

the 15th anniversary of their marriage Nov. 10th. A number of friends unceremoniously arrived at their home on that day to wish them many more happy years were graciously received and enjoyed. The guests availed themselves of the opportunity to present gifts appropriate to the occasion. Mr. J. Chapman, of the fisheries department of Moncton, was here last week.

MONCTON

Moncton, Nov. 16.—Mrs. A. M. Seely, North Sydney, is spending a few weeks in town, the guest of Miss Mary McPherson.

Herbert Sinclair, of Newcastle, is spending a few days in town with his wife, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Elmer. Miss Iva Fairweather is in Shediac, the wife of Miss Beattie Wortman.

Mr. J. J. Walker has gone to Montreal to spend some time with his daughter, Mrs. Charles Meyers.

Mr. J. H. Rogers is visiting relative St. John.

Mr. Ella Crocker, of Hopewell Cape, is spending a few days with Mrs. B. Taylor.

On Friday evening Miss Helen Jameson entertained a number of friends at a table party.

Mr. Allan Troy spent part of the week at relatives in Newcastle.

Miss Hazel Lockhart, who has been spending the last six months in the west, returned home. She was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. George McKenzie, who will spend some time here with her mother, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lockhart.

Mr. Edgar West is spending a few days in Hillsboro with his daughter, Mrs. Bruce Steves.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Cross are also in Hillsboro, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. Lander.

Mr. Lindley Carter received her friends the first time since her marriage at the home of Mrs. Samuel McKee. Mrs. Carter was given in green ottoman silk and assisted in receiving by her sister, Mrs. Harriet Moore, and Mrs. McKee. Mr. Condon and Mrs. W. C. Paver presided in the tea room and were assisted by Mrs. Thomas Jones, Miss Margaret Dougan, Miss Eva Chapman, Miss M. Hunter, Miss Mabel Hunter and Mrs. ne Malcolm. The rooms were attractively decorated with pink and white carnations and chrysanthemums.

Mr. George Purdy, of Springfield, is spending a few days in town with Mr. and Mrs. Angus McLellan.

Mr. and Mrs. David Pottinger left on Friday for Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. McLean, of P. E. Island, returned to the park in the city.

Mr. W. C. Weaver entertained at bridge Saturday afternoon, when the prizes were New York, won the first prize and the second, Mrs. Harry Gordon.

Miss Dorothy Williams, Miss Stewart and Miss Grace Harris were the winners. Among those present were Mrs. Edward, Miss MacDougal, Mrs. George, Mrs. James Dugan, Mrs. A. E. Sweeney, Mrs. A. R. Myers, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. C. T. Purdy, Mrs. E. J. Jones, Mrs. Thea, Miss Thorne, Mrs. Birmingham, Mrs. Reid MacManus, Mrs. McAdison and the Misses Dugan. Miss Emma Sangster has returned from Avilla, where she was the guest of Mrs. B. L. Harris.

Mr. B. L. Harris is spending a few days with friends in Ottawa.

Mr. J. Carroll has returned to her in St. Stephen after a pleasant stay of several days.

Mr. Violet Goodwin has returned to her home in Bathurst after a pleasant visit with her mother, Mrs. W. Hayes.

George Doolittle, of the Bank of Montreal, has been transferred to Avilla and leaves in a few days for that place. Mr. R. E. LeMoine, of the same bank, has been transferred to Stratford.

Mr. Harry W. Anderson received for the first time since her marriage on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Anderson was wearing a gown of black and white dress of embroidered net and was assisted in receiving by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Anderson, who was wearing a gown with a train and a black and white dress of black and white with green trimmings and green hat. Miss Elizabeth Crockett assisted in serving the tea. Miss Doyle wore black-voile with black and white; Miss Keith, black and white with black hat; Miss Crockett, white marquisette and black hat; Miss B. L. Harris, black and white with black hat; Mrs. B. L. Harris, black and white with black hat; Mrs. B. L. Harris, black and white with black hat.

Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Harris, of the city council, board of the matter of a revision of the assessment law was discussed at length.

The trades and labor council advocated one or single tax, similar to the system in Vancouver and other foreign cities. It was finally decided to let the city council to endorse the motion passed by the Union of New Brunswick Municipalities. Newcastle asks the legislature to pass a voting municipalities authority by a vote of a majority of the rate payers to improve the water supply, or in fact to make land the basis of the assessment.

The complaint of the delegation from the trades and labor council was that the lands in Moncton are taxed excessively, but the burden of taxation on improvements, personal property, etc.

The Moncton Tramways Electric City & Company today made a test of nature which is now at the city boundary the Petitcodiac river bridge. The test was satisfactory, there being a pressure of 100 pounds, with only one inch on the line between the wells and a distance of seven or eight miles.

The test was made in the presence of the city council, including Dr. Anderson, O. P. Boggs, Mitchell Ritchie, and others.

Moncton, N. B., Nov. 19.—Charles Elliott, well known gunsmith and sportsman, that passed away at his home, Main street, this morning, after seven weeks' illness.

Mr. Elliott came to Moncton from St. John thirty years ago and was in business here during that period. He was highly esteemed. He was former prominent member of the Moncton Club and was well known to market all over the province. He was sixty years of age and is survived by two and two daughters. Arthur W. is in the navy; Charles Vincent, at home. The others are Mrs. E. W. Chastler, Edson; Miss Vivian Frances, at home.

A. Fryers received word of the death of Mrs. Sarah A. Coates, widow of John Coates, which occurred Saturday at her home in Coates's Mills, Kent county. She was sixty-four years of age. Two daughters, Mrs. E. A. Fryers and Mrs. Nickerson, and one son John T. L. Brackman, reside in Moncton. Mrs. Fryers, of Buctouche and Mrs. Elizabeth McLean, Lincoln (N. H.), are sisters. Albert, another son, is at St. John.

Mr. S. Cutler who makes her home in

SPECER FAKING, SAY ALIENISTS

Murderer Enraged at Testimony

Fellow Prisoner Tells of Admissions by Defendant

Gave as His Reason for Killing School Teacher That "Dead Tell No Tales"

Evidence About Completed and Case Likely to Reach Jury Tonight.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 23.—It is the expectation of attorneys for the commonwealth and for the defense that the case of Bertram O. Spencer, charged with the murder of Miss Martha B. Blackstone, will be in the hands of the jury by tomorrow night. The commonwealth plans to tomorrow forenoon to complete its rebuttal testimony with the calling of two or three alienists and the defense will follow this with brief testimony in rebuttal.

The lawyers have agreed to allow two hours to each side for argument and if there are no unexpected delays or interruptions the jury will be charged and given the case tomorrow evening.

When Dr. C. P. Hooker, county physician, who examined Spencer in the Springfield jail, took the stand this forenoon, the defendant glared at him. When the witness testified that he had said to the prisoner, "Spencer, you are faking," Spencer rose to his feet and angrily denounced the witness, declaring that Dr. Hooker had tried to poison him at the jail. After officers had overpowered the prisoner he was quiet for the remainder of the day and appeared to pay little further attention to the testimony.

Admits Faking.

Several witnesses for the state testified today that at the time they knew Spencer he appeared in normal mental condition.

A convict from the state prison, Horace J. St. John, who was sent to the Bridgewater State Hospital for insanity, after, as he testified, he had feigned insanity, was put on the stand late today.

One day, according to the witness, when Spencer was sitting on a cot in the hospital and drew as well as Spencer, did not seem to be very insane. Spencer thereupon made various queer motions with his head and body and told the witness that if he did not do those things the doctors would think he was sane. St. John said he was convinced that Spencer was feigning insanity.

Witness said he told Dr. Elliott, superintendent of the insane department of the Bridgewater Hospital, what Spencer had said; that he wrote to Dr. Elliott last August and talked with him about it last month. The witness was sent back to Charlestown prison on Oct. 27. One of the witnesses said he asked Spencer why he killed Miss Blackstone, why he did not merely hit her and make his escape. He said Spencer replied, "Dead people talk no tales."

