clear out some lines and will give

## Special Bargains

on several lines such as

Winter Lap Robes at Cost, Parlor Lamps at greatly reduced prices, Sheet Iron Stoves at a real bargain. Try our 69c. Axe.

A Good Line of General Hardware on hand.

## ZIBA ORSER

# John T. G. Carr

wishes to call attention to his

## Annual January Sale

NOW ON.

This year prices will be cut lower than ever before as we intend, as soon as possible, to close our General Store. This does not mean that we are going entirely out of business, but it is our intention to devote our time more fully to the Insurance Business and the handling of Flour, Feed, Coal, Salt etc., in carload lots.

We still have on hand a quantity of

## FUR GOODS and Winter Clothing

for Men and Women, that we don't want to carry over. These we will sell at Sacrifice Prices. A large number of

## Ladies' Coats and Skirts at Half Price

We also have a few

## SEWING MACHINES

that are snaps at the prices we are offering them. We can save you dollars on these goods.

Make home pleasanter by putting in a Graphophone and some up-to-date records. We deplore the exodus of our young people to the cities. Perhaps if the homes were more attractive than they are not so many would go.

We are continually getting in New, Clean Shelf Groceries, and intend to stock up in these lines till our heavy stock of Dry Goods is disposed of. Now on hand: One car of "P. & P." Fertilizer, one of the best makes on the market. Expected daily: One car Scotch coal.

John T. G. Carr.

## ARTHUR S. ESTABROOKS

ROCKLAND.

has still on hand.....

HORSE BLANKETS to be sold CHEAP!

Biggest Scribblers and Slates

for the money on the market.

Lots of Ink, Pens, Pencils and Rulers.

We are Selling Gasoline at 20c. a gal.

Also good Engine and Lubricating Oils.

## Western Assurance Co.

(INCORPORATED 1851)

ASSETS - - - - \$3,213,438.25

DIBBLEE & AUGHERTON, Agents

Woodstock, N. B.

Telephone: Office, 18-11.

Residence, 164-11.



# Honest Tea is the best policy LIPTON'S TEA

OVER 2 MILLION PACKAGES SOLD WEEKLY

## A SAFE INVESTMENT

An opportunity for investment that may never come to you again; an established company (Incorporated under the Ontario Companies Act), manufacturing trade marked goods of proven quality has issued a limited amount of \$1 per cent. cumulative preferred stock in ten dollar shares; for a short time only they will give a 25 per cent. common stock bonus; the goods have shown over one hundred per cent. profit in less than one year on the only ground covered, and a permanent sale is established; the additional capital is required only to cover new territory and the cost of introducing the goods is almost met by the sales from the start; an American company doing a similar business has a paid-up capital of one hundred and twenty million dollars, all made on this one article; this is a well-known, responsible company, and will stand investigation.

**STANDISH MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED,**  
11 COLBORNE ST., TORONTO

## MAKING SAFE INVESTMENTS

MORTGAGES CANNOT APPRECIATE IN VALUE LIKE OTHER SECURITIES.

Moreover are Extremely Difficult to Realize On in Case Should be Necessary—  
Forced Sale May Cause Severe Loss of Principal—Of Course, Have Good Features—High Yield One.

The articles contributed by "Investor" are for the sole purpose of guiding prospective investors, and if possible of saving them from losing money through placing it in "wildcat" enterprises. The impartial and reliable character of the information may be relied upon. The writer of these articles and the publisher of this paper have no interest to serve in connection with this matter other than those of the reader.

Undoubtedly mortgages possess several points of advantage as mediums for investment. Farm mortgages, as a rule, possess them in a higher degree than most other real estate securities, for the reason that a well tilled and fertile farm is almost always readily salable, although they have their off periods. So, if one is careful not to overvalue the property being mortgaged, and is also wise enough to loan not more than 50 per cent. of such valuation, there is no reason to fear that the principal invested is not safe.

As we saw last week, however, there is no great confidence felt in the certainty of interest payments being promptly met in the general run of farm mortgages. And this is an important feature for the private investor. This feature, of course, speaking comparatively, for in many cases this feature is not contingent, owing to the relatively small amount of the mortgage, and therefore of the interest payments.

We have learned in the general talks on investment which have appeared in this column that, other things being equal, a high return on an investment implies weakness in some of the other four points. In the case of farm mortgages the safety of principal is sure, but that of interest is doubtful. But this is not alone enough to cause the high yield of 5 per cent., which they usually return. There is absolutely no prospect of a mortgage appreciating in value. Its face value is fixed and the amount loaned is always the par value of the mortgage. In case of a bond, however, or shares in a sound company there is always a chance for the investment to increase in value during the time the investor holds it. In this way he may increase his capital. For instance, several sound issues of public utility bonds could have been bought within the last ten years at a price around 90, which may now be sold at par, giving investors an increase of ten per cent. in their capital during that time in addition to their regular interest. In the case of a mortgage this is not possible. So, as there must be some reward for lack of this feature, there is necessarily a higher return on the amount invested.

There is another feature, however, that most investors would consider more of a drawback. If they took the trouble to go into the market when investing in mortgages of any kind—in an enlightened way. Most people, when investing, place their money in a security with the feeling that some day—perhaps before its maturity, when a bond or a mortgage, they may require to realize on the amount so invested. In the case of a mortgage, however, this can be done only with the greatest difficulty, and then only with luck. Few people are willing to buy a "second hand" mortgage except at a substantial discount from its face value. And even then there is often no one looking for that sort of an investment, and so the sale may require a very long time to effect.

So the element of weak marketability is an important feature to be considered in the case of mortgages. In the case of most negotiable securities—that is, shares and bonds—that can be transferred without trouble—there is almost always a market for the investor to sell such of

his holdings as he desires, or is forced to dispose of. The reasons for this require more space than are available this week and will be treated further later.

## WATER FRONTS BEAUTIFUL.

European Cities Do Not Allow Commerce to Destroy Them.

The maritime cities of Europe insist that commerce shall make terms with beauty on their harbor fronts. Hamburg and Bremen have handsome warehouses in a modified medieval style. The water-front of Antwerp and Stockholm is a walk with cement and stone. The quays of Havre are recreation centres and the buildings must conform to a general architectural plan.

