

THE OBSERVER

HARTLAND, N. B., July 11, 1912.

No. 4.

Vol. 45

LIBERTY SHOES

For
MEN

Sizes 5 to 9.
The Style is Correct
And the Quality is the Best

We have some Handsome Pallette Silk at 60c. per yard for Dresses and Waists, also Different colors in Trimming braids, and all over Net for Dress yokes

GROCERIES

Plain and stuffed Olives
Pickles in bottles and in Bulk
B. Tea at 35c.
Ridgway's Tea 40, 50 and 60c. per lb.
King Cole Tea 35 and 40c.
High grade Spices of all kinds at the

THE DAYLIGHT

A. L. Baird, Hartland, N. B.
Opposite the Bridge
Massey-Harris and McCormick Repairs for Sale

Goods to Be Sold at a Bargain.

2 Trunks,	Machine Oil
Stove Pipe	Separator Oil
Corsets	Harness Oil
Dress Goods	Scythes
Yarn	Snaths

We have 1 roll Amatite and several rolls Congo ROOFING to be sold away below the market price.

ARTHUR S. ESTABROOKS
ROCKLAND.

Do You Intend to Build

or repair your house this year?

Call and see us. We can quote you on anything you require.

Plans and MATERIALS at lowest Prices

Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, Stair Finish, Hardwood, Spruce and Pine Flooring, Verandah Posts, solid or built, Rail, Flooring and Ballusters, Clapboards and Siding

Ask to see Sketches of Verandahs and Porch Fronts

We handle the very best grade of Roofing.

Hartland Woodworking Co., Ltd.

Annual Village Meeting.

The annual meeting of the village fire and water corporation was held in the hose house on the evening of July 1st. There was a fairly representative gathering of ratepayers, and the deliberations were presided over by Dr. Curtis, senior commissioner.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The reports of the secretary and the auditor were heard and accepted. On motion of M. L. Hayward the accounts and bills were ordered paid.

A. F. Campbell and W. D. Keith moved that the accounts for the expense incurred in the installing of the pumping station be passed, which was carried.

Com. Curtis' term of office having expired he was unanimously re-elected.

On motion of S. S. Miller and Allen Bradley the commissioners were authorized to issue bonds for \$3,000 to pay the cost of the pumping station and building, the bonds to run 20 years.

It was agreed that the water rate for the post office be fixed at \$30. for the woodworking factory \$2.50 per month while it was running, and for the Hartland Cement Block Co. \$3. for the past year.

It was decided that the Commissioners should see that the pumping station be made as nearly fire proof as possible, and that 300 feet of new hose be purchased.

On motion of T. G. Simms and Amasa Plummer the domestic tap tax was raised from \$3. to \$4.

One thousand dollars was ordered assessed for the ensuing year.

It was agreed to pay those who assisted the firemen in the work of putting out the fire that destroyed the Commercial hotel the sum of \$2.00 each, and J. E. McCollom, R. W. Cameron and H. D. Keswick were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions from the people of the village to further remunerate the men who did such excellent work.

Boy Killed by Automobile.

The 7-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Kelso of Houlton was run over by an automobile near his home on Columbia street in that village, Sunday. The boy was taken to the Aroostook Hospital at once, but died soon after reaching there. The automobile was owned by B. S. Green, the clothier. No blame is attached to anybody. The auto was going slowly at the time of the accident, and the child, who was deaf, did not see the machine and could not hear it.

Death of James Scott.

The death of James Scott occurred at his home on Thursday afternoon after a long and tedious illness. He was 73 years of age and leaves a widow, who was a sister of the late David H. Keswick.

Mr. Scott was a native of Scotland but had been resident in this province for many years. Previous to his coming to Hartland to live, some four or five years ago, he lived in Albert county. He has many friends there as well as here who will learn of his death with sadness. He was a Presbyterian by faith and a man of high integrity.

The funeral was held on Saturday, from the late residence. Rev. M. H. Manuel of Florenceville preaching the sermon. The burial service was conducted by the Masons, a number coming from Woodstock for the purpose.

Want A Fishway.

Residents along the Becaguimac and of Hartland are greatly desirous that the government should see that a proper fishway is constructed and maintained in the dam at the mouth of the stream. Years ago there is said to have been excellent fishing on the stream. It is believed that if a suitable fishway was made that salmon would soon abound in the stream. It really looks as though a stream like the Becaguimac should yield a big supply of fish. It certainly would be a popular attraction if it did.

Fire at Armand.

On Thursday afternoon, about 5.30 fire destroyed the house and barn of James Sewell at Armand. Only two young children were at home at the time the fire started and it is not known how it originated.

Neighbours hurried to the scene and assisted in saving most of the moveable effects.

Married at McAdam.

William Coles Whipple, electrical engineer for the C.P.R. at McAdam was united in marriage on July 1st, to Miss Mabel Campbell Gaynor, formerly of Fredericton and lately of the teaching staff of McAdam. The wedding took place at McAdam Junction.

Sent up for Trial.

The case of the King vs Everett Crabb which was before the court of John Barnett, Esq., last week, was sent up for trial at the next session of the Supreme Court. He was admitted to bail.

PARIS GREEN

has advanced but we bought in large quantities before the raise, getting jobbers' discounts, so we have plenty and are selling at very low prices. We can save you money.

We have just received

One carload of Flour, Corn and Feeds

and the prices are away below those of our competitors.

Remember that buying for two stores we buy heavier and get better prices than our competitors. Consequently we can sell cheaper.

S. W. SMITH

General Merchant--Two Stores

Mount Pleasant

East Florenceville.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange

Special Offering IN Summer Dry Goods.

We have a very choice assortment of
Ribbons, Cotton and Linen Laces, Dress Linens, Silks, Lawn Waists, White Wear
and Men's, Women's and Children's

Summer Underwear.

The above goods are being sold at very low prices.

Taffeta Silk, 49c. yd.

19 inch' in Black, Navy, Brown, Garnet, White, Cream, Dark and Moss Green, Gray, at 49c.

Priestly's ALL WOOL SERGE, 60c. yd.

in Black, Navy, Garnet, Tan, Brown, White, Grey, dark Green;
A full line of Ladies' and Children's Aprons.

House Dresses for Women.

Boys' Blouses. Wash Suits, 3-6 years.
Child's Dresses, white and colored, 6-14 years.

You will always find us busy from 7 in the morning to 10 at night except on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays when we close at 6p. m.

Mrs. C. A. PHILLIPS
BRISTOL

Swat That Fly

As never before the people of America are determined to exterminate the fly. A war of death is being waged upon it, for it is not only annoying but is the greatest carrier of disease germs known. It visits filth and then your food, leaving it fouled. "Swat the fly."

**Tangle-foot
Poison Fly Paper
Fly Paper
Insect Powder**

are effective weapons we sell to destroy the pest

PARIS GREEN
and
BLUE VITRIOL

for use in making Bourdeaux Mixture and for killing potato bugs can be bought of us at an advantage. Ours is the best to be had and it costs no more than inferior kinds. Get the best.

ESTEY & CURTIS CO., LTD.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists

Hartland, N. B.

SUFFRAGETTE ELEPHANTS

FEMALE OF THE KIND SAID TO LEAD THE HERD.

Father Looks After the Babies When Mother is Otherwise Engaged.

The elephant is the best known and at the same time the least known of all wild animals. Paradoxical as this may sound, it is nevertheless true. Nearly everyone has seen an elephant and nearly everyone imagines he knows what one looks like. But this popular impression, as well as most of the beliefs about the elephant, are erroneous.

In the first place, the elephants we see here in this country are Indian elephants. They are undersized, even the largest of them. A full-grown African elephant is nearly three times the size of Jumbo, which was the largest elephant ever brought to America. I have shot several specimens which stood over thirteen feet, and which weighed at least twice as much as Jumbo.

Next to the monkey, the elephant is the wisest and most intelligent of all animals. I am not saying this of the domesticated Indian elephant, but of the African elephant in his native state. And the African elephant is always a huge, wild beast. He is never domesticated.

During the last two years that I spent in British East Africa and Uganda studying the elephant as he has lived for centuries, I learned several things about him that entitles him to be called the most intelligent of all animals, the monkey alone excepted.

In many respects he surpasses the monkey, but the latter's intelligence more nearly approaches our own, and for that reason we must consider him the highest type of intelligence.

MUCH TO MY SURPRISE

I discovered that the bull elephant is rarely a fighter. Indeed, there is little danger from him. The generally accepted theory that the big bulls are not found in the big herds is a fallacy.

The bull elephants that are found roaming alone are almost invariably senile gentlemen who have been cast off by a herd. While I succeeded in getting three splendid specimens of bull elephants, the finest specimen is still at large. I was unable to get him, for the reason that he lives in the centre of a herd of 700 elephants, who guard him night and day.

These herds of elephants have cow leaders. The leader is usually an old animal with an ugly disposition. The cows protect the bulls, and the moment they scent danger they crowd around them in order to prevent them from being shot. If they can see the hunters they will charge them, leaving enough of their number to guard the bulls.

Their sense of smell is very acute. They can detect the presence of a man a thousand yards off, but unless he is moving they can't see him, even if he is within 100 yards. When they catch a whiff of wind tainted by man the cow elephants charge in that direction and it is a hundred to one that they will locate the person.

If it happens that a hunter can get near enough to shoot a bull elephant the cows gather around the bull and try to carry him away. I saw several cows vainly try to carry off a big bull elephant that I had shot.

If he had been able to make any effort himself they would have succeeded, but the bullet from my rifle had finished him, and, after trying for several minutes to life him up and get him in motion the

COWS RAN OFF AND LEFT HIM.

The African elephants have many signals which they use to communicate among themselves: for instance, when a cow gets the wind of a hunter she signals "on guard," and immediately every elephant in the herd stops grazing and listens with trunk to the ground. They are as silent as the grave.

Even when a shot among them causes a stampede and the forest recoils with the first crash of their moving, they can disappear without making the slightest noise. They can move so silently that I have often come within fifteen or twenty yards of a big beast, mistaking his trunk and forefeet for trees in the jungle. On several occasions the beasts receded so quickly and so quietly that I lost them altogether.

When they want to they can make more noise than any animals in the world. A herd of 200 or 300 will trample down an entire native village and all the farms around it with such noises that can only be compared to an earthquake.

Again, a herd will slide through the forest so quietly that you can't hear them ten yards away. As their senses of smell and hearing are acute, they rarely fall into the elephant pits which the natives dig to capture them. I don't suppose one pit in a hundred accomplishes its mission. When the elephants go through the forests they hold their trunks close to the ground, and by

BOVRIL

renews the blood, creates nervous energy, builds up healthy muscle.

tapping every now and then they can detect any pit, no matter how skillfully concealed.

BEFORE STEPPING INTO IT.

The moment they strike any ground that is the least bit suspicious they tap it carefully and make wide detours. Of course, when a hard is stamped they haven't time to investigate the ground, and then they sometimes fall into the pits.

The generally accepted theory that the calves are only to be found with cows is also a fallacy. The cows are the leaders and the fighters of the herds, so it is only natural that they should turn over their offspring to be cared for by the bulls when they themselves are busy. And that is exactly the case.

I have seen bull elephants playing with the calves and looking after them on numerous occasions. The fact that you see a couple of calves does not indicate that a cow is close by. Their papa may be in charge of them.

It is only a matter of a few years until the African elephant will be extinct. Most of the fine specimens have been killed off already. The herds that are roaming the jungles have little ivory, and are therefore immune from elephant hunters.

However, as civilization spreads the herds are destroyed, for the reason that they are a menace to the safety of the natives, besides being the destroyers of much property.

Now that they are suspected of carrying sleeping sickness, their doom is sealed. For this reason I am anxious to return to Africa as soon as possible to complete the specimens for my group. Unless I do so no museum will be able to group elephants as they are.

IN ALL THEIR GLORY.

I inspected hundreds of elephants without finding any really fine specimens. Mrs. Akeley and I shot three bulls having tusks, each weighing over 100 pounds. But what I am after particularly is a bull with tusks weighing 200 pounds, a full grown animal.

Many elephant hunters have killed 300 and 400 animals without finding as large tusks as we did, but we were on the lookout only for the finest specimens. These fine specimens are very rare, for the reason that when a bull develops tusks of 80 pounds, which is quite an early age, perhaps 25 years, he becomes the target of every hunter, black or white, who sets eyes on him.

Thus it is only the more crafty bull elephants that, seeking the protection of large herds or clinging to the more inaccessible regions such as dense forests, managed to survive to a ripe old age and develop a growth of ivory.

There is one old bull, perhaps the most splendid specimen in Africa, well known in Uganda, who has been seen by many hunters. He is so well protected by a large herd of aggressive cows, who charge on the slightest intimation of danger, that no one has been able to reach him.

NORWAY'S SKIING SOLDIERS.