Cross-examined St. John said that while at the Bridgewater institution, Spencer had told stories of insanity on the part of the guards, but that in one case when Spencer had declared a guard had hit him, Spencer admitted to witness that he had struck him. Asked why he feigned insanity, witness said he thought he would like Bridgewater better than Charlestown.

Sane, Say Alienists.

The first alienist called by the state, Dr. Leonard A. Baker, first assistant physician at the Bridgewater Hospital insane Department, testified that he had observed Spencer almost daily while he was at Bridgewater. He declared Spencer mentally defective to a certain extent, but not insane. He said he was present when the prisoner, St. John, told Dr. Elliott his opinion of Spencer.

Dr. H. C. Quinby, superintendent of the Worcester State Hospital, was examined at greater length.

Attorney General Swift read a long hypothetical question covering Spencer's movements on the night of the murder and asked the witness if these acts coincided with those of a sane man.

"They are consistent with the actions of a sane man," replied Dr. Quinby.

Asked another hypothetical question, including most of Spencer's confession of numerous robberies in addition to the murder, witness said that a person committing such acts and describing them in this manner, was able to distinguish between right and wrong and knew there was a penalty for his acts.

"Assuming all this to be true, what do you think of such a man?" asked the attorney general.

"I think he is not insane," said Dr. Quinby.

The last witness of today was Dr. D. H. Fuller, of Boston, a visitor for the State Board of Insanity. He said he went to Bridgewater in February last to investigate reports that Spencer was being ill-treated. He could not at that time reach

WILL SIR EDWARD GREY RESIGN FROM CABINET?

Report in London He Will

Foreign Secretary Nettled at Criticism of His Secret Policy—Dyce Talked of to Succeed Him—Other Ministers Likely to Follow if He Goes Out.

TRIPOLI INVESTED

Says Turkish Army, Inferior in Numbers, Have Been Able to Prevent Any Advance of the Invaders, and That They Are Well Armed and Officered.

London, Nov. 23.—The belief prevails in political circles that Sir Edward Grey, secretary for foreign affairs, will retire from the cabinet after his eagerly expected expiration of foreign relations on Nov. 27, in the house of commons, and that James Bryce, ambassador to the United States, will succeed him.

The resignation of the foreign secretary will almost certainly be handed to the prime minister should any lack of confidence be shown in his policy during the debate which will follow his statement on Monday.

Sir Edward Grey, who, during the earlier years of his occupancy of the office, received the almost unanimous support of all parties, has recently been the subject of continuous attacks from the opposition but by men of his own party, of rather the extreme radical element in that party.

The secrecy with which diplomatic negotiations have been carried on has aroused the ire of the Radicals, who latterly have received some support from the more moderate Liberals. The disclosures regarding the Anglo-German conversations with respect to Morocco and the statements that two of the countries were on the verge of war have given the Radicals another opening, and they are now, it is believed, pressing for the retirement of Sir Edward.

"We won't be drawn into war without knowing the reason why," declared the Radical leader, Mr. Asquith. "The Radicals favor an Anglo-German understanding, and hence Sir Edward Grey of backing their efforts in this direction, either by his own design or through the influence of anti-imperialist officials in the foreign office." Lord Grey, secretary of war, and Reginald McKenna, the home secretary, will likely follow him.

Bryce, the Likely Successor.

James Bryce is the man thought most likely to be his successor as he would be supported by the entire Liberal leadership when the Unionists attacked him for the part he took in the negotiations on the subject of reciprocity between Canada and the United States.

By a tacit understanding the Unionist leaders support the government's foreign policy, or at least refrain from criticizing it. They like the moderate Liberal, "foreign office," Lord Grey, secretary of war, and Reginald McKenna, the home secretary, will likely follow him.