Instead of using their rivers to carry off sewage, instead of permitting unsightly commercial structures to occupy their shores, European cities have treated the rivers as assets of beauty and enjoyment. London has the Victoria Embankment upon the Thames—a downtown riverside park. Paris has lined the Seine with stone quays and faced it with public buildings and palaces. Cologne has occupied nearly all the Rhine river-front with stone embankments and tree-bordered avenues. Budapest has its river-front streets higher than the quays of the Danube and these are lined with fine public and private buildings. In the Ruhr Terrace overlooking the Elbe Dresden has "the Balcony of Europe." Berlin has built stone quays along the Spree and planted the banks with trees. It has made stone and cement walls for its canals.

## NO STRAIGHT STREETS.

European Cities Now Planning Winding Thoroughfares.

European cities are discarding the checkerboard street plan. Paris led the day in Napoleon III.'s time when Baron Haussmann, Prefect of the Seine, built great boulevards and avenues by the hundred, laid out diagonal avenues between important points and constructed engineering boulevards. The sum of \$240,000,000 was spent in this work, and last year it was decided to devote \$175,000,000 more thereto.

London has done a similar but smaller work in King's Way. The German cities are following neither the checkerboard nor the radial avenue, ring-boulevard plan. Their new streets wind perceptibly so as to open fresh vistas and permit of collateral effects of parking and statuary.

## Stops a Deep-Seated Cough in a Hurry

A Family Supply of Unequaled Cough Remedy for 50c—Money Refunded If It Fails.

Cough medicines, as a rule, contain a large proportion of plain syrup—a good ingredient, but one that anyone can make. A pint of granulated sugar, with 1/4 pint of warm water, stirred for 5 minutes, gives you as good syrup as money can buy. A 50-cent bottle of Pinex, mixed in a 16-oz. bottle with home-made sugar syrup, gives you 16 ounces of really better cough syrup than you could buy ready-mixed for \$2.00. There's a clear saving of \$2.00. Full directions in package.

And money couldn't buy a quicker, better remedy. Takes hold at once, gives almost instant relief, and usually stops the most obstinate, deep-seated cough in 24 hours. It stimulates the appetite, is slightly laxative and has a pleasant taste. Children take it willingly. Splendid for hoarseness, sore throat, chest pain, and other throat troubles, and unequalled for prompt results in whooping cough. Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of imported Norway White Pine extract, and is rich in ginseng and other natural healing pine elements. Simply mix it as directed with sugar syrup or strained honey, and it is ready for use. Used in more homes in the U. S. and Canada than any other cough remedy. Pinex has often been imitated, but never successfully, for nothing else will produce the same results. The genuine is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money refunded. Certificate of guarantee is wrapped in each package. Your druggist has Pinex or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

## LETTERS OF A SON IN THE MAKING TO HIS DAD.

—By REX McEVoy

[Mr. McEvoy will write for this paper a series of letters from the west. They will appear from time to time under the above heading, and will give a picture of the great Canadian west from the standpoint of a young Ontario man going out there to make his way. These letters should be full of interest for every Ontario father.]

No. 7.

Vancouver, Oct. 13th, 1911.

My dear Dad,—

I am pretty near ready now to turn my face home. It has been an eye-opening trip for me, and when I get back home again I shall probably never get through telling you of the places where I have been and of what I have seen. In letters, only the fringe of things can be touched.

Vancouver is growing wonderfully. While I write this I hear every now and then the boom of a blast where workmen are clearing away stumps or rocks either getting ready for building operations or in clearing and grading streets. The smoke of burning wood is generally between us and the mountains, and the scent of it hangs heavy in the air, like that of peat. Vancouver is rapidly eating its way out into the country that surrounds it, and waste land and forest is disappearing before the labors of the builders.

Uncle John and I went over to Victoria, as I said we were going to. We went by the C. P. R. steamer, "The Charmer," to Nanaimo. We had a fine view of the harbor and the shipping. Steamers from China, Japan and Australia come in to the wharves from which we started and unload their foreign burdens there. I noticed the Empress of Japan lying at the wharf with sheet metal disks hung over her hawser to prevent the rats coming ashore from her, and bringing the bubonic plague with them. One of the things which I was surprised to learn comes in by boat from Australia is hardwood, as that is almost as scarce as hen's teeth in this province. They might import potato bugs, too, as I am told there are none here at all.

On our way to Nanaimo we passed two towing barges deeply laden with coal from the mines at Nanaimo. This stuff is dear in Vancouver. Though they say it costs only \$2.50 a ton to raise it to the pier's mouth, it is sold for \$7.50 a ton in Vancouver, and it is soft coal at that. Hard coal is \$10 a ton.

We stayed over night in Nanaimo. It is as ugly a place in brick and mortar as you can very well imagine, though there are one or two pretty spots. One of these was a rugged hill reflected in a placid pool. On the brow of the hill were growing gnarled arbutus trees, with their growth red limbs. The bark of this tree sloughs off, and leaves the red under bark exposed to view. Altogether it made quite a picture. At night we visited a moving picture show, and found that this place is in the "thriller" age as regards moving pictures.

Next morning we ran down by rail to Victoria, and we saw a good deal of bush along the way. We were at Victoria shortly after noon, and directly after dinner took the street car out to Esquimalt, about twenty minutes, or half an hour, away. Here, in a beautiful landlocked basin among the rocks we found H. M. C. S. Rainbow. There is a dry-dock here, and a marine railway on which great boats can be drawn out of the water for repairs to their bottoms. There were quite a number of boats lying there at the time of our visit. We took a boat and rowed about the harbor, circling the Rainbow. We were very interested to see it because it is the only Canadian man-of-war, which is still in commission, the Niobe having gone ashore. Another very interesting ship that was lying in the harbor was the "Restorer." The duty of this vessel is the repair of submarine telegraph cables. We were told that it has not been out of the harbor in three years, but it is always kept there with steam up ready to leave on a moment's notice if anything happens to any of the cables in the Pacific.