Long Experience Allows Them to Travel 30 Miles an Hour.

Mounted on skis, the Norwegian infantry travel thirty miles an hour—twice as fast as the fastest cavalry in the world. This great rate of speed is possible only when there is a slight grade, but even on level ground the ski-men can cover from fifteen to twenty miles an hour.

The skis consist of flat pieces of wood, eight to twelve feet long and from four to six inches broad, which are strapped to the feet. When marching orders are sounded the leader swings out and keeps up a hot pace. Once in sight of a supposed enemy a pile of snow is quickly scooped up, and, ensconced behind this simple but effective protection, the ski-men can take potshots with their rifles at the foe.

There is no regular army in Norway, but a national militia, in which service is universal and compulsory. Every male is liable to be called upon as soon as he reaches the age of eighteen. He serves forty-eight days in the training school, and twenty-four days with his corps in his first year, and then twenty-four days in his second, third and seventh years, serving twelve years in all in the line. He then serves eight years in the semi-reserve up to the age of fifty. Norwegians start skiing when they are infants, and keep it up all through life.

ALPHONSO'S LEGACY.

King Alfonso has claimed a legacy of \$500,000 left him last October by Albert Sapene, a French landowner, who died in an asylum at Bragueville.

His Majesty having instructed counsel in the matter, Maitre Carque explained before the court of St. Gaudens the extraordinary circumstances of the legacy. Though the testator had been confined since 1908, the lawyer asserted that it was not true that he was insane when he drew up his will. The document was signed nearly thirty years ago, when Mr. Sapene, then in the prime of life, left his entire fortune to Count de Chambord, a pretender to the throne of France. When the Count died, Sapene, an avowed royalist, made a new will bequeathing his estate to Alfonso XII, "or his heirs," as the next greatest of the Bourbons. In a few years his Majesty died, and from that day to this, counsel claimed, the will has not been altered, the estate standing made over to the present King.

There is another side to the story, however. As King of Spain, Alfonso has a civil list or salary as sovereign of about \$500,000 a year, but this is augmented by a further \$4,000,000 derived from the vast royal property in various parts of



King Alfonso.

the country. M. Sapene's grand-niece, who claims the disputed estate, has to earn her living as a governess.

Judgment in the singular suit is expected soon. Meanwhile the press makes all sorts of excuses for Alfonso's course. A man who claims to have seen the will affirms that his Majesty will not benefit personally, but that the testator directed that the legacy be devoted to furthering the royalist cause in Spain, the country most likely to suffer from the next revolutionary uprising.

FISH WITH CURIOUS HABITS.

Hatched Young in Mouth Which They Re-Enter at Night.

A French zoologist, B. Romeis, has been making a study of the curious habits of a fish which bears the name "paratilapia multicolor," and The Scientific American gives the results of this scientist's work.

The fish, it is explained, was kept for observation in an aquarium containing suitable seaweed through several seasons. It was found that the female fish placed her eggs in pockets in her mouth and kept them there until hatched. After hatching the fry was thrown into the water in the morning. Towards evening, however, the young fish would come back to the mother's mouth, inside which they would remain for the night.

A resting condition resembling sleep was also observed. Ordinarily these fish rest near the bottom of the water. But after the eggs are laid the female seeks the surface of the water, so that at times her back fins were actually out in the air. When at the surface she pressed her side fins close against the body and remained quite motionless for as much as two hours at a stretch. With the exception of very slight movements of the gill covers, there was nothing to indicate that the animal was still alive.

Dr. Romeis supposes that the advantage in the habit lies in the fact that the female having eaten no food for a long time (during the breeding season) and being obliged to economize the reserve fats in her body, avoids motion as much as possible. Floating near the surface is perhaps connected with the fact that here the fish can get sufficient oxygen with the least amount of exercise.

A woman doesn't consider the wearing of diamonds vulgar—unless she hasn't any. A little boy, who had just recently mastered his catechism, confessed his disappointment in the following terms:—"Say, dad, I obey the Fifth Commandment, and honor my father and mother, yet my days are not a bit longer in the land, for I'm put to bed every night at seven o'clock just the same."

On the Farm

THE GRASS YIELD.

Farmers who content themselves with two tons or less cannot understand how yields of three or four tons, or even more, are obtained. There are, however, four chief essentials, a smooth surface, with even, steady grade, thorough preparation of the soil, an abundance of good, healthy seed and plenty of fertility and to which might be added the proper amount of moisture, writes Mr. B. B. Rushing.

Where land is stumpy or rocky, it may be considerable expense to remove them, but to obtain the greatest amount of grass it must be done. The rocks must either be sunk or hauled away and the surface smoothed so as to give a gentle grade. A little depression where the water can stand may cause a patch of grass to die out and a few patches will kill a hundred pounds of hay.

The same with stumps or bush thickets here and there and they soon cut down the yield.

After this thorough grading the land is thoroughly fitted. This does not mean just plowed and harrowed in the ordinary way. I prefer the use of a cut-away disc, which does the work just the opposite to the turning plow.

The turning plow turns the furrow slice over, leaving the hard upper soil at the bottom. The harrowing which follows simply works over the soil which has been turned to the top, while the surface soil remains untouched.

The cut-away, on the other hand, tosses or throws the soil up instead of turning it over. At the first sight it means to leave the ground rough and in poor condition, but a little thought will show the object of it.

We do not want to turn the furrow over, for this leaves practically half the soil undisturbed by the harrow and most of the weed seeds and grass roots are at the bottom, where they will not be destroyed by ordinary tillage.

They are, of course, hidden from view, but later will be sure to grow and injure the new seeding of grass. With the cut-away, the soil is tossed up again and again, thus letting the air and the sun into it while many grass and weed roots will be thrown up where the sun will destroy them.

This continued working of the soil with the cut-away clears the soil of foul stuff and gives the new seeding a chance. The soil should be worked over with the cut-away and the smoothing harrow many times, not all at once, but continued through July and August. In this way, when ready to seed the soil is certainly as fine as an ash heap.

The seed then should be put on carefully and accurately, so as to have every square inch of surface covered, thus having two blades of grass where one formerly was.

I see many farmers seem to be content with six quarts of timothy and four quarts of red clover to the acre, but I have found it most profitable to use from ten to twelve quarts of timothy and about the same of red top and six quarts of clover.

The reason for so doing is that often this intensive soil culture is so fine in result that everywhere that a seed can fall should be covered, thus securing grass on every particle of the soil.

The red top is added because it is a tall, slender grass which grows well between the stalks of timothy and will add from one-half to a ton of hay to the yield.

It would not pay to use this heavy seeding where the land was left lumpy or stony, for unless every inch of the soil is well prepared a good share of the seed will be wasted.

After the soil is perfectly fitted and the seed is thoroughly sown,

YOUR GUARANTEE OF QUALITY

"SALADA"

on a sealed lead package of Ceylon Tea, is your safeguard and guarantee.

"SALADA" means freshness, purity, exquisite aroma, delightful flavor.

"SALADA" means purity, healthfulness, satisfaction.

BLACK, GREEN or MIXED

the question of plant food must be settled if it has not been previously seen to, as it should have been before seeding. The thicker the seed the more plant food is required to make a full crop.

First, we must remember that five tons of hay will remove from the soil nearly 100 pounds of nitrogen, 25 of phosphoric acid and about 130 of potash.

A very good mixture of the commercial fertilizer is to use one third of each nitrate of soda, fine ground bone and muriate of potash. This, however, should be regulated according to the needs of the particular soil. Some will need more of one and some more of another.

The question frequently asked is: Why is the large amount of potash necessary? No one who has ever used fertilizers on grass need be told that nitrogen gives the grass a rich, green color and makes it grow very rapidly.

I, for one, have never been able to grow merchantable hay without plenty of potash. The grass would grow, but it would not stand up so as to cut with the mower.

The potash gives the strength to the stems so that the timothy and red top do not lodge or fall down before cutting. With a thin crop of grass this would not make so much difference, but when one starts out to raise four tons or more of hay on an acre of land at one cutting every stalk of grass must stand up straight.

Let it once go down and nothing can save it, for its very thickness will make a heavy mat which will ruin the hay.

Farmers who expect to grow heavy crops of grass should remember this and always use potash freely, especially when nitrogen is used.

Avarice is the only kind of ice that will not melt.

HANDS UP!

"You say you were held up this morning by a footpad with a revolver. At what time?"

"Five minutes to one."

"How can you fix the time so precisely?"

"Because I could see the church clock, and I noticed that its hands were exactly in the same position as my own."

"I understand that he was critically ill." "He was as soon as he became convalescent." "As soon as he became convalescent?" "Yes. He was dangerously ill, and then as soon as he became convalescent he became so critical that he was no longer ill."

Well, Well!

THIS IS A HOME DYE that ANYONE can use

I dyed ALL these DIFFERENT KINDS of Goods with the SAME Dye.

DYOLA

ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

CLEAN and SIMPLE to Use.

No chance of fading the WRONG Dye for the Goods one has to color. All colors from Your Druggist or Dealer. FREE Color Card and STORY Booklet by The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

Refined to absolute purity—sealed tight and protected from any possible contamination—

Redpath

Extra Granulated Sugar

in this new 5-Pound Package is the cleanest, purest sugar you can buy. Each Package contains 5 full pounds of sugar.

Ask your Grocer for it.

Canada Sugar Refining Co. Limited.

MAXWELL'S

HIGH SPEED CHAMPION

Fastest running and most satisfactory washing machine made in Canada. Can be worked with side crank, as well as top lever. Red Cypress Tub and the whole top opens up. Wash day is the easiest day of the week when you wash with the Maxwell "High Speed" Champion.

JEWEL FOOD CUTTER

is just what you need for your kitchen. So much easier, quicker and more convenient than cutting up meat, etc., with a knife. "Jewel" is superior in every way to imported food choppers, and being made in Canada, costs less.

FAVORITE CHURN

makes the most delicious butter you ever tasted. It's real "quality" butter—that is a pleasure to eat. Both hand and foot levers and roller bearings, enable a child to churn with the "Favourite". All sizes from 1/2 to 30 gallons.

Write us for Catalogues, if your dealer does not handle these household necessities.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS
ST. MARYS, Ont.

How Liners are Lost at Sea

SOME OF THE THINGS THAT MAY HAVE HAPPENED TO THE VESSELS THAT DISAPPEARED.

"We only knew she sailed away
And never was seen or heard
Of more."

Lost absolutely, in the fullest and most awful sense of the term. Swallowed up wholly, mysteriously, by the devouring sea! Such has been the fate of many gallant ships; no single survivor to tell the story; no boat or piece of wreckage, no bottle, not a sign or syllable from the vasty deep to reveal the nature of the awful catastrophe by which the vessel, cargo, crew and passengers were blotted out of existence, says Chambers's Journal. There is a weirdness, an awful terror, in such mysterious disappearances. They fill the imagination with horror and cause mental tension in the minds of relatives of the lost far harder to bear than when the fate of the wrecked vessel is told by survivors. The sinking of the Royal Charter, or of the London, or the Northfleet, though grievous and harrowing, does not produce in the mind that sense of pain which comes with the recollection of the fate of the President, or of the Pacific, or the City of Boston.

The number of vessels which have so mysteriously disappeared at sea that not a trace of them, or of their crew or passengers has ever been found is larger than most people imagine. In the North Atlantic service alone, from the year 1841, when the President disappeared with 136 souls, to 1890, when the Themore of the Johnston line, with 43 lives, never came to port, there have been—exclusive of those—no fewer than 24 big steamers absolutely and totally blotted out of human knowledge, with their crews and passengers, numbering in all 1,453. At a very moderate estimate, the value of these vessels with their cargoes could not have been less than \$5,000,000. The sum of human agony involved is terrible to contemplate. And every year vessels are posted up as missing.

The President, one of the earliest Atlantic liners, was the first steamer to be lost and never heard of again. She sailed from New York on March 11, 1841, with 136 souls on board. She was a nearly new vessel, having left the Mersey on her first voyage on July 17, 1840. The command was Lieutenant Roberts, R.N., a man of iron will and resource. He had taken the Sirius on her first voyage from Queens-town to New York in 1838 in 167 days. The Sirius was the first steamer owned by an English company which crossed the Atlantic, and but for the determination of Lieutenant Roberts the crew would not have proceeded; they became mutinous, and said it was utter madness to go in so small a craft. He insisted, and had resort to firearms, and so brought the little vessel to her destination.

After the loss of the President in 1841, thirteen years elapsed in which only one life was lost by the wreck of an Atlantic steamer. It is a curious coincidence that, after the President was lost and never heard of, the next great loss of life, which occurred in 1854, was also that of a vessel which disappeared without leaving a trace. This was the City of Glasgow, which sailed with 430 souls on board. The Pacific of the Collins line left Liverpool on June 29, 1856, and with her living freight of 240 was never more heard of. In the year 1859 an Anchor liner, the Tempest, mysteriously disappeared, with 150 souls. The City of Boston of the Inman line, with 100 persons, was never heard of after leaving port on January 28, 1870. A board stating that she was sinking was found in Cornwall on February 11, 1870. The Allan liner Huronian left Glasgow in February, 1903, for Saint John's, and disappeared. The British gunboat Concor was lost in the Pacific in 1901. Besides these, the names of many lesser-known vessels swell the long list of tragic disappearances.