The lobby is full of rumors of other troubles besetting the government. It is said in Unionist quarters that the cabinet is not so able to satisfy John Redmond's Home Rule demand which has increased through fear of the growing O'Brienite strength in Ireland, and the Laborites are dissatisfied with the findings of the royal commission last August, with respect to the railway strike. They blame the cabinet for failure to secure recognition of the unions.

The prime minister, it is true, is under heavy obligations to avoid a crisis during the king's absence, but it may be beyond his power to do so.

THREE OF QUEBEC HARBOR BOARD WALK THE PLANK

GERMANY NOT PLACATED YET

WILL PROBE CEMENT MERGER

Cologne Gazette Says British Explanation of Recent Crisis is Awaited With Intense Interest

Colony, Germany, Nov. 23.—Foreign Secretary Von Kiderlin-Waechter's explanation leaves no doubt that an Anglo-German clash was imminent in July, according to an apparently inspired despatch from Berlin in the Cologne Gazette, which said: "The acute crisis is past, but the situation remains grave. Germany awaits with even greater tension Great Britain's coming explanations. Upon these will depend the relations of the two countries in the future."

BORDEN YIELDED TO NATIONALISTS

SUFFRAGETTES GO TO PRISON

Monk Tells Why Navy Was Dropped

Says He Wouldn't Join Tories Till Demands Were Granted

Minister of Public Works, Who Led Parliament Again Yesterday, Grilled by the Liberals for His Anti-British Stand.

Ottawa, Nov. 23.—It looks now as if the debate on the address will last the balance of the week, and that the session would run to March with adjournment for Christmas.

At 8 o'clock tonight the house of commons was as dark as was the navy policy of the coalition government after Mr. Monk had finished the total eclipse of his own explanation by the final unanimous declaration: "We are here and you are there."

Just before 6 o'clock Mr. Lemieux had thrown considerable light on the Nationalist-Conservative conglomeration of opposing politics and sectional appeals. He had followed a long and fervid explanation by Mr. Monk, which did not explain or justify the coalition.

Mr. Mondou, Nationalist of Yamaska, had just started a reply to the ex-minister, when the house rose for recess at 8. Half an hour after the electric power supply of the Ottawa Electric Company failed and the parliament buildings, with a large part of the city, were left in almost total darkness. When 8 o'clock came the members assembled in a dimly light chamber, and Mr. Monk, who was again to deliver the government in the assembly, the member promptly moved the adjournment. The lights came on half an hour later, but the members had scattered. Most of them still grogged for the light which was to lead the government out of its present embarrassment.

Monk on the Grill.

Hon. F. D. Monk considered the speech which he terminated yesterday by calling 6 o'clock at ten minutes before that hour, to escape questions which were being put to him by Sir Wilfrid.

The Liberals continued to ask how he and Mr. Borden got together after the way Mr. Monk and his Nationalist friends had abused him for several years, and Mr. Borden is such a charming man," said Mr. Monk, "that I cannot imagine how it is possible for a man to have a serious difference with him."

"We condemned the leaders on both sides, I admit it unreservedly," Mr. Monk proceeded. "We called for a submission of the issue to the people, and I am confident that the leader of the present government has taken the view of that question." (Liberals "Hear, hear," and laughter.)

Continuing, Mr. Monk said that the Canadian navy was not fit to take part in the defence of the Empire.

"What type of naval ship does the minister favor?" asked Mr. Sinclair, of Guysboro, amid renewed laughter.

"Mr. Sinclair persisted that that was no answer," Mr. Monk replied that he was aware that the member for Guysboro was to a certain extent a seaman, while he was not, but he did not think cruisers were of no use as battleships and could not stand before heavily armored ships. "I don't want to discuss the matter further," added Mr. Monk, amid another roar of Liberal laughter.

"We are here and you are there," replied Mr. Monk, indicating first the government and then the opposition benches. "That is the answer."

Lemieux Quotes Nationalist Speeches.