Next day we spent in and about the capital of British Columbia. I was very much impressed by the Legislative buildings, which are of noble proportions and are built of white stone. Their architect was a young fellow in his early twenties. They are on the margin of James Bay, and the C. P. R. boats tie up at the edge of the water that you always see in pictures of this place. With the new Empress Hotel in park-like settings they make a notable group of buildings.

Victoria, as everybody says, has not the bustle of Vancouver, but it has a delightful charm as a place of residence. Its business streets are very fine, a couple of them being a hundred feet in width and flanked by modern structures. The Chinese quarter in Victoria is on a much better scale than in Vancouver, and with passing down the street that is lined with Chinese dwellings and stores, with Chinese things in the windows and strange Chinese vegetables in baskets on the side

walk just at the doors, I saw quite a Chinese curiosity. This was a Chinaman with a white pig-tail. I had never seen a Chinaman with white hair before; neither had Uncle John.

Up towards the park in the residential section, there is a high cliff called Beacon Hill, from which a beautiful view out over the strait is to be had. There was a big bush fire in progress over on the United States side while we were there, and the sight with its pillar of smoke was exceedingly grand.

Next day we took the Princess Charlotte, the C. P. R. steamer, and had a picturesque trip back to Vancouver. The first part of the voyage is through an archipelago of islands, densely wooded, then we came out into the open water of the Gulf of Georgia, and made a beeline for Vancouver. Just before we rounded Stanley Park into the harbor we passed the fishing town of Stevenson, and saw the fisher fleet setting out to work. There are great canneries here, and we will see them some time.

Farewell,

JIM.

## GERMAN EMPEROR AT HOME

WORKS HARD AT POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT.

Restless Sovereign Who Is Addicted to the Habit of Early Rising.

There is no more restless sovereign in Europe than the German Emperor. Long ago he earned the nickname of "Wandering Bill." Within his own dominions he is perpetually on the move; he accepts all invitations to pay visits abroad, and asks for them when they do not come often enough. He has the faculty of making himself completely at home wherever he is. Recently he was cruising on board the Hohenzollern up the coast of Norway, towards the waters of the Polar Sea. But he is always most at home at his favorite residence, the New Palace at Potsdam.

This palace is a large structure, built in red brick and stucco, in the style of the later Renaissance. The front is 370 feet in length, and is surmounted by a huge dome in the middle, and cupolas at the ends. On the summit of the dome is a rather florid group of the Three Graces supporting the Prussian Crown. The origin of the building is a curious one, for it was really a form of architectural bluff put forward by Frederick the Great at the end of the Seven Years' War, with the view of hiding from Europe the depleted state of his exchequer. It contains an endless series of huge reception rooms, the finest of which is the

## "HALL OF SHELS"

where the great official receptions are held. It derives its name from a mosaic of precious stones, crystals and iridescent shells, which present a most dazzling effect when illuminated by the electric light. The general scheme of all the state rooms is rather gaudy, and includes a liberal use of gilding. They were redecorated not long ago, and the bill was very considerable. The Empress bed-room, dressing-room, bathroom, and boudoir are all furnished in comfortable modern style, and so is the writing-room which completes her suite. The Emperor's workroom, where he transacts official business, and gives confidential interviews to his ministers, faces south and has large windows, so it is always well lighted. It is furnished in the style of the eighteenth century, and the walls are studded with valuable old Dutch paintings set in antique black frames. All these rooms are illuminated by a very thorough installation of the electric light, which includes many hundred lamps.

The palace stands in the midst of a huge park, and is surrounded by a colony of other residences of the emperor's married sons. Not far off, within the imperial demesne, is the famous Sans Souci, with its historic windmill. The gardens are laid out in the Italian style, and adorned with terraces, parapets, flights of steps, vases, statues and foundations of stone or marble, in the style dear to the heart of the German, and which we can study reluctantly in the Mall.

## RELICS OF FREDERICK.

The house is full of relics of Frederick the Great. His library of French books, with its own queer annotations, his writing table, a book of his poems with notes by Voltaire, a portrait of the latter done by Frederick himself before they quarrelled, are all to be seen in the room that was formerly his. In another room is an immense portrait of him in full uniform, and there are other portraits scattered about the palace. One very singular feature is the decoration of one room with some two dozen figures of porcelain figures, each representing Hercules and Omphale and all exactly alike.

The German Emperor is a very early riser. He rises at 6 in summer and 7 in winter, and late hours

# MAGIC

## BAKING POWDER

MADE IN CANADA  
CONTAINS NO ALUM  
CONFORMS TO THE  
HIGH STANDARD OF  
GILLET'S GOODS.



on the previous evening do not make him late in the morning.

However, the German court usually goes to bed very early. The late King Edward found his nephew's hours very trying, and that is one of the reasons why he did not go to Berlin if he could help it. There is more sympathy in the matter of hours between King George and the Emperor. It is quite perhaps unnecessary to say that once up the Emperor is at work "doing some thing" all day. He works hard at policy and "making hits off his own bat" in a way that sets Europe in a ferment. He paints pictures by deputy, writes songs with assistance, can conduct an orchestra personally, still sings in a baritone voice in the bosom of his family, shoots magnificently, rides like a centaur, is a brilliant and pleasing conversationalist, and is suspected of a desire to manage an aeroplane.

## A DEVOTED HUSBAND.

His appetite is very Teutonic. He begins the day with a large breakfast and finishes it with a substantial supper. He has been known to sup on herrings and beer at 2 o'clock in the morning. He is Germanly affectionate, but decidedly "heavy," and perhaps dictatorial, father. He differs very considerably from his eldest son in views. He has always been a devoted husband, but his manner has changed of late. Formerly the empress was so completely under orders that she could do nothing, hardly even retire to dress, without asking for his instructions and permission. The marriages of her sons, however, have surrounded her with daughters-in-law who all have opinions of their own on the importance of their sex. The result of this example is that the empress has quietly asserted herself, and is no longer under orders. General opinions says that she is charming, most gracious and sensible, and always well and suitably dressed.