The White Star cattle steamer Naronic, with a crew of 60 hands and seventeen cattlemen, was lost in February or March, 1893, while on a voyage from Liverpool to New York. She was a month overdue before very much anxiety was felt, as it was known that heavy weather had been experienced in the Atlantic, and it was thought that she might have broken down and was making for the Azores. A boat with the name Naronic on it was subsequently found half full of water and abandoned. In this case the vessel was a new one, launched in May of the previous year. She was built with bulkheads and all modern improvements, was 460 feet long and had engines of 3,000 horsepower. Yet she disappeared, perhaps about 1,500 miles from New York, that being the location of the abandoned boat.

Since the veil which conceals the catastrophes that sent the missing vessels to their doom can never be lifted, a wide field of surmise is opened. We can only guess at the causes of these losses by considering what has taken place in the case of vessels which have received serious injuries, the nature of which is known. The following are the

possible causes which may account for the total disappearance of liners: Capsizing, damage from within, an explosion, breakdown of machinery, or fire; damage from without, as collision with an iceberg or with a derelict hulk, and mysterious causes.

In reference to explosions, there are two possible causes. One is due to the steam boilers, the other to coal gas generated in the bunkers. Accidents from both causes have frequently occurred; and though it is not easy to see how the force could be sufficiently great to rend a vessel asunder without affording time for the use of boats or life-saving appliances, yet the possibility must be admitted. Boilers are always in the bottom of the vessel, and it is quite conceivable that one or more boiler explosions would rupture the sides and let in the water in large volumes. In the case of a tug in Cardiff harbor this actually happened. And although the loss of no big vessel has been traced to this cause, it must be sufficient and the end would be sudden.

Explosions of coal gas have occurred, and in past years when less attention was paid to ventilation than at the present time and when vessels were built of wood, it is within the bounds of possibility that an explosion might have torn a hole or started planks, or might have given rise to a fire of large extent. If to this is added the terror of rough weather in the night, when most of those on board would be asleep, the chances of any vestiges remaining would be slender.

Breakdowns of machinery alone would hardly account for the loss of vessels, but they would do so indirectly—first, by leaving a vessel exposed to the mercy of rough weather; secondly, by damaging the hull and letting the water in. Fractures of propeller shafts or of propeller blades are not infrequent occurrences. Neither is damage to a rudder. It is quite conceivable that a vessel disabled thus for several days, and encountering exceptionally rough weather, might be overwhelmed by the sheer force of the waves. In rough weather the chance of a disabled vessel being seen in mid-Atlantic if she drifts out of the regular route is very slender. Steamers for many years past have been entirely dependent on their machinery, having no sails to fall back upon. Only in recent years have the most modern and best liners been fitted with twin screws and a double set of engines, one of which remains available if the other is damaged. A disabled vessel might, therefore, in the past have suffered badly if she drifted out of the trade routes, and might have gone down in bad weather.

Damage to machinery may also be sufficient to explain the loss of vessels by causing her to sink at once. The City of Paris of the Inman line had a big smash in one of her engine-rooms on March 25, 1890. She was coming home in fine weather, and when she was near the Irish coast the starboard engine broke down in consequence of the fracture of the starboard propeller shaft, and the sea filled the engine-room. Then the massive fragments of the wrecked engine hammering against the bulkhead smashed that, and allowed the water to flow into the port engine-room, completely filling that also. In about ten minutes both engine-rooms were filled with water, adding 3,000 tons to the vessel's weight. Yet she still floated, and the outer skin was not damaged in the least. The watertight compartments kept the City of Paris afloat for three days until help came to tow her into Queens-town. At Queens-town the openings in the sea connections of the vessel were closed with the assistance of divers. The water was pumped out of the engine-rooms, and with her port engines and one screw the vessel renewed her voyage, and went on safely and quietly to Liverpool without anyone suffering harm. In the case of the P. & O. steamer Delhi, which stranded on December 12, 1911, off Cape Spartel, on the Morocco coast, all the passengers were rescued, including the Duke of Fife and the Princess Royal and her daughters.

Capsizing is not so likely a cause as some others. But it is possible. The Captain capsized with the loss of hundreds of lives. The type was, however, very different from that of the liner. But the draughts of a vessel diminishes toward the close of her voyage, as coal is reduced. Some vessels are unsteady, and it is conceivable that heavy weather, and shifting cargo and insufficient ballast may cause a vessel to roll over on her beam-ends and capsize. There is little doubt that the Waratah capsized by reason of topheaviness. One of her lifeboats was reported as being found (December, 1911), at Waikou, New Zealand.

But the most probable cause of unexplained losses of ships at sea is fire, or it is one, at least, which divides probabilities with explosions and icebergs. Even on the supposition of an explosion, it seems almost inexplicable that no trace of a sunken vessel should ever

afterward be seen. A missing liner or other large vessel is a source of interest to all sea-faring men, and a keen lookout is kept on the track which the vessel was known to have taken. Any stray spar or belt or bit of wreckage, therefore, could scarcely escape observation. If a vessel sinks in mid-ocean some portions float. But if a vessel is burnt everything would probably be consumed, as the vessel would burn to the water's edge. Boats might or might not be launched, according to the rapidity of the rush of the flames, the state of the weather, etc. If boats are launched, say, a thousand miles from land, the chances of rescue or of making land are remote. Fire, therefore, seems adequate enough to account for the loss of some of the numerous vessels which have never been heard of after leaving port.

Considering other possible external causes of the total disappearance of liners, heavy weather must be regarded as a probable reason in some instances. Although we do not admit that the roughest weather would harm a modern liner, we must remember that the oldest vessels were not so large and powerful as are those of the present time. The Pacific, for example, which disappeared in 1856, was not nearly half the length of the latest vessels. Bulkheads had not been brought to the perfect condition of security which they now have attained. Not infrequently even now steamers become waterlogged and reach a sinking condition, and their crews are happy if rescued. It may well happen that vessels have foundered in mid-ocean in consequence of not being able to receive assistance, while the sailors could not take to their boats with any hope of their living in the tempest.

Uncharted rocks also cause the loss of vessels, as in the case of the Pericles. But her captain was a man of resource, and no lives were lost.

Icebergs are a probable cause of the loss of some vessels, especially of liners running to Canadian ports. The damage to the Arizona may be instanced, and many other vessels have had hair-breadth escapes. A vessel insufficiently secured by bulkheads would stand a poor chance in collision with an iceberg.

Tidal waves are probably accountable for some unexplained losses. There are three classes of such waves—those due to submarine seismic disturbances, solitary waves occurring in an otherwise calm sea (the origin of which is obscure), and cyclonic waves. Each is very dangerous, the first and the last named chiefly in the vicinity of coasts, the second out at sea. It was a seismic wave which wrought such havoc at Lisbon in 1755, and in Japan in 1896, when 30,000 people were killed. But the effects of these do not usually extend far out to sea, as do those of solitary waves. Many records of the latter have been given where the decks of vessels have been swept of all hands and of all deck erections. In 1881 all hands were washed off the decks of the Rosario. In 1883 the master and half the crew of the Loch Torridon were swept off the deck by a tidal wave. In 1887 the Umbria was flooded by two great waves. In 1894 the Normania was struck by a solid wall of water, reaching as high as the bridge, smashing the cabin on the promenade deck, and carrying away the music-room and the officers' quarters.

The height of tidal waves ranges from 40 to 80 feet. The merchant Etruria was struck by a tidal wave on October 10, 1903, when a Canadian gentleman was killed and several injured. The captain's port bridge and stanchions were carried away. Though such waves would not greatly endanger the huge modern liners, they might have swamped their predecessors by breaking through the decks or rushing down hatchways and skylights. Many vessels have been lost by being pooped by vast storm waves, which are not so high as many tidal waves.

In reference to mysterious agencies, these can be dismissed in the present state of knowledge. The secrets of the sea have been investigated so well that no destructive agent is likely to exist which is not known to science. Collision with a whale would not damage a liner, though it would be bad for the whale. The sea serpent may be dismissed without comment. The eruption of submarine volcanoes may be dangerous to small vessels, but the idea of harm from them cannot be entertained in connection with the Atlantic service. So that, after all, we are driven back for the solution of these disappearances to the same causes which are known to have wrecked so many vessels. Among these must be included collision with derelict wrecks, which have been known to drift about in the Atlantic for over a twelvemonth, and unhappily the malicious placing of explosives among the cargoes of liners, as was done at Bremerhaven in 1875.

Peckem—"So you want to marry my daughter, do you?" Young—"Yes, sir." Peckem—"Hem! Are you aware that she, strongly resembles her mother?" Young—"I am, sir." Peckem—"Then take her, young man, and—er—be as happy as you can."

COL. J. J. ASTOR.

Col. John Jacob Astor, who perished on the ill-fated Titanic, was returning from Europe, after a brief honeymoon with his nineteen-year-old bride, who was before her marriage, Miss Madeline T. Force,



Col. J. J. Astor.

the daughter of W. H. Force, a New York merchant. Their wedding was the talk of the continent, not only because of the extreme youth of the bride, the colonel, who was forty-seven years old, having a grown family by his first wife, but because of the fact that ministers of all denominations persistently refused to marry Miss Force to a man whose moral character was such as Colonel Astor's had been proved to be when his first wife, Mrs. Ava Willing Astor, had secured a divorce from him a short time before. They denounced the marriage as of the devil. He was finally married by Rev. Dr. Lambert, a Congregational minister of Providence. Now, those who believe in a vengeful Providence will point out that he has reaped his



Mrs. J. J. Astor.

reward, although it is difficult to see how the same reasoning would apply to the bride, who was rescued, for at nineteen she is heir to the colonel's immense fortune, which has been reckoned as high as \$100,000,000. Col. Astor was a real soldier, having fought with the American troops in Cuba during the Spanish-American war, at the head of the Astor Battery of light artillery, which he equipped and gave to the United States Government at the cost of \$100,000 himself. He had considerable mechanical ability, and he patented inventions which would have made him a fortune altogether apart from the great Astor fortune, which he inherited. Among his inventions were a pneumatic road improver, a bicycle brake, a marine turbine, a vibratory disintegrator for disrupting native peat, and a steamer chair which holds on to the deck



Mrs. Ava Willing Astor.

by means of vacuum. He was also an enthusiastic yachtsman and motorist.

Mrs. Ava Willing Astor, his first wife, was one of the ten women whom Artist Kimball selected as the most beautiful women in the world at the time he placed Princess Patricia at the top.

All things come to those who wait—but then we can't all be waiters.

The Home

Notes of Particular Interest to Women Folks

CHOICE RECIPES.

Pie Crust.—To one cupful of flour add one-half cupful of butter and ice water enough to flour to make a stiff dough. The butter should be chopped into the flour with a knife, and the water added slowly. The dough should never be touched by the hands. Roll out and leave in the ice box for twenty-four hours. This quantity is just enough for one pie.

Pumpkin Pie.—Instead of taking so much time to cut up and peel the pumpkin, running the risk, also, of cutting your fingers, halve the pumpkin, remove the seeds, set in the oven and let it bake while you are going on with your work. When it is done remove from the oven and scrape out the pulp. It is of a much better flavor than when stewed. Mash it to a smooth paste and it is ready to be seasoned and made into pie. If one prefers to stew it, cut it up without peeling and cook. The rind gives it color and flavor.

To Improve Baked Frosting.—A little vinegar or cream of tartar greatly improves baked frosting. If either be added, the frosting will not be so liable to grain while boiling and will be smoother and more creamy than it made in the usual way.

Newport Sandwiches.—Between thin slices of bread, from which the crust has been cut, lay a leaf of crisp lettuce, a slice of Roquefort cheese, cut as thin as a shaving, a layer of caviar, a slice of Spanish pepper, and then another crisp cool lettuce leaf.

Pickled Fruit Salad.—Chop or cut into cubes an equal quantity of pickled peaches, pickled pears and pickled green figs. Mix them well with a silver fork, taking care not to break or crush them, and cover with a rich French dressing. Serve upon crisp romaine leaves with grated cauliflower over the surface.

Beefsteak Fudding.—To three scant cups of flour add one teaspoonful of salt, one pound of suet chopped fine, and mix with sufficient water to make a crust. Line a quart pail, leaving enough crust to cover the top. Fill with two pounds of beefsteak cut into squares and seasoned to taste, fill with water and cover with remaining crust; fit the edges closely round the top to prevent the liquor from escaping. Dampen a cloth, sprinkle with flour, and tie securely the same as English plum pudding. Drop into a kettle of boiling water and continue boiling for three hours. The pudding must be continually covered with water. Serve on hot platter. Sufficient for eight people.