The German Emperor's most characteristic costume is a long overcoat, lined, cuffed, and collared with fur, and reaching to his heels. With this goes a Jager hat with a band and feather. This is his usual multi, and in this style he goes shooting. His other costumes are mainly uniforms, of which he has an incredible number, and it is one of the most important duties of his chief valet to pick out the right uniform for every occasion. He takes a dozen or so in case of "happenings" wherever he goes—even when yachting.

## INTROFLEXED VISION.

"Dear me, Tom, you eat a good deal for such a little fellow!" remarked Uncle John to his nephew. "I s'pect I aren't so little inside as I looks outside," was Tom's ingenious reply.

One fool in a family ought to be enough, but it seldom happens that way.

Germany possesses no fewer than 8,000 judges, as against about 200 in England.

## WHERE WOMAN PROPOSES.

An Odd Welsh Town Where the Sexes Have Changed Places.

Llangwm, in Pembrokeshire, Wales, is a huddled group of blunt stone cottages upon the luxuriant bank of the river Cleddau and in view of the Atlantic. Were it not for its strange customs and the relations of the sexes Llangwm would not merit special attention. The inhabitants are of Flemish origin. In this community mere man no longer holds sway as head of the household, nor is he compelled to earn his own living.

This is what occurs to him in Llangwm: If a likely youth and if arrived at an age—not necessarily of discretion—and size that enable him to make himself useful about the house in cooking, washing, cleaning, bed making and such other duties as usually are discharged by the weaker sex, he is approached by some maiden who has "laid eyes on him"; a few words are spoken, perhaps kisses interchanged, and the bargain is completed. Such embarrassing duties as "asking ma and pa" and those incidents peculiar to courtship in other localities are quite unnecessary at Llangwm. The marriage ceremony is of the simplest character, and no such thing as a honeymoon is allowed. The youth settles himself down to his life job and is happy so long as he does not become entangled with the heads of the other households.

The Llangwm maiden is an expert fisherwoman. She rises early and braves all weathers. She not only catches her fish but sells it in the neighboring towns. She is usually stronger than the average champion oarsman and can row with almost as much skill. Of course the wife is the chancellor of the exchequer in this strange community. As she earns the money, she naturally feels competent to spend it to the best advantage. Indeed, the husband, known among fish wives as "my man," is not considered sufficiently elevated to buy his own Sunday clothes. The domestic fisherwoman queen selects such garments as may suit her taste, and from her decision there is no appeal.

In religious matters too Llangwmians are extremely straitlaced. Dancing, card playing, novel reading are absolutely barred. No intoxicating liquor can be obtained in the place, for years ago inhabitants revolted against the opening of an inn. In the house conversation is not allowed during meals, and although newspapers are sometimes brought in they are hidden away from Saturday night till Monday morning. The villagers look askance at all strangers picking their way along the narrow street and stigmatize them as foreigners.

A NEW INVENTION.  
The attention of our readers is called to an advertisement, in another column, of the Aladdin Mantle Lamp, which burns ordinary coal oil and gives a more brilliant light than either gas or electricity. It is another triumph for modern inventive genius that must be seen to be fully appreciated.



## The Famous Rayo Lamp

The Rayo Lamp is the best and most serviceable lamp you can find for any part of your home.

It is in use in millions of families. Its strong white light has made it famous. And it never flickers.

In the dining-room or the parlor the Rayo gives just the light that is most effective. It is a becoming lamp—in itself and to you. Just the lamp, too, for bedroom or library where a clear, steady light is needed.

The Rayo is made of solid brass, nickel-plated; also in numerous other styles and finishes. Easily lighted without removing shade or chimney; easy to clean and retick.

Ask your dealer to show you his line of Rayo lamps; or write for descriptive circular to any agency of

The Queen City Oil Company, Limited



# The Home

Notes of Particular Interest to Women Folks

## USES FOR SOUR CREAM.

During three generations of cooks these recipes for the use of sour cream have been in use, and can always be depended on to give fine results.

**Feather Cake.**—One cupful of rather thick, sour cream, one cupful of sugar, two cupfuls of sifted flour, one egg, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful, level, of soda dissolved in a little water, one teaspoonful of vanilla, one teaspoonful of baking powder.

**Nut Cake.**—Three-fourths cupful of thick, sour cream, one cupful of sugar, two cupfuls of sifted flour, one cupful of chopped English walnuts, one egg, one-half teaspoonful each of salt and soda; flavor to taste. Bake in loaf nearly an hour in moderate oven.

**Layer Nut Cake.**—One-half cupful of rich, sour cream, one cupful of sugar, two cupfuls of flour, measured before sifting, two eggs, one-half teaspoonful each of salt and soda, one of baking powder; vanilla. Bake in three layers. Use nut fillings.

**Spice Cake.**—Three-fourths of a cupful of sour cream, three-fourths of a cupful of sugar, yolks of two eggs and one whole egg, two cupfuls of sifted flour, one teaspoonful each of baking powder, cinnamon, cloves and nutmegs, one-half teaspoonful of salt and soda. Bake in three layers, and put together with boiled frosting.

**Plain Fruit Cake.**—One cupful of sour cream, one cupful of brown sugar, one-half cupful of molasses, three cupfuls of flour, one cupful of raisins, one cupful of chopped walnuts. Spice to taste; one teaspoonful of soda in tablespoonful of hot water, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one egg.

**Black Cake** (used since 1823).—One cupful of sour cream, one cupful of molasses, one pound of sugar, one pound of flour, one pound of currants, one pound of raisins, one-half pound of citron, one-half pound chopped figs, one-half pound almonds, three-fourths of a pound of butter, ten eggs (leaving out the white of two), one teaspoonful of soda, two of cinnamon, one of cloves, one of allspice, four tablespoonfuls of orange marmalade. Bake very slowly.

**Cream Cake.**—One cupful of sour cream, one cupful of sugar, two cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two eggs, one-half teaspoonful of salt and soda, vanilla. Bake in gem pans. Sprinkle granulated sugar over before putting in hot oven.

**Gingerbread.**—Three-fourths of a cupful of thick, sour cream, one-half cupful of molasses, one-half cupful of sugar, two cupfuls of flour, two eggs, one rounding teaspoonful of soda of soda, one tablespoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one of lemon extract, one-half teaspoonful of salt. Bake in gem pans and frost with confectioner's sugar frosting.