Baked Potatoes Without Waste.—Scrub thoroughly and wipe dry; have a little warm shortening to rub into the skin of the potato. When baked the skin peels off easily, with no waste of potato.

Nut Loaf.—Soak two cups of stale bread crumbs in cold water for ten minutes, then put crumbs in cloth and wring out the moisture. Then add one cup of chopped walnut meats, two dozen whole meats, one teaspoonful of mixed sweet herbs, one teaspoonful of salt, a dash of paprika, and one egg slightly beaten. Shape into a loaf and bake about three-fourths of an hour in a moderate oven, basting with hot water with a little butter in it.

Browned Potato Loaf.—Take as many Irish and sweet potatoes as one needs for a meal—half as many sweet as Irish. Boil them, with skins on, and mash separately until thoroughly done. Peel and mash separately. Season each to taste with salt, adding milk and a good sized piece of butter. Beat each until light, then put half the Irish potatoes on a plate that can be put in the oven. Smooth the top, put on the sweet potatoes, and then the remainder of the Irish. Shape the loaf nicely and spread soft butter over top and sides and place in oven to brown. Serve in slices.

RECIPES FOR RHUBARB.

Rhubarb with Custard.—Ingredients: One pound rhubarb, one-half pound breadcrumbs, two eggs, one pint milk, nutmeg, sugar, butter. Method: Cut the rhubarb into small pieces and stew till tender. Strain. Mix with the breadcrumbs, sweeten with sugar, and season with nutmeg. Add the beaten eggs separately, then mix all together with the milk. Pour into a buttered pie dish, and bake in a moderate oven until the top is very slightly browned.

Rhubarb Wine.—Ingredients: Eight pounds ripe rhubarb, four pounds sugar, one ounce isinglass, three lemons, one gallon rainwater. Method: Boil the rain water and put into a pan with the rhubarb

the latter very thinly sliced. Cover with a thick cloth and leave for a week—stirring three times every day. Strain through a cloth, add the sugar, the juice of two lemons and the rind of one. Take one pint of the liquor and dissolve slowly with the isinglass. When cold add to the remainder of the wine and store for use. This wine is some little trouble to make, but is very delicious.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

A weak solution of salt and water will brighten mattings.

Milk should not be covered tightly. Use muslin or cheesecloths.

Worn-out lace curtains cut into squares, make good dishcloths.

A dash of vinegar is an essential touch to sharpen a salad dressing.

Every cellar should be thoroughly whitewashed at least once a year.

Water should never be used to clean gilt frames. Use a dry, soft cloth.

If a child's stomach is acid, lime water should be added to the milk.

Sponges are great germ collectors. They should be frequently scalded.

When the skin seems too dry, use less soap and more good cold cream.

To take out iodine stains, sponge as quickly as possible with pure alcohol.

The easiest way to clean parlor picture frames is to use a small paint brush.

Turpentine, naphtha, benzine and kerosene are all deadly poisons to moths.

Dresses with colored patterns on them should never be hung in the sun to dry.

Newspapers are better than anything else for stuffing out bows and sleeves.

White wood may be washed and polished with a mixture of olive oil and vinegar.

Celery is a good nerve tonic, and it is said that it helps to ward off rheumatism.

In washing, remember that closely-woven goods require less starch than others.

A piece of yellow soap shrouded among blankets when storing them away will effectually keep them free from moths.

Carrots are among the best complexion beautifiers known. To secure results they should be eaten once or twice a day.

Cheese may be kept from molding by rubbing the cut part with English plum pudding. Drop into a kettle of boiling water and continue boiling for three hours.

The pudding must be continually covered with water. Serve on hot platter. Sufficient for eight people.

When plates or dishes are burnt after baking they may be easily cleaned by rubbing them with a cloth dipped in salt.

When boiling tough meat put in to the pot a teaspoonful or two of pure cider vinegar. It will render it tender and palatable.

When boiling eggs wet the shells thoroughly in cold water before dropping in the boiling water, and they will not crack in cooking.

Borax added to the wash-water brightens the china and glassware and cleans the silver.

The best fluid to use in washing muslin dresses of delicate color is rice water.

To prevent bed sores brush over the skin a mixture of raw egg white and alum powder.

A spoonful of sugar added to the water for basting roast beef will give it a rich, brown color as well as a fine flavor.

EYESIGHT OF MICE IS POOR.

They Have Little Sense of Form and Binocular Vision.

How much does a mouse see? To look at a mouse, one would think that sight counted for a great deal in its life, but experiments go to show that this is only true within certain limits. Mice are good at distinguishing different degrees of illumination and different colors (preferring red and yellow to blue and green), and they are quick to detect movements; but they have little sense of form and little binocular vision.

Does a snail see? Field observations suggest that the animal avoids the light. Laboratory experiments, on the other hand, suggest that it prefers the light. Prof. Emilie Yung, of Geneva, has investigated the question, and finds that both these conclusions are wrong. He made over 2,000 observations on 176 snails and found that they were quite indifferent to all sorts of light stimuli, that they do not prefer lighted or shaded areas, that they do not see obstacles in front of them, and that their eyes have no visual significance.

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Fred. H. Stevens, Editor and Managing Director.

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VOL. 4 JULY 11, No. 4

GOODBYE CANADA?

Not for 20 years has the Democratic party in the United States had such reason to hope their party will this year elect the president. The split in the Republican party bids fair to give the Democrats a term in office.

Woodrow Wilson, the chosen candidate, is a man who believes to maintain a protective tariff is a crime against the great mass of people. His first duty if he gets in office will be to reduce or abolish the duties on the necessities of life, and this means letting down the bars to Canadian products.

This is the crumb of hope left to cheer those who still feel disappointment over the defeat of reciprocity—the hope of the farmers.

But there is cause for grave alarm if what our Conservative friends told us a year ago be true. An exchange says:

"If the Democrats should win, and should carry out their tariff promises, Canada, in the view of our Conservative friends, would be in a fearful position. The Americans, by removing the duty from natural products, could buy up our farm, lumber and fishery output, and the Conservative idea is that we should thus be ruined. Canada will regard that particular peril with marked complacency."

A Comment.

(The following was intended for issue of July 4.)

Mr. Editor: I saw in the last issue of the Observer in a report of the celebration held here on the evening of June 22 a statement that "Mr. Hayward and Mr. Hartley were at their best." I have nothing to say about Mr. Hayward's address, but if that was Mr. Hartley's best, I never want to hear his "word" for it was the greatest exhibition of what the French call "diarrhea de bouche" that I ever listened to. Leaving politics alone, he launched out into a nasty, coarse, attack upon his former partner, Mr. F. B. Carvell, and for low Billingsgate we have seldom heard the like. The wonder is that some friends, seeing the condition he was in, did not compel him to sit down. It was remarkable, however, by many that at the very time he was vilifying our esteemed Federal member the bon fire that had been lighted blazed up with increased brilliancy, bringing out the beauty and symmetry of the fine post office that we owe to the efforts of that same Mr. Carvell.

We hope it may be a long time before Mr. Hartley is again to inflict such an address on the people of Hartland.

Yours, etc.,
DECENCY.

Annual School Meeting.

At the Annual School Meeting in Hartland on Monday W. D. Keith, the retiring trustee, was unanimously re-elected. E. C. Morgan was also re-elected auditor.

The report of the trustees was to the effect that during year school bonds to the extent of \$600 have been retired, leaving an indebtedness on the building of \$1200 only; the sum of \$428 was expended in erecting the new outhouses, in general repairs, in putting water into the building and \$65 of the amount was expended on the furnaces which never gave complete satisfaction, and which for some years have increased in inefficiency, notwithstanding repeated efforts to rectify them. They are now giving complete satisfaction; \$112.62 was paid for insurance of which \$4500 is carried in 3-year policies. Teachers were paid a total of \$825.75. Interest on bonds, fuel, janitor, incidental and Sec. Commission amounted to a total of \$330. The whole expenditure being \$2295.90.

The vote of the Annual Meeting in 1911 was \$1200 for current-expense.

For the ensuing year the trustees estimate that a total of \$1800 will be required. It is absolutely necessary to paint the building. Fire escapes

must also be provided. A new flag-staff is urgently required and there is due to the sinking fund for last year \$150. To meet these requirements they have funds on hand \$70; county drafts to be received will probably be about \$140. Uncollected taxes amount to \$375.

The meeting voted \$1250 to meet requirements.

It is anticipated that the rate will be somewhat lower than last year.

Primitive Baptist Annual Conference.

The annual conference of the Primitive Baptist denomination opened in the church a mile above the village on Saturday morning when Rev. C. H. Orser preached. In the afternoon the annual conference meeting was held and communion was partaken.

On Sunday the United Baptist church was opened to the use of these worthy people and a large congregation went to hear Rev. G. A. Giberson in the morning and Rev. Arch Hatfield in the evening. At the upper church on Sunday morning Rev. D. E. Brooks preached, in the afternoon Rev. H. Hart and in the evening Rev. Kicollins from Maine.

There was a very large attendance from all points. Saturday evening and Monday morning business meeting was held. The denomination is in a lively and progressive condition. During the year three churches have been organized and 100 added to the membership. There have been 125 baptisms.

On Monday evening Bro. Hunt preached.

The old board of officers was re-elected. Rev. C. H. Orser being chairman and Rev. J. M. Mallory clerk.

The visiting members are very grateful for the splendid hospitality of the people here, and especially to the United Baptists who gave them such hearty invitation to the use of their church.

Foreston.

A number of people of this place attended the "Regatta" at the "Forks" on Monday. All reported a fairly good time.

Armin Dow of Houlton spent a few days of last week at his old home here.

The little child of Mr. and Mrs. John Brooks who has been ill of scarlet fever is on the mend.

Mrs. Geo. Brooks is spending a few days at Hartland.

Colby DeWitt is visiting relatives in Houlton.

Mrs. Abner DeWitt is spending a few days with relatives at Newburgh.

Miss Nettie Mangel has returned to her home in Knowlesville.

River Bank.

Herbert McDonald has returned from the west.

Daniel Lovely is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Eddie Wiley in Argyle.

C. M. Dow spent last week home with his family. He, Rupert Long and James Brooks went fishing Tuesday.

Mrs. William Brooker has returned from a week's visit to her daughter, Mrs. Frank Emery at Pioneer.

Mrs. Henry Smith, Mrs. J. W. Smalley with Mary and Charles have returned home to Houlton, after spending a week here with friends.

Leon Tompkins, Bruce and Feenie Waugh went on a fishing excursion Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gideon Holmes went to the meetings at Hartland Sunday.

In the last items I should have said H. M. Hunter was the superintendent of our Sunday school instead of H. M. Smalley.

Joseph Tompkins was calling on friends at Peel a few days ago.

Our school examination is worthy of mention in these columns. A goodly gathering of the mothers were there and all were well satisfied with the progress the children had made. The programme was fine especially the singing. After it was all over a picture was taken of the scholars with the teacher.

Armand.

Mrs. R. Wood of Lowell with her little sons Raymond and Kermit is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Mrs. Asa Dickinson visited her mother, Mrs. Buchanan of Centreville recently. Lynne Kimball and his mother were also guests of William Cogswell of that place a short time ago.

On Thursday Mrs. Edmond Robinson, Mrs. Henry London and Mrs. A. A. Kimball attended the "circle" which was held at the home of Mrs. Mary Spinney of South Knowlesville.

On Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Archie Robinson went to Caribou to visit their brother, B. Robinson of that place.

On Monday several men with their teams went to South Knowlesville to assist Albert Frost move a building, which was successfully accomplished.

Mrs. Robert Henderson was a recent guest of Mrs. Sam McAfee.

Fort Fairfield, Me.

Miss Sadie Cox of Linville, N. B. who is now working in Mary Hill visited her aunt Mrs. Walter Cheney Tuesday afternoon and evening.

Mrs. and Mrs. F. W. Burns and Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Jenks of Houlton returned home Friday afternoon from a trip of nearly 3 days to St. Francis, Fort Kent, Van Buren, Grand Falls and other places.

Lyman Everett, fireman on the C. P. R., with head quarters at Woodstock has been spending a vacation of 2 or 3 weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Everett.

George H. Everett went to Jacksonville Friday to visit his brother Edward J. Everett. The two brothers on Saturday started for Montreal, the latter to receive treatment for a long standing kidney trouble.

Mrs. Charles O. Baker of Carlingford was in town Wednesday of last week, accompanied by Miss Ethel Wakem, the popular teacher of the Carlingford school for the past year and a half.

Potatoes are coming very finely after all, very few places showing much damage on account of the wet weather. It has even been remarked that the stand is more uniform and vigorous than usual, every indication being for a good crop this season.