**Southern Gingerbread.**—One cupful of thin, sour cream, two-thirds cupful of butter, one cupful of molasses, one cupful of brown sugar, two cupfuls of raisins, four eggs, one and one-half quarts of flour, one tablespoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful each of soda, cinnamon, cloves, grated lemon peel and nutmegs.

**Plain Gingerbread.**—One cupful of sour cream, one cupful of molasses, one-half cupful of sugar, one egg, one teaspoonful each of soda, ginger, cinnamon, allspice, salt, two cupfuls of flour. Bake in flat tin and frost.

**Cookies.**—One cupful of sour cream, one cupful of granulated sugar, one egg, saltspoon of salt, one teaspoonful of soda, one of flavoring. Stir stiff with spoon, take small quantity on board, roll, sprinkle sugar and cinnamon on top.

**Fresh Cookies.**—Two tablespoonfuls of sour cream, two cupfuls of sugar, two cupfuls of chopped raisins, one cupful of butter, two eggs, one cupful of chopped walnut meats, one teaspoonful each of soda and cinnamon, one-half grated nutmeg. Flour to roll.

**Cream Cookies.**—One cupful of thick, sour cream, two cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of butter, two eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, salt and flavoring to taste. Flour to make as soft as can be rolled. Sprinkle with sugar.

## HINTS FOR THE HOME.

Salt and vinegar will remove the most obstinate stains from china. Linseed oil should be used for door hinges if you wish them silent. Velvet coat collars will be all the better for rubbing with a flannel wrung out of ammonia and hot water.

Colored cotton goods have not always fast colors. If there is any doubt in the matter, lay them in salt and water for two hours before washing.

If lemon juice is spilled on a colored material, sponge it as soon as possible with ammonia and water, using one part of ammonia to three of water.

Brooms, when new, should be scalded in boiling suds and they will last much longer. Always hang them up, or stand on the handle, never on the bristles.

To clean a black straw hat and make it look like new, just rub it with the tiniest piece of butter on velvet, and then polish with a strip of velvet.

In combing out long, tangled hair never begin at the roots, but at the tips, and work upwards to the head. If the hair is much matted or tangled on the head, comb it with the comb held edgewise, not flat, and begin again from the tips. If done in this manner all pulling and dragging is avoided.

Mahogany tables are very frequently disfigured by white-looking marks, caused by standing hot plates or dishes on them without a mat underneath. To remove the marks rub them with a little sweet oil; wipe it off, then apply a few drops of spirits of wine, and finally polish with a dry cloth.

To mend a voile or other thin material which has become torn, procure a piece of court plaster slightly larger than the torn part, and as near the same color as possible to the material. Damp the plaster in a mug of hot soda-water, for in this way the handles will be kept dry. Should the handles come off fix them again thus: Take powdered resin, and mix it with a small quantity of powdered chalk, whitening, or slaked lime. Fill the hole with the mixture, heat the shaft of the knife, and ram it in. When cold it will be quite fast.

## SELECTED RECIPES.

**Quince Pudding.**—It has always been claimed by the devotees of this popular pudding that although rich, it is not indigestible. Pare six large quinces and cut out all the blemishes, scrape the fruit to a pulp, and add to it one-half pint of cream and one-half pound of powdered sugar, stirring them together very hard. Beat the yolks of seven eggs and the whites of two, and stir them gradually into the mixture. Bake it in a buttered dish three-quarters of an hour, sprinkle sugar over it when cold, and serve.

**Sweet-Potato Waffles.**—A Southern recipe which makes an excellent accompaniment for roast duck. Mix thoroughly and beat to a cream one tablespoonful each of butter and sugar, stir in one well-beaten egg, and one pint of milk, one small cup of flour sifted with one teaspoonful of baking powder, and enough cooked mashed sweet potato to make a smooth batter. Season with salt, cayenne pepper and nutmeg. Bake in hot waffle irons until a golden brown, dust lightly with cinnamon, and serve hot.

**Lamb's Kidneys en Brochette.**—Peel the kidneys and remove the strings and fat attached. Slice them crosswise, and string the slices on metal skewers, placing a small slice of bacon between each slice of kidney, and also at each end. Place the skewers on the rack in a dripping-pan and bake for about fifteen minutes, or until the bacon is crisp. The skewers will need to be turned once.

**Brambles.**—Use one cup of seeded raisins chopped fine with grated rind of one lemon, two common crackers rolled fine, one cup of sugar, one egg and one-quarter cup of milk. Mix the ingredients thoroughly. Cut pastry in squares, and place a tablespoonful of the mixture on each square. Moisten the edges with milk, to prevent the filling from running out, fold over, and bake in a quick oven. This recipe makes eighteen brambles.

**Almond Paste for Wedding Cake.**—Blanch one pound of almonds, and put them through a fine meat-chopper twice. Mix the whites of four eggs in a large bowl with three pounds of pulverized sugar, and add the nuts, with a dessertspoonful of essence of rose, or with other flavoring to suit the taste. Knead the mixture to the consistency of a stiff dough, and spread it about an inch thick on top of the cake. Rub the top of the cake with the white of an egg before spreading the paste.

## A WALLED AFRICAN CITY

KANO IS THE GREAT NATIVE MARKET.

It is the Place of Meeting for Many Tribes of Central Africa.

In Nigeria you are permanently conscious that this country has a history and traditions. Nowhere perhaps does the fact impress the newcomer more vividly than at Kano. It is a wonderful place to find in Central Africa, this native city, with its great enclosing walls, twelve miles in circumference, pierced by thirteen deep gateways (kofas), with platform and guard-houses and massive doors heavily clamped with iron; with its written records dating back nearly 800 years. And although incomparably the most important it is not the oldest of these Hausa cities—Katsina, now in the same "province," is probably older.

When the West Saxon realm fell before the onslaught of the Danes and the first Danish King reigned over England, writes a Nigeria correspondent of the London Times, Hausaland was conquered by an unknown people from the East, and when the prosperity of the English towns was beginning to revive under Henry I., Gijimasu, the third King of the invading dynasty, was Kano.

When Henry VIII. was laying the foundations of personal government, the "rich merchants and most civil people" of Kano were entertaining Leo Africanus (Al Hassan ibn Mohammed al Wazzan). Three hundred years later (1824) Clapperton entered this "great emporium of the kingdom of Hausa," which Barth forty years afterward termed the "far famed entrepot of Central Africa," which Lugard was subsequently to describe as exceeding anything he had ever seen "or even imagined" in Africa.

## KANO STILL SURVIVES.

Tributary now to this, now to the other evanescent African kingdom, frequently at war with its neighbors, repeatedly besieged, it has survived every vicissitude. Neither the disastrous struggles with Katsina in the seventeenth and with Gobir in the eighteenth centuries, nor the deposition and defeat of the forty-third (and last) King of the original dynasty by the Fulani early in the nineteenth century, nor yet the occupation of the country by the British seven years ago, have destroyed its influence or impaired its commercial prestige.

Its market place, still the scene of clamorous activity, continues to attract merchants and merchandise from all parts of western Central Africa. It still remains the nerve centre of a district whose natural fertility, aided by the labor and skill of a hard working, industrious population, not only supports, as it has done for many centuries, a population of the same density to the square mile as England, but exports large quantities of grain to less favored regions; and its looms continue to supply the requirements of an immense area ranging from the Chad to Timbuktu and the borders of Tripoli and, in part, at least, southward to the Niger.

Picturesque by day, with numerous and gayly dressed pedestrians and horsemen parambulating its tortuous streets, busy crowds around its market, dye pits, tanneries and looms, Kano is still more so when the moon floods its broad open spaces with light and flings strange shadows across the sandy thoroughfares where they abut upon the dwelling places of its inhabitants. Then, but for the occasional howl of a dog this city which has endured so long and withstood so much lies wrapped in

## IMPENETRABLE SILENCE.

The ugly sores of Africa—not, assuredly as ugly or as numerous as those of Europe, but more conspicuous—are mercifully hidden. No one walks abroad. Yet you know as you wander with noiseless footsteps through its curves and labyrinths, escaping for once from your inevitable passive attendants (delightful people, but sadly hampering at times), that behind these thick clay walls and closed doors the mysterious world of Africa is awake and stirring—that social world with its primitive impulses but also with its many courtesies and refinements that world of habit and of thought, guarded with jealous reticence from the alien, unfathomed and unfathomable even by the most experienced of residents.

And again at sunrise, when from the summit of the minaret outside the Emir's residence the pink flush of dawn steals down the sides of the city's guardian hills, Dala and Goron-duchi, flickers upon the fronds of the palm trees and reveals the seemingly interminable vista of houses, mostly flat roofed but varied here and there by others of humbler thatch and conical in shape; when the blue wreaths of smoke from many fires mount perpendicularly into the crisp, still air, mingled with the aromatic scent of burning wood and a confused murmur of awakening life—then too

the city holds you in the grip of a fascinated interest.

It is difficult to explain this fascination, for the architecture of Kano, though imposing in its way is rude. There are no flashing domes and sumptuous buildings, as in the East; yet the few who have visited it, and the handful of officers—all travelled men—who by turn have had responsibility for the good order of the Emirate, would be prepared, if any, one and all to confess that not even the blunting effects of familiarity can do away with the curious influence it exercises.

## THE MARKET PLACE.

A visit to the famous market place—the Kasua Kurumi—which covers a wide expanse and where anything from 4,000 to 7,000 persons may be congregated together, according to the day, is a bewildering experience. In this tumultuous sea of humanity, shot with brilliant colors, details are swamped at first in general impressions. You are aware of a vast concourse of men and women, cheery faced, closely packed together, clad in robes of many hues—white and various shades of blue predominating; of tossing arms and turbaned heads; of long lines of clay built booths where piled up merchandise awaits the customer; of incessant movement, the strife of man tongues, the waft of many scents, mostly the reverse of fragrant—over all blue sky and fierce hot sun.

As you move along with frequent pauses necessitated by the crush and the eye gets more accustomed to the scene, some at least of its component parts stand out more clearly from the ever shifting view, and the extraordinary variety of human types and the multiplicity of articles on sale is realized.

The home of the Kanawa (people of Kano), whose industry is famed from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, one would naturally expect to find their numbers in the ascendant. Keen featured men of business, women with elaborate coiffures resembling pictures of old Assyrian helmets, their cheeks often disfigured by exaggerated "beauty spots" dabbed on with lead or antimony.

Other Hausa visitors from Katsina, Gobir or Daura, each with the distinguishing facial mark of his clan, six strokes with a dot for Katsina, two for Daura and so on. Pale complexioned Fulani from the country, the women wearing their straight hair in ringlets, with silver earrings and gentle eyes. The Nupe, with his characteristic headgear of red, black and yellow straw.

Thick lipped Kanuris from Bornu. Tall, lithe Tuareg from distant Sokoto or Asben.

## THE ARAB MERCHANT.

arrogant and intriguer, making his way through the market to the "Arab quarter," a quarter of the city remarkable for its Moorish architecture and unpleasantly notorious for its smells.

Each trade has its quarter. Beneath the shelter of the booths vendors sit crosslegged, their wares spread out before them. Cloths of every hue and texture under the sun, it would seem, absorb one whole quarter and form perhaps the most important article of sale, although the more valuable cloths are seldom seen, for transactions in the more costly objects take place within the shelter of private houses.

In the leather quarter you will find great quantities of saddlery from Tripoli and also of local manufacture, highly ornamented bridles, stirrup leathers, despatch bags, Korans in leather cases, purses, red slippers, sandals, quilted horse-cloths, undyed goatskins and cow-hides, swords in scabbards, many of them admirable in workmanship. An examination of the latter will disclose the interesting fact that the blades of the most expensive specimens bear the Solingen mark, a curious example of the conservatism of this interior African trade, for as far back as the middle of the last century Solingen sword blades were imported into Kano across the desert.