A fly will feed on the sputum or excrement of a typhoid, diphtheric, or tubercular patient and then immediately alight on the food that you eat. It can carry germs enough to kill you and your family. Swat the fly.

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WOODSTOCK N. B.

COW FOR SALE.

A nice 4-year-old cow is for sale at Maplewood Farm.

C. M. SHAW

I wish to sell my hotel property the village of Hartland, the two-story with commodious parlour, dining room seating 30, a kitchen and pantry room, a bed-room, bath room and all conveniences. Good stables. Apply to Joseph E. Clowes, Hartland, N. B.

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Local News and Personal Items

Miss Mamie Corey went to Fredericton on Monday.

Orin P. Hayward is the guest of his son, M. L. Hayward.

Mrs. A. A. Kimball of Armand was in Hartland on Saturday.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Vinal Thornton on Sunday.

Victoria county is to purchase a farm to be devoted to the poor.

Mrs. Hatfield and Mrs. B. Seely were in Woodstock on Saturday.

Misses Genie Taylor, Emma Clark and Mary Green are at Beulah camp.

Scott Sipprell has had his salmon net out this week with good success.

Mrs. Andrew Ray of St. John was the guest of Mrs. Montgomery last week.

Premier and Mrs. Fleming entertained a few friends at tea on Saturday evening.

Miss Grace Parker went to Florenceville on Saturday returning by auto on Sunday.

Mrs. W. W. Estey and children of Fredericton are guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Currie.

James Montgomery who intended going west on Wednesday has postponed going for a week or two.

F. F. Harrison and W. S. Skillen of Houlton, in Hartland by auto yesterday, were pleasant callers at this office.

One successful investment in Real Estate oftentimes produces more actual wealth than a life time of toil, worry and sacrifice but use your judgment in buying.

A few cases canned goods Gold Bond and other brands damaged by smoke and water in the late fire, but not hurt internally. For sale at reduced prices at Carr's.

On Wednesday last week, Nathan Shaw, at work in the mill at Stickney, was struck by a stick flying through the air and received a bad cut over the eye. On the same day Jack Wilson ran a wooden akewer through his finger making a call to the doctor necessary.

Misses Helen Plummer, Mildred Fleming, Clara Hagerman, Hilda Boyer, also Ward Ginson of Somerville, and Misses Beatrice Lipsett and Fern Culbertson of Waterville comprising grade X of the Hartland school, wrote first class entrance exams for the Normal school at Woodstock last week.

Correspondents of the Observer are dilatory this warm weather. If any are out of stationery more will be sent if they will notify the editor. On account of their late arrival items sent for this week's issue have had to be ruthlessly dealt with. Copy should be mailed not later than Monday, and so as to reach the office on that date if possible.

A large congregation went to hear Rev. Percy A. Fitzpatrick, the newly appointed pastor of the Methodist church. He came here from Port Elgin. The first impression given his congregation is that he will prove to be a pastor of considerable force and ability. It has been quite a number of years since the Methodists have had an ordained clergyman in charge, as Mr. Fitzpatrick is.

In honour of her guests, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Phillips of St. Thomas, Ont., Mrs. H. M. Stevens entertained at tea at her home at Somerville on Saturday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Abner Sipprell, W. H. Sipprell, Miss Edna Sipprell, Mrs. Charles McCormack, Miss Ella McCormack and Miss Georgia Churchill (Brookline, Mass.) Mrs. C. T. Phillips and Miss Maude Phillips of Jacksonville were guests of Mrs. Stevens on Sunday.

During the past ten days the weather man has provided a temperature in marked contrast with the less seasonable weather of the first part of the summer. A carefully kept record shows that in the shade of a tree, subject to all the breeze that was going, the mercury registered 94 degrees. The same method of registering has been kept for more than twelve years and this is the highest record. Of course in portions of the village where there was no stir of air and much heat radiating from the buildings that absorb more heat than the air will absorb, thermometers registered much higher than this.

Mrs. P. H. Boyer visited in Woodstock last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gilpin visited Houlton last week.

M. L. Hayward made a business trip to Woodstock on Friday.

Arthur Estabrooks has for sale a roll of Camp Blanketing at 60 cents per yard.

Miss Grace Tompkins of East Florenceville was visiting Mrs. David Underhill last week.

Frank Seely who is at work for the C.P.R. spent Sunday with friends at Hartland and Victoria.

The last issue of the Canadian Courier contains a good likeness of Premier Fleming and sketch of his career.

The Observer is given to understand that a new building will soon be erected on the site of the Commercial hotel.

The Miramichi hotel at Newcastle, which has been closed for some weeks, opens again on Monday, July 8th.

Mrs. Harry Flanagan of New York city with her family is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Spurgeon Tompkins.

Mrs. W. F. Thornton, Mrs. A. R. Foster, Fred and Arthur Thornton went to Woodstock on Tuesday evening, returning by auto.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Phillips and their daughter, Miss Faye, visited his uncle, H. M. Stevens, Somerville, from Friday to Monday.

It is understood that when completed the building being erected by Amasa Plummer at the end of the bridge will be occupied by J. Clark & Son.

It will pay you now to stock up in Stanfields underwear at Arthur Estabrooks' as he is selling at prices that Stanfield's don't allow in regular business.

Miss Carrie Vandine of Woodstock, daughter of George Vandine, once a resident of Somerville, was last week married to J. B. Johnson of Newburgh Junction.

Mrs. Daniel Campbell who has been at Buffalo, N. Y., since last fall has returned to her home at Wilmot, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. J. B. Chesley who will visit her brother, John Prosser, and sister, Mrs. Bert Rockwell at Waterville.

The Duke of Connaught and party have been compelled to abandon their contemplated trip to the Tobique this year, and the elaborate bungalow built for their use will be occupied for the next few weeks by Col. H. H. McLean and a party of friends.

Rev. S. Greenlaw will close his work in the Arthurette pastorate at the end of July. He has enjoyed the two years spent there, and hopes some advance of the Lord's cause has been made. He will be open to engagement at the close of this month.

It is the remark of all who see the ruins of the Commercial hotel that the village waterworks must be of high efficiency and have been manned by men of good judgment and endurance to have stopped the fire in practically the part of the building where it started in such a wind as was blowing the morning of the fire.

Last week Scott Act Inspector Colpitts and Constable Wolverton raided Jake Wise's place at the boundary line near Houlton and Holman McMullin's place near Bridgewater. In both cases large quantities of liquor were seized. Wise was fined \$200, and McMullin \$50. John Carpenter of Bloomfield assisted in the seizure at Bridgewater.

On Monday afternoon Raymond Jones, a youth about 18 years, who has been stopping at Middle Simonds, made a criminal assault upon the person of the six-year-old daughter of Judson Rideout of that place. The act was discovered and Jones attempted to get away on a bicycle. The neighbors, incensed by the foul outrage, formed themselves into a posse and soon rounded up the scamp. Officer Foster made arrest and took the lad to Woodstock immediately. Police Magistrate Holyoke remanded until Saturday when he will be examined. Apalling as seem the lynchings of the south, it is for such crimes as this that negroes are burnt alive, and brought near at hand it seems that the punishment is only fitting to the crime.

WHICH?
You'll Like the Flavor
or your money back.
Try and see.
35c., 40c., 50c. per lb.



Yesterday was the hottest day of all.
Tomorrow there will be an Orangeman's excursion to Plaster Rock.

The Orangemen of Carleton (north) District will celebrate at Mount Pleasant and many are planning to go.

The C.P.R. crew and equipment that for four weeks has been at work widening the road bed north of the Beacumac bridge moved to Muniac on Sunday.

Severe but very local showers have passed over portions of the county during the week. Some damage is reported from lightning. At Lower Brighton on Friday the rain took the nature of a cloudburst and washed potatoes out of the ground.

C. W. Burpee who has been superintendent of the C.P.R. Atlantic division has been promoted to an Ontario division. Mr. Burpee lived in Hartland when a boy, during which time his father was a station agent here. He married Miss Minnie, daughter of the late T. J. Boyer.

On Sunday morning Rev. Herbert T. Smith who has been in charge of the Methodist church during the past year bade goodbye to his Hartland friends. He went to Woodstock and on Monday morning took the train that bore him toward his new pastorate at Oromocto, where he will preach until the opening of Mount Allison College. He preached in the Methodist church at Woodstock on Sunday.

Miss Inez Bradley has gone to the great S. S. convention at Vancouver.

There were few patrons from Hartland on the excursion to Grand Falls on Tuesday. The enterprise was not nearly so well patronized, on the whole, as such excursions usually are.

Killed by Lightning.

Charles Morris was instantly killed by lightning at California, about six miles from Andover last week during one of the worst electrical storms that has been experienced in this part of the country in years.

A barn was also struck and caught fire, and with two other barns near by was burned to the ground, with a large quantity of farm machinery.

The storm started about 4 o'clock and lasted for an hour and a half, during which time rain fell in torrents, doing a lot of damage to the crops.

Morris was sitting in his home near the stove when it is presumed that a bolt came down the chimney, striking him, causing instant death. The house caught fire at the same time, but neighbors were able to get out the body in time, and after hard work extinguished the blaze.

Morris is survived by one child. The barns were the property of William Curry and the total loss will be about \$2,500.

A crew of C.P.R. section men working near the station at Andover, had a narrow escape from death; lightning struck a tree close by them, tearing it to splinters.

Fort Fairfield Market.

Eggs and butter are the same as last week—18 cents paid at stores for eggs, and 22 got for them; 20 cents paid for butter at stores, and 25 got for it at stores, except the very best, which brings 30. The best hay, brought into town, sells at \$20; poorer, 18. The pressers pay \$20 for it in the barns; pressed, retail, \$24. Oats, 75 cents. Straw, pressed, retail, \$8. Potatoes are no longer in the market.—Review.

Charlie Joseph

is now located in the former Reed Chase stand and has a splendid line of New and Fresh

**Fruits, Groceries,
Footwear, Clothing,
Dry Goods, etc.**

Just to make the acquaintance of a number of new customers he will sell for spot cash at these low prices:

- Nectar Tea, Regular 25c kind, for 22c. This is the equal of any 30c. Tea on the market.
- 6 lbs of Fresh Oatmeal for 25c.
- Brooms, 25c to 45c. Each excellent value.
- Men's Dusters, were \$1.75, to be sold for \$1.25.
- Top Shirts that were \$1.25, now \$1.00. The same that sold for 90c. now going for 65c.
- Ladies' Fine Black HOSE, 2 pairs for 25c.
- New Summer Dress Goods, just in, regular \$1.25 goods, now being sacrificed at 35c. a yard. Think of it!
- Ladies' Silk Coat, black, finely made and in correct style, that we have been offering for \$12.00 will now be sold for only \$8.50. This is a big bargain for some bright woman.
- Corsets that formerly sold for \$1.00 now only 65c.
- Fine Felt Hats, popular colors, were \$2.00, now \$1.50.
- Men's Straw Hats that once brought \$1.00 each now offered for 60c.
- Fine Assortment of Pocket Cutlery, big values at 5c. to \$1.00. See the clasp hunting knife we are selling for 70c. Others ask a Dollar for the same thing.

We also keep a full line of Fresh Imported Vegetables and Fruits, Cucumbers, Cabbage, Watermelons, etc.

Full line of Tobaccos and Cigars. Canned Goods, etc.

Joseph's,

Where Chase used to keep, Main st. Hartland.

The Hudson Bay Instinct!

Nature marks some spots on the earth's surface as destined to be great cities. The Hudson's Bay Company which at one time owned a large portion of Western Canada, with instinct born of untrammelled commercial necessity, many years ago selected those places as trading posts for its great domains. Among the places chosen were

Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and FORT GEORGE.

The first four now have rail transportation, and are numbered among the Greatest Cities of Western Canada. Property that could have been purchased before the railroad arrived at from \$200 to \$400 per lot is now worth from \$5,000 to half a million dollars per lot.

Fort George

the remaining Hudson's Bay post, will in a few months also have rail transportation—one railroad forging ahead from the East and West, and another to make a junction point at Fort George, coming from the south.

This former trading post is even now a metropolitan little City—three Banks, Churches, Stores, and in a few days will have a daily paper.

From present indication a

City of 10,000 People will Welcome the Arrival of the First Train.

Sunset and sunrise are not more certain than the infallibility of the Hudson's Bay Company as a guide to the location of big cities.

FORT GEORGE

is a place where big money has been made already—fortunes will be made there in a few years. Now is the time to invest—before the railroads get there.

Lots can be purchased on the installment plan—\$10 down and \$10 per month without interest until paid; or 10 per cent discount for cash down.

Wire, write, or Phone, for further information,

JOHN T. G. CARR

HARTLAND
Agent for New Brunswick.

A Good Life Policy

will compel a young man to save money. He will be glad of it when he is older. It trains him also to the habit of saving, and is the only sure way to guarantee adequate estate to this family—when he has one.

The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co.

Issues None But Good Policies
Communicate with or consult

T. A. Lindsay, Inspector, Woodstock, N. B.
or The E. R. Machum Co., St. John, N. B.

Managers for Maritime Provinces.

DO IT NOW.

It is well known to experienced salesmen that the largest and best business in Fruit trees is done during the summer months. The man first on the ground secures the cream of the trade, therefore
SECURE YOUR AGENCY NOW.
We want a good reliable man for this district, because the demand for fruit trees never was so good. Good Pay. Outfit free. Whole or part time agreement, and you represent a firm of thirty-five years experience with over six hundred acres of land under cultivation. Write: PELHAM NURSERY Co., Toronto, Ont.

Every Woman
is interested and should know about the wonderful Whirling Spray **Marvel Douche**



Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, except no other, but send stamp for illustration. It gives full particulars and directions—valuable to ladies. WEDDSON SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

WANTED—Old Coin, old church communion token, old postage stamps used 50 years ago, which are worth most if on original envelopes; also all kinds of old antiques.
W. A. KAIN, 116 Germain st., St. John.

EFFECTS OF COAL STRIKE

ENGLISH SUFFERED MORE THAN THEY WILL ADMIT.

Owners Were Able to Dispose of Low Grade Coal at a Profit.

The Englishman has always asserted his right to grow about conditions in his own country, writes a London correspondent. The flood tide of growing appears to have set in with the increased rise in land taxes beginning three years ago. Since then there have been plenty of matters to complain of. These include a series of strikes that upset business, an increase in the cost of living, and, lastly, the general strike of mine workers. So the growing has been constant and emphatic.

Yet there are optimists, many of them. They refuse to concede that Great Britain is going to the dogs. As a matter of fact, the average Briton, while he may exercise his right to grumble, believes the same thing deep down in his heart, basing the belief on innate confidence in British superiority and ability to overcome adverse conditions. So it is not strange to find many who hold that the coal strike, generally characterized as "disastrous," "appalling," or "terrible," has not had the effect on the country that surface conditions appeared to indicate, and that it proved a blessing for a large number of people who expected to be hard hit.

It is rather difficult to understand the logic of this view, even in the face of many examples of beneficial effect. About 2,000,000 people were thrown out of work as a result of the strike, this figure including the striking miners themselves; great industries came to a standstill, British shipping was half demoralized, and railway companies were hard put to it to give an adequate service.

Even the British Government suffered, for not only did it have to pay high prices for coal used by the fleet and in Government industries, but during the month of March it lost \$2,000,000 in revenue as a direct result of the strike, according to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement in the House of Commons. But there is another side to the story—a brighter side if one chooses to adopt the view of those who say that the strike cloud had a silver lining for them.

MINE OWNERS PROFITED.

Stories are now being told that mine owners and others engaged in dealing in coal on a large scale really profited by the shutdown of the mines. This condition was brought about, it is explained, by the fact that they were able to dispose of surplus supplies of the poorest grades of coal which had been a drug on their hands at prices higher than the best coal brings in normal times. Some small fortunes were made in this way, it is asserted.

Then the railways were able to take advantage of the situation through withdrawing trains that brought no profit, and to confine their service to trains that were money-makers. It is contended that whatever was lost by the railways through inability to carry all the freight offered was overcome by the saving in the direction indicated and the suspension of excursion and other commutation rates.

There is no doubt that the miners and other work people have suffered by the strike, and the trade unions have been hit heavily by the drain on their relief funds. It is in this fact that the mine operators and many other employers of labor find the greatest degree of satisfaction. To the depletion of these funds is attributed the efforts of many of the miners, leaders and Laborite members of Parliament to induce the strikers to vote to return to work. Without a good supply of money the miners and the other unionists whose trades suffered from the strike will be prevented from enforcing demands on employers for a long time to come.

LONDON SUFFERED LITTLE.

London suffered less than any part of England, Scotland and Wales from the distress caused by lack of coal. The London County Council had been far sighted enough to lay in a plentiful supply of fuel and it has managed to keep public utilities going. Then the railways made a special effort to keep London supplied with foodstuffs. So active were they in this respect that the price of milk actually went down, and in some places within the metropolitan district eggs were cheaper.

But there was much distress notwithstanding, due mainly, it is supposed, to a heavy increase in the price of coal and increase in the cost of most necessities of life. The number of school children for whom the authorities provided meals increased 50 per cent. over normal years. It is noticeable from the reports received that in the more thickly populated districts of the metropolis, such as Southwark

which is situated on the south side of the Thames, did not suffer as much from a rise in prices as districts further away from the congested area. In the best residential districts there is a tendency to higher prices, but as people in these are better able to pay the advance the changed conditions have been little felt. Thus, in the neighborhood of Hanover Square coal, bread, meat, vegetables, sugar and butter are up in price, but in the same quarter eggs, bacon and milk are down, milk considerably.

However, the same story cannot be told of the rest of the country. The end of March, when the strike had been in progress a month, found distress so widespread that the local authorities of many places threw away their pride and began asking help from the charitable inclined outside their own districts. The contributions of more than \$15,000 made by King George, Queen Mary and Queen Alexandra indicate how serious is the situation.

A TYPICAL INSTANCE.

It is particularly serious in the great provincial industrial centres. A typical instance is afforded by the conditions in the district known as the Potteries. The Mayor of Stoke-on-Trent, says in appealing for \$25,000 to relieve distress in his city that \$20,000 is being used every week to provide the bare necessities of life for thousands of adults and children. In addition it became absolutely necessary last week to provide one pint of milk a day for children under two years old or their mothers, "if actual starvation was to be avoided."

The funds of the education committee have become exhausted and this will compel the Mayor's committee to find means of furnishing a daily meal for hungry school children. All or nearly all the entire population engaged in making pottery is out of work, and, as the Mayor says, "through no fault of their own," the potteries having been shut down on account of lack of coal. Two girls fainted in church for want of food, and an investigation showed that their family, consisting of the father, who was a potter, his wife and seven children, were living on what was scarcely enough for two and were too proud to ask for assistance.

And there are other stories just as bad which hardly fit in with the idea that England has not been hard hit by the strike.

THE OLD PLEA.

He "Didn't Know It Was Loaded."

The coffee drinker seldom realizes that coffee contains the drug, caffeine, a serious poison to the heart and nerves, causing many forms of disease, noticeably dyspepsia.

"I was a lover of coffee and used it for many years and did not realize the bad effects I was suffering from its use. (Caffeine is just as injurious as coffee because it, too, contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.)"

"At first I was troubled with indigestion. I did not attribute the trouble to the use of coffee, but thought it arose from other causes. With these attacks I had sick headache, nausea and vomiting. Finally my stomach was in such a condition I could scarcely retain any food."

"I consulted a physician; was told all my troubles came from indigestion, but was not informed what caused the indigestion. I kept on with the coffee and kept on with the trouble, too, and my case continued to grow worse from year to year until it developed into chronic diarrhoea, nausea and severe attacks of vomiting. I could keep nothing on my stomach and became a mere shadow, reduced from 150 to 120 pounds."

"A specialist informed me I had a very severe case of catarrh of the stomach, which had got so bad he could do nothing for me and I became convinced my days were numbered."

"Then I chanced to see an article setting forth the good qualities of Postum and explaining how coffee injures people, so I concluded to give Postum a trial. I soon saw the good effects—my headaches were less frequent, nausea and vomiting only came at long intervals and I was soon a changed man, feeling much better."

"Then I thought I could stand coffee again, but as soon as I tried it my old troubles returned and again turned to Postum. Would you believe it, I did this three times before I had sense enough to quit coffee for good and keep on with the Postum. I am now a well man with no more headaches, sick stomach or vomiting and have already gained back to 147 pounds. Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont."

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville." Ever read the above letters? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

A little tip will often cure a waiter of deafness. "George, dear," said the young wife, "you are growing handsomer every day." "Yes, darling," replied the knowing George. "It's a way I have just before your birthday."

TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE

INTERESTING GOSSIP FROM THE QUEEN CITY.

Major Feuchan and the Titanic Disaster

G. T. H. Management-Street Railway Trouble.

(We have arranged for a weekly letter about Toronto affairs, which we believe will be of great interest to many of our readers. These letters will be from the pen of one of Canada's foremost journalists, a man who has covered some of the world's greatest happenings and now occupies a leading position on one of the Toronto dailies.)

After the first horror of the Titanic disaster had worn off the chief local interest in the event centered around the person of Major Feuchan, who on a call being made for seamen to help man a life boat offered his services. Feuchan is a wealthy man and has been prominent in long and varied public affairs, and was until the present event known only as a comparatively obscure name. But during the past week a perfect storm of private controversy has centered around him, and the heat and acrimony which have characterized the discussion of every man, woman and child in the entire population.

Perhaps it is a fair statement of the situation to say that moderate-minded men have no hesitation in admitting that Feuchan's story of his escape is absolutely true. It has in any case been amply corroborated by other eye-witnesses. Feuchan's own account, however, is criticized as originally published, and in his speedy announcement of a certificate of bravery signed by the seamen, but not by the other passengers, his critics of him has doubtless been unjust, and a good deal of sympathy for his position has been expressed.

To hear a lot of comment one would think that men who do not give up their seats in a street car to women, would never think of trying to save themselves on a lifeboat. Feuchan's critics say they could do so without taking any woman's seat in a lifeboat.

WHO WILL HEAD THE G. T. H. The loss of G. T. H. has been the Grand Trunk's loss, and its allied lines temporarily without a head. Speculation as to his successor has been going on for some time. The system broke out as soon as it was definitely learned he was dead. The names most mentioned were those of Mr. H. H. Fitch, Vice-President of the Grand Trunk; Mr. J. Chamberlain, President of the Grand Trunk Pacific; Mr. W. A. Wainwright, and Major Leonard. Mr. Fitch has had a long experience in the Grand Trunk, but his full responsibility he is understood to have denied, and in his stead Mr. Chamberlain's name has been mentioned. Mr. Chamberlain's work with the Grand Trunk Pacific has been a most successful one, and he is regarded as a coming railroad man. Mr. Wainwright is highly estimable, but his name from being so prominently mentioned as some of the others.

BOATS WILL BE CAPTURED. One of the Titanic disaster, undoubtedly, is that water travel, whether on the ocean or on the lakes, has been for some time past in a state of confusion. A false confidence has been abroad. Ships do not know what to do, and they do not know what to do if they do not know what to do. The catastrophe befell a smaller boat than the Titanic, but it was a false confidence, and it was a false confidence that caused the disaster. The Titanic was a false confidence, and it was a false confidence that caused the disaster.

MAY BE STREET CAR STRIKE.

Trouble is brewing between the Toronto Street Railway and the Toronto Street Railwaymen's Union, with a membership of about 1,500 men. An agreement was made last year, but it is now being broken. The men demand higher wages and better conditions. They are now on strike, and the city is suffering from the lack of street cars.

No other labor trouble that can threaten the city is so serious as the strike of the Toronto street railwaymen. The strike is now in its second week, and the city is suffering from the lack of street cars. The men demand higher wages and better conditions. They are now on strike, and the city is suffering from the lack of street cars.

HOUSE FULL OF ELECTRICITY.

Medical Dean Says Electrical Tonic Will Cure Many Ills.

That the modern house of the near future will be equipped with electrical apparatus which will without the inmates' knowledge keep them constantly charged with electricity, therefore warding off many of the ills and aches that flesh has hitherto been heir to, is the prediction made by Dr. John P. Sutherland, dean of the Boston University school of medicine.

High frequency apparatus has been found extremely valuable, but hitherto it has been confined mostly to direct contact of the patient with the poles of the coil. It has recently been demonstrated that the high voltage current for a distance of many feet. This means, according to experts in electro-therapy, that persons with this electrical tonic without it being necessary for them to come into contact with any machine and without their knowing that they are being influenced.

Dr. Sutherland says he has two machines in his office which he has used in general practice with good results, and he says the apparatus is of value especially in non-infectious diseases such as rheumatism, nervous indigestion, headaches and general debility.



ONE OF THE NEWEST SHAPED HATS.

What woman does not have a sigh of infinite relief when the awful problem of the spring hat creation is definitely settled? The note of fashion is simplicity this season, and the smartest hats are suggestive of almost Puritanical severity—even the more elaborate affairs are no longer a confused mass of flowers, chiffons, lace and feathers. Time was when, palpitating with excitement, we yet gladly produced a fat roll of bills to pay for something in headgear that was something when balanced on the head. But now—alas, what is there to show for the expenditure! A wisp of lace, piped with hunters of green velvet, a fluted band of similar material, a rhinestone buckle, black hemp of Milan straw, the vaguest suggestion of an upward curve and there you are!

Yet it must be admitted, though, the hats suggest an airy nothingness, they are exceedingly chic and becoming.