Passing out of the leather quarter you will find silver, brass and tin ware; among the former necklaces and earrings which would not disgrace a London jeweller's shop window, rudely bangles and anklets, partly tin, partly silver; brass urns and bowls, and glass bracelets from Bida. Necklaces of beads, Venetian and local, of agates imported from Tripoli and polished and cut at Bida, of cheap European coral, of different kinds of bright colored local seeds. Rough pottery, but often of elegant design, such, for example, as the small lamps used for burning ground nut oil, in the manufacture of which mica enters.

Sheds and stalls, in addition to the booths, are devoted to the sale of numerous merchandise. The store of an elderly white turbaned Hausa contains

## A MASS OF ROUGH SILK.

mixed up with the cocoons; these are produced by the silk-worm which feeds on the tamarind tree. The rigas made from it are very dear, and also very pleasant to the touch, resembling in that respect and in color tussore. Here is a stall containing the products of the local smithy, stirrup irons, locks for doors, every kind of agricultural implement used by the native farm-

er, axes, knives and skin scrapers used in preparing goat and sheep-skins for export.

In another direction you will observe on sale European salt and native potash in cakes and cones, zana mats, firewood, native rope, roofing, sticks with branches, guinea corn and millet stalks for fencing, native beds, doors made of palm sticks, baskets, mats in great diversity of size and coloring. Round about the booths and sheds on every side sit men and women (mostly the latter) selling articles of local or European origin; by their side, and apparently no more carefully watched than the articles themselves, small piles of cowries, and sometimes the new nickel coinage we have introduced, and three-penny bits represent the takings of the day.

Among such articles are to be observed indigo, antimony, ground-nuts, the inevitable kola nut, shea-butter, spices, cow dung in small packets (very precious), raw cotton, henna (lelli) for standing hands or feet, fresh honey, cakes and sweet meats (of a fearful and wonderful composition), native soap from Nupe (sabouni), boboms, shuttles and other necessities of the national industry, cigarettes, red wool, crocheted thread, waterpots and sundry cheap trinkets from Europe. Long files of cattle, donkeys, sheep and goats can be seen winding their way to the cattle market, where many thousands are daily on sale.

## RAILWAY OVER SINK HOLES.

The Builders Find One They Are Not Able to Fill.

The Canadian Northern has encountered a number of bad sink holes on the extension now being built between Duluth and Virginia. Many of these were filled directly with small dump cars, but in two instances the surface did not break through until after the track was laid over them and construction trains were running.

At the larger one, located at mile post 56, soundings taken for a distance of about 1,500 feet showed a depth of from 20 to 45 feet of soft mud. The surface crust appeared to be fairly solid and it was hoped that it would hold up, but it broke through early last spring after trains had been running over it but a short time. About the middle of April this hole became so bad that it was impossible to operate trains over it and steps were taken to fill it.

To support the track timbers were laid about 20 feet on each side of the centre line and parallel with it. Large white and Norway pine and tamarack logs were laid across these outside timbers at intervals of 3 feet. The track was then laid over this grillage and the cars were dumped between the cross timbers. In the first 100 feet of the hole an average of 200-12 yard cars were dumped each day for three weeks before the material appeared above the surface of the water, for after the crust of the swamp was broken there was nothing immediately below the track but water and liquid mud.

About a week after soundings were begun new soundings were taken, says the Railway Age Gazette, and where they had formerly showed a depth of soft material of 35 feet they now showed a depth of 60 feet, indicating that there were harder layers of material in the soft mud. This was borne out by the action of the embankment, which would be brought up nearly to grade and would then drop suddenly a distance of 15 or 20 feet.

After spending over six weeks of steady work at this hole and after filling only about 500 feet of it was decided to try to prevent the rest of the swamp from breaking through. Contractors were ordered to crossway it with heavy timbers for a width of 50 feet where it had not already broken through, which work is now under way.

In constructing this grillage timbers are first laid close together longitudinally and with broken joints for the 50 foot width. On top of his cross timbers 50 feet long are laid close together. A layer of brush is put on top of this and the embankment dumped on the brush. In addition to this crosswaying a dredge is now digging a ditch 12 feet for a distance of two miles to drain the swamp and solidify its surface. It is expected that these measures will remedy the trouble at this point.

At mile post 69 two sink holes were encountered close together with a small ridge between them. Each hole was about 600 feet long and one had a maximum depth of 35 feet, while the other showed no bottom at a depth of 50 feet. Both of these have been filled solidly, using the same method as at mile post 56. They required about six weeks work, dumping an average of 180 twelve yard cars a day.

The black scarf which British sailors wear under their broad collars stands for a sign of mourning for Lord Nelson.

And the more you are willing to do for your friends the less time you will have to do things for yourself.

## RIGHTS OF RUSSIAN WOMEN.

A Bill to Increase the Amount They Can Inherit.

Little by little Russian law is acknowledging the claims of women. Though the peasants are as obstinately against them as ever, says the Woman's Review, the professional classes are getting things done.

The Duma has under its consideration a private bill for the regulation of women's inheritance laws. Up till now women who have brothers living can inherit only one-fourteenth part of their parents' real estate and one-eighth of their personal property. Half-sisters and girls cousins have no rights at all so long as their brothers are living.

Two years ago twenty-three members introduced a bill to give to women the same rights of inheritance as their brothers. Though they cannot do so in the case of a will being made, the testators will now be allowed to leave their daughters more than one-fourteenth or one-eighth part, on condition that their shares do not exceed the brothers' or mother's.

When the bill becomes law it will make things far better for Russian women, but its opponents fear it will cause family estates to be broken up in a couple of generations. The law entail will also be altered, so that heirs can sell estates which hitherto have been unsalable.

In Russia no father can entirely disinherit his children. The law invariably overrules a will where this has been attempted. A parent must leave his offspring a certain amount of property. This is a relic of the old Slavonic communal system; when every acre of land was looked upon as lent to a man for his lifetime rather than given to him. So the only way in which a man or woman can be deprived of inheritance is by imperial ukase of confiscation, when the estate goes to the Czar.