AFGHAN FEUDS.

Towers of Refuge From Which Warfare is Conducted.

In Afghanistan the people are good haters. The blood feud exists in all Afghan tribes. When a murder occurs, the avenger does not limit his reprisals to the murderer, but kills any relative that comes handy. This, in turn, calls for a counter attack, and in time matters become so complicated that whole families are wiped out. When the tribe is called upon to meet a common enemy the heads of the families, who have had a quarrel bury two stones side by side in the presence of the mullah as symbolic of the feud being put out of sight during the public danger. When affairs revert to their normal state the stones are solemnly disinterred and the two parties are free to go on shooting at each other again.

Every Afghan villager of moderate means owns a tower of refuge standing at the corner of his courtyard. These towers, made of stone and mud, are perfectly solid for the most part, and are built on a high spot, and are surrounded by a loop-hole wall and covered over to make it habitable. The base is protected by a gallery, and the only means of ascent is by a rope and a hole just large enough for one man to crawl through. Whenever a man has made things too hot for himself he takes refuge in his tower, and by the unwritten law of the country he can never be strayed out so long as food and water are brought to him by a woman. A traveler in Afghanistan tells of seeing one tower of refuge whose owner had not stirred outside for ten years. His only amusement was taking shots at the occupant of another tower, which were duly returned. In the meantime their wives visited each other and gossiped and were on terms of perfect amity.

THE KAISER'S CHARACTER.

He Is Liked Best Where He Is Best Known.

There is much that one cannot help liking in the character of Wilhelm II., and it is those who know him best appreciate him, says a writer in the Strand Magazine. Imperious and autocratic to a degree he is undoubtedly, and he has a will of iron that hates to be diverted from its purpose. He is also extremely hasty in his judgments as much as in his actions. No one is more quick to realize his failures, however, than he is himself, and he has been known after a heated outburst to go to the Minister or official who provoked his wrath almost immediately afterward and offer his apologies, and agree that a different course from what he had at first demanded would possibly be the wisest. An apt case in point is the famous telegram that his Majesty sent to the late President Paul Kruger upon his defeat of the raiders under Dr. Jameson. It is asserted by those who were about the German and British courts at that time that the Emperor was heard within a day or two, and when he had had time to consider fully the possible seriousness of the action, frequently to express regret that he had ever allowed himself to put pen to paper on the subject, and it is stated that the Emperor at once wrote very fully to Queen Victoria on the matter, reiterating his regrets and explaining the circumstances that led up to the despatch of the wire.

BAKING POWDER

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

MAKING SAFE INVESTMENTS

PERSPECT OF APPRECIATION IN INDUSTRIAL STOCKS ONLY REASON FOR BUYING THEM.

This is Greatest Just After Industrial Depression and Least During One. Times Not a Proper Investment for Anyone Who Has to Depend on Income From Investments.

The articles contributed by "Investor" are for the sole purpose of pointing out the possibilities of saving money through placing it in "wild-cat" enterprises of the kind which are so common. The information may be relied upon. The writer of these articles has no interests in connection with this matter other than those of the reader.

(By "Investor.") The safety of an investment in an industrial stock as we saw last week depends to no small degree on the nature of the product which the company manufactures. Perhaps equally as much, however, it depends on the man at the head of the company. When you hear that an experienced miller like the late Robert Meighan is at the head of a mill company, you naturally conclude that the company will be run properly. On the other hand, if you learn that a man who has no experience has been in the steel and iron business is to manage a steel company, you naturally conclude that the company will be run properly. In the case of the Canadian Cement Company, Mr. Jones proved himself to be quite as successful as a "wild-cat" man as he did an iron man, and only goes to show that there are exceptions to every rule.

However, not alone on the name of the general manager should one rely. An investor in Toronto limited over a decade ago an extremely desirable industrial bond for the sole reason that the business reputation of one of the directors was not entirely to his liking. When such a man hesitates on account of one director, you may as well consider before buying an industrial stock. Moreover, not only must a man be careful that the directors are not dangerous men, but it is essential that they be business men of experience, not mere dilettante directors. When one sees the name of such a man as Sir Edmund Osborn, or D. B. Hanna, or Z. A. Lash, and appears on the directorate of our best and most carefully managed companies, one can be sure that the company is a safe investment. It is quite certain that although it is to guarantee success, it is a foregone conclusion that mismanagement or dishonesty will not lead to the ruin of an industrial stock always scan well the list of directors.

When that is done, however, the safety of the average industrial stock is not so great as one would suppose. The shares which are usually reasonably safe as a business man's investment, the rate of income in an industrial stock should be high to compensate for other weaknesses. B. O. Packers Common pays 6 per cent, and sold most of the year at around 75, at which price the investor would get 4 1/2 per cent. The prospect of a bonus has put the stock higher, but an industrial common stock should yield about 2 per cent, unless there is some very good reason for the stock to sell higher while a preferred stock should return at least 4 1/2 to 7 per cent.

It is quite impossible to make any general statement with respect to the safety of industrial shares. On an average, however, one should not count on any high degree of appreciation in value in the case of industrial shares. This should be present in buying the stock at all. As a general rule the prospect of appreciation is greatest at the end of an industrial depression, and least at a time like the present when industrial conditions have become extremely satisfactory for an extended period. The present, therefore, is not a good time to buy stocks, and for the same reason it is a good time to buy sound bonds.

Stability of market price is almost wholly lacking in industrial stocks. They fluctuate quickly and sharply. One day they may be at 100, the next day they may be at 80. In 1909 it sold at 100, in 1910 it touched 80, in 1911 it got back to 100, while in 1912 it worked down to 60. It is now around 114. There is not much stability here. Preferred stocks, on the other hand, are in fact, generally may be counted to remain within a radius of ten points.

To sum up, industrial stocks are investments proper only for business men in close touch with conditions and certainly never for anyone who is dependent on the income from their investments for a living.

The vows a man makes at the marriage altar do not worry him half as much as the silly promises he made to the woman in the case before she led him there.

An Absolutely Safe 6% Investment.

The First Mortgage Bonds of Price Bros. & Company 6 per cent. on the investment in paper mills and over four million acres of the best pulp and timber land in America—insured with Lloyds, of London, England, against fire—offer a most attractive investment. The present net earnings of the Company are sufficient to pay the bond interest twice over. The growing demand for pulpwood is yearly increasing the value of the Company's properties. These bonds have been purchased by the best informed financiers in both Canada and England. At their present price they yield 6 per cent interest. Considering security, earnings, assets, and the likelihood of appreciation in value, Price Bros. & Company bonds constitute an exceptional investment.

Write for full description of these bonds.

ROYAL SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

164 ST. JAMES STREET - MONTREAL, Que.
TORONTO - OTTAWA - QUEBEC - HALIFAX - LONDON, ENGLAND

LONDON MUSEUM TREASURES

The Collection of Antiquities is Rare and Curious.

All the treasures of the old London Museum have now been transferred to Kensington Palace, where they have been arranged by some noteworthy additions. The new installation has just been opened for study by the King and Queen. The collection of antiquities is rare and curious, including relics of Roman, Celtic, Saxon, and Norman London, as well as of Plantagenet, Tudor, Stuart, Georgian, and contemporary periods. One special treasure is an actual Roman sandal in leather, like those figured in many statues. This extremely rare object was found in some digging operations in Central London—a ball of mud and black unrecognizable mess. The experts of the Museum spent days in boiling it, steeping it in oil, and picking it out with infinite care. The number of fifteenth and sixteenth century shoes is large and their patterns various. Of similar interest are the Tudor caps, which belonged to Seymour Lucas, R.A., several of them are exactly like those in Holbein's pictures. A little later in date is a now and important acquisition, the steelyard, or weighing machine, which belonged to Sir Thomas Gresham, and is inscribed with his name. This has a complete history, though no one knows who made the seventeenth century additions, which evidently were an attempt to glorify an historical relic. In an annex is a series of striking reproductions of London before the great fire. Here are the remains of a Roman gallery, found in the old bed of the Thames, dating from about A.D. 283, as is known by the coins of Gaurasian which were found in it. Here, too, is the much earlier "dug-out" canoe with grim reminiscences of old Newgate and Smithfield.

We all like our friends to be perfectly frank about other people.

Eight Years of Bad Eczema on Hands



Cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment

Miss Mary A. Bentley, of University St., Montreal, writes, in a recent letter: "Some nine years ago I noticed small pimples breaking out on the back of my hands. They became very irritating, and gradually became worse so that I could not sleep at night. I consulted a physician who treated me a long time, but it got worse, and I could not put my hands in water. I was treated at the hospital, and it was just the same. I was told that it was a very bad case of eczema. "Well, I just kept on using everything that I could for nearly eight years until I was advised to try Cuticura Ointment. I did so, and I found after a few applications the burning sensation was disappearing. I could sleep well, and did not have any itching during the night. I began after a while to use Cuticura Soap. I stuck to the Cuticura treatment, and thought if I could use other remedies for over seven years without any result, and after only having a few applications and finding ease from Cuticura Ointment, I deserved a fair trial with a severe and stubborn case. I used the Cuticura Ointment and Soap for nearly six months, and I can glad to say that I have hands as clear as anyone. It is my wish that you publish this letter to all the world, and if anyone doubts it, let them write me."

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. For literature free sample each, with 32-p. book, send five cents to Price Bros. & Co., 100 N. Ave., Boston, U.S.A.

BANKING BY MAIL

To enable those living at a distance to conduct a bank account this Bank gives particular attention to Deposits sent by mail.

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK

East Florenceville, N. B.

NOTICE OF SALE

To Robert Lee of the Parish of Aberdeen in the County of Carleton and Province of New Brunswick, Laborer, and Lydia Lee his wife, and all others whom it may concern.

Take notice that there will be sold at public auction in front of the office of Marvin L. Hayward, Barrister at Law on Main Street in the village of Hartland in the County of Carleton and Province of New Brunswick, on Saturday the twentieth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twelve, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following lands and premises, namely:

ALL and singular that certain piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the Parish of Aberdeen in the County of Carleton and Province of New Brunswick, and bounded and described in manner following as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a stake on the Easterly side of the settlement road at South westerly angle of lot number fifty-four, granted by the Crown to one George Crozier, thence south 72° 30' East fifteen chains to a stake thence south 72° 30' West till it intersects the north line of Lot number fifty-two, purchased by one A. H. Lindsay & Co., thence along said line north 72° 30' West to the settlement road, thence along the Easterly side of said road north 17° 30' East to the place of beginning. Containing twenty-two and one half acres more or less and being the westerly part of lot number fifty-three range four Knowlesville, purchased by one George Gilmore from the Crown and by indenture of Deed from George Gilmore bearing date June nineteenth A. D. 1888 and Recorded in the Carleton County Records in Book "K" number three of Records the 24th day of July A. D. 1889 by the official number of 31490 conveyed same to Caroline Stockford.

Together with all buildings and improvements thereon.

The above Sale will be held under and by virtue of a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 26th day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nine, and made between the said Robert Lee and Lydia Lee his wife, of the one part, and the undersigned Caroline Stockford, of the Parish of Aberdeen aforesaid, widow, of the other part, which said Indenture of Mortgage is duly Registered in the Office of the Registrar of Deeds for said County of Carleton in Book "S" number 4 of said Records on pages 685 and 687. Default having been made in the payment of the moneys there by secured.

CAROLINE STOCKFORD, Mortgagee.
M. L. HAYWARD, Solicitor.

H. M. Martell

Graduate Optician

Resident in Carleton Co. six years. Always here to back up the guarantee of perfect satisfaction in glasses for any defect of vision. Office at Day's Hotel, East Florenceville. Write or call if you want glasses. Can arrange to examine your eyes either at office or at home.

W. E. Thornton

BARBER and HAIRDRESSER.

First class equipment. Located at the old Gillin stand, Depot St. Prompt service. Perfectly satisfied is every patron. Old faces made young. Scraggly beards made presentable. Tumbled heads untangled.

Watches, Clocks, Wedding and Engagement Rings.

Repair work neatly done. Satisfaction guaranteed. Agent Crown Tailoring Co.

T. B. THISTLE, Hartland, N. B.

Money to Loan

on Real Estate

Large or Small Amounts

M. L. HAYWARD,

Hartland, N. B.

Brown-York.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of the groom, Gordon York, Rosedale, on Wednesday, June 19, when Miss Martha, daughter of George Brown of Ashland, became his wife. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. B. Daw of Hartland in the presence of about 60 guests. The bride was attired in cream tulle-trimmed and lace-trimmed. The flower girl was little Ethel Purvis of St. John, cousin of the groom, and she carried a bouquet of pink and white carnations. The wedding march was played by Henry Seely of Waterville. A pretty feature was the arch under which the ceremony took place.