The imperial family has obtained positively thousands of miles of forest and arable land in this way, to say nothing of mines. Court favorites and successful Generals sometimes got gifts from this inexhaustible store, and Grand Dukes who have incurred the imperial displeasure by marrying commoners not infrequently lose their estates by confiscation.

## SPIDERS AS PETS.

Many Eminent Men Have Formed Real Friendships With Them.

Of all creatures to choose as pets spiders seem the strangest. One could scarcely imagine a woman having such a pet. But many famous men have formed real friendships with spiders.

There was, for instance, Beethoven. When studying the violin as a boy of eight it was his custom to shut himself up alone in a little room because it was infested by a spider which loved his music so much that when the boy played it left its web and came near to listen, and at last climbed upon the arm with which he was holding the bow. The young musician became really fond of the spider.

But one day his aunt entered the room while he was playing, saw the spider walking along her nephew's arm, and instantly knocked it off with a slipper and crushed it. Young Beethoven wept over his dead friend, and refused to play his violin any more. It was only after a lapse of three weeks, and in another room, that he resumed his studies, and his first thought was to compose a plaintive melody, to which he gave the title "Elgy to My Friend Spider."

Of another great violinist—perhaps the greatest of them all—Paganini, it is related that whenever he played a certain air a spider approached him and stood still listening until he had finished.

Silvio Pellico tells in "My Prisoners" how he watched a fine big spider weave his web in a corner of the cell and fed it on morder and flies. He and the spider became so friendly that it would walk up over his hand and eat out of his fingers.

In the early winter of 1794 General Pichegru became convinced of the futility of his campaign against Holland, which the Dutch burghers dredge is now digging a ditch 12 feet for a distance of two miles to drain the swamp and solidify its surface. It is expected that these measures will remedy the trouble at this point.

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The black scarf which British sailors wear under their broad collars stands for a sign of mourning for Lord Nelson.

And the more you are willing to do for your friends the less time you will have to do things for yourself.

Johnny—"Mamma, I wish I had a little sister." Mamma—"Why do you wish that, dear?" Johnny—"Cause I'm tired of teasin' the cat."



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PORT RIOTOR.

NOTICE!

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Main St., Hartland, N. B.

## Our Neighbours

### SUMMERFIELD AND UPPER WICKLOW.

The stork has been busy this winter; made two calls in this place last week, and left at Had Lunn's a son; and John Brown's a daughter.

Owen Smith was brought home last week from the woods. He is suffering from neuralgia very severely.

P. G. Smith passed away Sunday morning after a long illness. He has been suffering from kidney trouble for some years. Deceased leaves a wife and family three brothers and one sister to mourn their loss.

Burtis Davenport was home Sunday. He has been working in Aroostook county this winter.

Miss Lena Lunn was visiting B. H. Lunn a few days the past week.

H. M. Gee has sold his farm and dwelling to Clarence Kennedy. Mr. Gee will soon be moving, as Mr. Kennedy takes possession the first of March.

Wilber Lunn and his sister, Alice, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lunn on Sunday.

Judson Lunn took dinner with his uncle, B. H. Lunn, Sunday.

### WEST GLASSVILLE.

Our school reopened Monday with Miss Ella Purvis in charge; we are glad to see her back again.

Norman Perry left for the woods in the upper part of the province on Tuesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Perry were calling on Mrs. Perry's parents.

Thomas Dougherty who had the misfortune to have some of his ribs injured, is recovering.

### BATH.

There is now good crossing on the river and the farmers are taking advantage of it to get their farm products over, but the need of a bridge is greatly felt.

Mrs. W. P. Stapleford of Winnipeg, arrived on Friday last to see her father, M. A. Tompkins, who is very low with little hope for recovery.

Miss Bertha Alward of the Florenceville school staff, spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Stanley Barker.

E. L. Campbell spent Sunday with his family in Woodstock.

M. L. Hayward was in town on Friday last as counsel in the case of Armour vs. Hillman. J. H. R. Simms is conducting the prosecution.

Hon. W. P. Jones of Woodstock, was in Bath last week on professional business.

W. A. Squires and John Bloodworth were callers in Bath on Friday last.

Dr. Rankine of Woodstock, was a caller in Bath last week to see M. A. Tompkins.

### MUNIA.

The last week has been extremely cold. Mr. Dexter was doing business here this week.

Mr. Lockard and Miss Stella Brooks of Bristol, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Miles on Thursday.

Mrs. Thomas Stewart was calling on friends here recently.

Miss Agnes Adams is quite ill, but is now gaining.

James and Lewis Paul are very busy getting wood.

W. J. Miller of River de Chute, was here on Friday.

Mrs. C. W. Morehouse was visiting friends here Thursday.

James Barclay and Mr. Phillips of Kintore, were here on Saturday.

When you want a reliable medicine for a cough or cold take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all dealers.

### From Raymond's Camp.

Seeing items from other camps, and not wishing to be outdone, thought we would begin the new year aright.

Our camp is situated on Horton River, thirty miles from Cabano, and is filled with one of the finest set of dancers and singers that T. T. Therian's schooling can produce, and as for apt pupils Paul Raymond, Sandy Hayward and B. McMullin drag the bun.

Geo. Raymond, the head push, is a very fine man but he made a mistake by not teaching his son to be a jeweler, an occupation for which he seems cut out.

T. T. Therian, our popular cook, can certainly box the dough. He has a mustache that is a disgrace to himself.

Willard Holmes drives the grey-tails with Harvey Bruce knocking the knots off. Thos. Stockford does the undercutting for Henry Prosser and Joe Parsons. Sandy Hayward paws the brush and Ben Corey piles them up. John Porter piles them up with one of the best teams that ever crossed the Temisquata. He is somewhat bothered with a game toe but manages to get there. Frank Clarke lays them low with the aid of Tompkins and a Frenchman.

Elija Bullock, better known as Monk, tends the team and counts his poker money. B. McMullin swamps and picks the gum. Otis DeLong tends yard; he talks in his sleep about a school teacher.

Alex. Paquin drives Jim and Rover with a French crew tending him with the exception of Lorrison Shaw, the yard tender, who is learning to murder French in great style.

And last but not least, comes "bon homme," our mail carrier. He is so short that he has to stand up to eat.

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