Many beautiful presents were received. Following is a list:

George Brown and wife, rocker; Walter York and wife, clock, table cloth and napkins; Archie and Walter Brown, sofa; Mamie Brown, writing desk; Alma Brown, canteen; Laura Brown, table cloth and centre table; Josie Brown and Borden Clark, parlor lamp; Lemuel Brown and wife, commode set; John Brown, cup and saucer; Hugh Brown, irons; Hugh Dougherty and wife, fruit dish; Archie McLean, salad dish; Bruce McLean, fruit dishes; Wellington Webb and wife, cash; Frank Dixon and wife, dinner and tea knives; Albert Webb and wife, pillow shaps; W. L. Purvis and wife, berry set, towels, bureau scarf; May Purvis, fancy dish and doily; Ethel Purvis, spoon tray, doily; N. P. Hatch and wife, silver spoons, sugar shell, butter knife, napkins, tray cloths; Joseph York and wife, water set; Neta York, vinegar canister; Hartley Hoyt and family, dining table; Norman Hoyt, cash; Jarvis Hayward and wife, Frank Brawley and wife, Granville Nevys and wife, china tea set; Harley Hannah and wife, clock; Eva Kearney and Marjey Estabrocker, irons; Fred Bradley, cream pitcher; Sarah Saunders, towels; Chester Culberson, irons; Harry Belyea, berry set; Henry Seely, Bible; May Holmes, cash.

The groom's gift to the bride was an organ and to the flower girl a Bible.

The happy couple will reside at Rosedale and will have the good wishes of a host of friends.

Dysentery is always serious and often a dangerous disease, but it can be cured. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, Diarrhoea Remedy has cured it when malignant and epidemic. For sale by all dealers.

Concerning the Late Election.

The newspapers call the result of the provincial elections a "clean" sweep. If a "clean" sweep means a most brazen, unblushing and open use of money in the purchase of electors; in the practice of coercion; and in the scandalous use of intoxicating liquor as an election medium, then it was a "clean" sweep. There may be an aftermath, however, if the Liberal leaders in the different constituencies have courage to do their duty. Since the days of the first Pacific scandal, there was never any election proceeding so barefaced and so scandalous as that which may prove to be a second Pacific scandal—Moncton Transcript.

Next year's dollars are made out of this year's dimes. A dime invested in an Endowment Policy NOW with The Manufacturers Life, means future dollars for you or your family. Get rates from T. A. Lindsay, Woodstock, N. B.

Chance for Reciprocity.

The nomination of Woodrow Wilson brings reciprocity with the United States again into the field of practical politics on both sides of the border. With the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt by the Republican party, or an undisputed nomination of Mr. Taft, and a subsequent victory for that party, reciprocity would have gone to death, as a congress elected in touch with either of these champions would not be willing to hold open to us as good a bargain as is now upon the books. With the nomination of Mr. Champ Clark and a victory for the Democrats, a man would have been put in the White House with whom Canada could not deal. With the nomination of Mr. Wilson, and the election of which that nomination gives good promise, reciprocity becomes a part of the United States tariff programme just as it is with the Liberal party in Canada. With both it is a step toward the unrestricted trade that both believe to be for the best interest of the common people of their respective nations—Montreal Witness.

If you are a housewife you cannot reasonably hope to be healthy or beautiful by washing dishes, sweeping and doing household all day, and crawling into bed dead tired at night. You must get out into the open air and sunlight. If you do this every day and keep your stomach and bowels in good order by taking Chamberlain's Tablets when needed, you should become both healthy and beautiful. For sale by all dealers.

FARMING BACKWARD IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

So the Farming Specialists Report—An Interesting Report.

Writing to the Toronto Mail one of the lecturers that accompanied the C.P.R. Farming Special says Carleton county is the most up-to-date section of New Brunswick. Below we print a portion of the report. Another article from the same writer will appear next week.

If Quebec was not quite up to the mark in its farming methods, New Brunswick is decidedly backward, except in Carleton county where the farmers appear to be availing themselves of the opportunities afforded to a much greater degree than those in the country around St. John. The reason, of course, is that the province has devoted itself largely to the lumber industry in the past.

The conditions found are briefly these: The farmers are ignorant of the possibilities of the soil and their crops. Live stock raisers and dairy men are laboring under the delusion that the means of improving cattle is in crossing on the breed in hand, a breed which possesses in a higher degree some desired quality. This has been done so often that the cattle in this province have become nothing better than a lot of stunted mongrels. They are unfit for good beef and the more they are crossed with an aim to rendering them better the more unfit they become. As dairy cattle very few of them actually pay for their keep.

Agriculturally the country is not paying well. Rotation of crops is not practiced, and instead of improving the soil the tillers are gradually exhausting it. The broken nature of the country is an undoubted handicap and has a tendency to cause farmers to confine themselves to very small areas. The soil is acid in many places, and in other cases its fertility is practically exhausted by annual crops of grain. Corn and alfalfa crops are practically unknown, as the farmers claim they cannot be grown.

Professor Cutler is preaching rotation all through this province and the importance of adapting crops to the soil and of the soil to the crops.

There being no experimental farms in this province, the farmers have no data upon which to work except their own experiences, and usually where a crop of some sort fails the farmer lets himself believe that that crop cannot be grown in New Brunswick, whereas the lecturers are telling them to persist and get acquainted with the likes and dislikes of the crops. The value of native grown seed is emphasized, as imported seed seldom does well in its first season. The next season, however, the seed has become adapted and should yield much better.

In conjunction with the dairy industries the soilage crop is especially recommended by Professor Cutler. There are many crops suited for this purpose, which he says might easily be grown in this province. A crop which combines succulence, nutrition, palatability and bulk, is recommended. Those complying with these qualifications are winter rye and hairy vetch. Seeded in the fall of the year, early in September, they come in early in the spring to relieve backward pastures. Oats and peas seeded at intervals of ten days as early in the spring as the land will permit supply midsummer green feed when the pasture becomes dry and unpalatable. Alfalfa, which many farmers here find difficult to grow, is perhaps the most valuable of soiling crops. It grows early and produces a luxuriant crop throughout the entire year. Among the difficulties of growing this crop the acidity of the soil is perhaps more in evidence, which might be overcome by heavy application of lime.

Different varieties of corn are also advised for soiling purposes, including the early amber sugar cane, which would help out the parched pastures. The crop grown most successfully in New Brunswick is potatoes, and Professor Blair, the potato specialist of McDonald College, has had interesting heart to heart talks with the potato growers at every stop. Many invaluable suggestions have been left behind by Professor Blair, as a result of his scientific experimenting with the tuber on the demonstration farm at Ste. Anne de Bellevue. The New Brunswick farmers showed more intelligent interest in the potato lectures than in any other feature of the train.

For soreness of the muscles, whether induced by violent exercise or injury, there is nothing better than Chamberlain's Liniment. This Liniment relieves rheumatic pains. For sale by all dealers.

Stealing Suit Cases.

On the train going north Wednesday a man who gave his name as John Willet was seen by a boy to throw a suit case out of the car window between Florenceville and Bristol. Shortly after a lady passenger mis-

ed her suit case and reported the matter to Officer Foster, who was on the train. The boy who witnessed the occurrence identified Willet, and he was put under arrest, brought here, and sentenced to three months in the county jail. The section men were sent back and recovered the suit case.

Several suit cases, valises and traveling bags have been reported missing from trains lately, and Officer Foster thinks an organized gang of them are working the game. This capture would seem an important one.

During the summer months mothers of young children should watch for any untoward looseness of the bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious trouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon. For sale by all dealers.

Systematic Seed Improvement.

In the production of the ordinary farm crops of Canada, approximately 40,000, 000 bushels of seed are required annually. In view of the enormous extent to which yield is dependent upon the quality and vitality of the seed sown, it is of the greatest importance both to the individual farmer and to the nation that as much of this seed as possible be of a high order.

The idea spread efforts which are being put forth in Canada by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association to encourage a larger production and more general use of pure and vital seed of productive sorts, is the subject of a recent address by Mr. L. H. Newman, Secretary of the above Association, delivered before the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization of the House of Commons.

In this address the speaker traced the origin and development of the Association and dealt briefly with the real nature and extent of the results which are being realized. An instructing exposition is also given of the modern conception of the principles of plant improvement and of the efforts which are being made to take advantage of these principles in the amelioration of our plant races. Finally there is presented the system of Seed Registration and the recently instituted plan of inspecting and sealing all sacks of seed before they leave the premises of those growers who grow seed for the trade. This address which is printed in pamphlet is being distributed free by the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Buy it now. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is almost certain to be needed before the summer is over. Buy it now and be prepared for such an emergency. For sale by all dealers.

Belyea-Brown Wedding.

A pretty wedding took place on Thursday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Brown, Salisbury, N. B., when their eldest daughter, Miss Myrtle Naomi Brown was united in marriage with Mr. George N. Belyea, principal of the public school at Sussex. Mr. Belyea is a graduate of the University of New Brunswick and with his bride has been spending a few days here before proceeding to their future home at Coldstream, where in company with his brother he has bought out a general mercantile business.—Gleaner.

At Browns Flats.

The annual meeting of the Reformed Baptist Alliance at Benah camp ground was held last week and continues this week. The officers for the ensuing year are: President, Rev. A. H. Trafton; vice-president, Rev. S. A. Baker; recording secretary, Rev. W. B. Wiggins, B. A.; assistant secretary, H. C. Mullen; corresponding secretary, Rev. P. J. Trafton; treasurer, E. Cosman; auditor, L. T. Sabine; executive, Revs. A. H. Trafton, S. A. Baker, H. C. Archer, W. B. Wiggins and E. M. Smith. J. F. Bullock, St. John, has been appointed advisory superintendent of the camp ground, water and sewerage, in consultation with the executive, and Joseph Bullock has been appointed financial advisor.

Girl From New Brunswick Was Green.

The Boston Herald gives a column to a story about a New Brunswick girl visiting in West Somerville who tried to post a letter and called out the entire fire department. It said in part: "A seventeen-year-old New Brunswick girl rang a needless alarm for a fire at 7.35 last night from the box at Liberty and Kidder avenue, mistaking the box for a letter box. She broke the glass, turned the key, opened the door, pulled down the hook, and while the bells were ringing and engines rushing towards her she was still endeavoring to find a place to put the letter. When at last she found the mistake she broke down and wept tears. The police escorted her to the home of her hostess on Appleton street, West Somerville."

Cut Out

and mail us this ad. with \$2.00 and we will send you by freight, One White Iron Bed, with pretty Roscate Trimmings, One Woven-wire Spring and tufted soft-top mattress to fit. All fit wide by 6 ft. long. Fine Illustrated Furniture Catalogue FREE.

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W. F. Thornton, Proprietor

Well equipped in every way. Livery stable in connection.

Main St., Hartland, N. B.

YOUNG MEN

LISTEN to the demand for Station Agents, Dispatchers and Commercial Telegraph Operators. Over 200 new railway stations and 100 commercial telegraph offices (the latter can be filled by lady operators) to be opened in 1912. The C.P.R. pays from \$55 to \$150 per month for their operators. We are turning out young men and men who are getting these salaries. Let us tell you about it. Only \$50.00 for a course. "Day and Evening Classes." Call or write C. P. R. SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY and RAILROADING, O'Regan Building, St. John, N. B.

Charles M. Shaw, J. P.

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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.

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for the House Keeper, Farmer and Blacksmith

Paints for the Home and Barn, inside and outside.

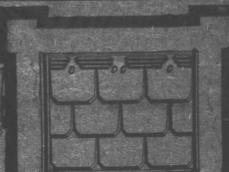
Oils for the Painter, Automobile, Engine, Cream Separator, Sewing Machines and all kinds of Machinery.

Varnishes for the Wagon, furniture Oil Cloth and the floor.

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Empire Cream Separator, Empire Gasoline Engines, Enterprise-Monarch Cook Stoves.

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Steel Shingles

either Galvanized or Painted

Are Always Reliable

They are more economical and durable and quicker to apply than any other lining material—and therefore most easily laid.

They have been thoroughly tested in all kinds of climates, invariably proving Fire, Lightning, Rust and Weather Proof.

If you're building, make sure of satisfaction by ordering Eastlake for the roof—unless information is given to the contrary.

Metallik Roofing Co., Limited, Wholesale Agents, Toronto, Canada.

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Ceilings, Clapboard Siding, Eastlake Shingles, Evertroughs, Conductor Pipe,

for inside or outside work, direct from the factory.

Latest Designs; measures taken; diagrams made free. Give us a call and save money.

L. E. McFarland, Agent

Hartland, N. B.

During the absence of Mr. McFarland this business will be handled by Arthur Dickinson.

Western Assurance Co.

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Brandram-Henderson, Limited, "English" Paint is 70% Pure White Lead—30% Pure White Zinc—mixed ready for use, with Pure Linseed Oil, Pure Turpentine and Dryer, and nothing else.

There is a B-H. "English" Paint for every color you wish to paint. Ask for a sample card.

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