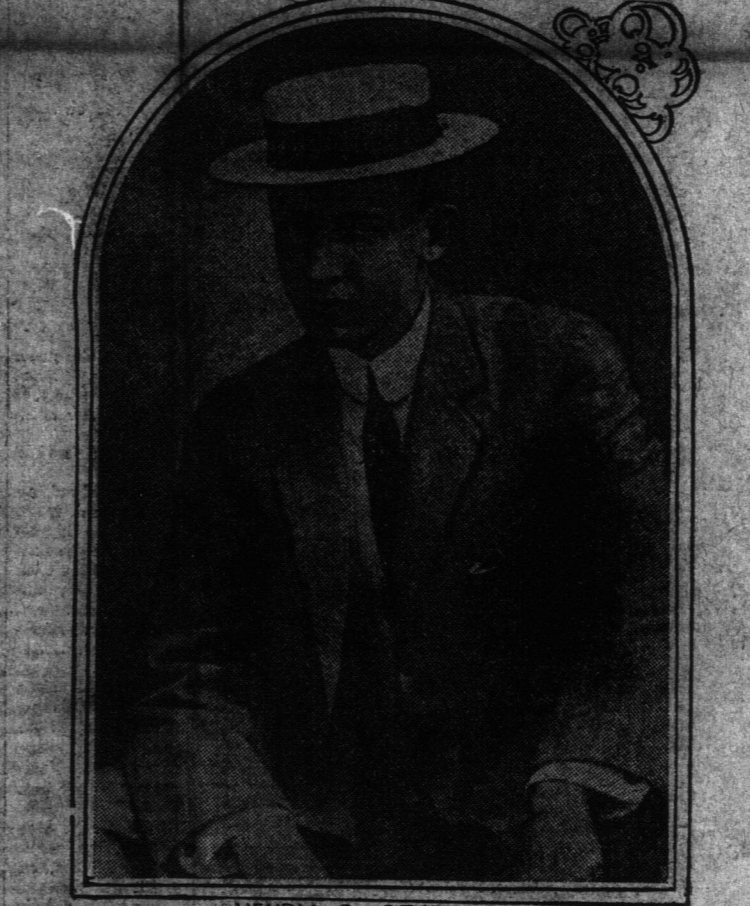
Mr. Lemieux retorted that this was hardly statesmanlike attitude to take, but doubtless gave the essence of their philosophy. He spent considerable time in giving to the house some illuminative excerpts from Nationalist campaign speeches and literature during the campaign. Mr. Sawigny, who on Monday last had metaphorically sung "God Save the King" in the house, had only a few weeks before in Quebec used words like these: "Who is his majesty? Have we any majesty here? It is the lords of England who are imposing this naval taxation upon us."

Mr. Bourassa, in company with Mr. Blomfield, the deputy speaker, had declared that it was all very well for Laurier and Borden, who had no sons to support the navy, but the children of the French Canadian would be taken off to be disembowelled in foreign climes.

"Mr. Monk speaking at Drummondville, said: 'I have separated myself from Mr. Borden on this important question, and I will continue the fight until the battle is won.'"

"Hon. Mr. Nantel, speaking on August (Continued on page 8, fifth column.)

BEATTE, WIFE MURDERER, TO DIE FOR HIS CRIME



HENRY C. BEATTIE, JR.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 23.—Taking a pathetic leave from his family Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., made ready to take the final plunge into eternity. Tomorrow before the sun is an hour high he will have paid the penalty demanded by the law for the murder of his young wife.

For a few brief moments today Beattie, owing to his unusual features, had broken down, and the fierce weeping natives, who were to witness the execution, were solemnly looking at the man who had just taken the hand of justice.

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At the coroner's inquest the weapon was identified by Paul Beattie, a second cousin of young Henry, as the weapon he had purchased for Henry with money furnished by the latter. Beattie was arrested immediately after the shooting. This was on July 21, and on Aug. 10, one month after the day of the murder, the trial was begun before Judge Walter A. Watson, in the picturesque little Chesapeake county court house, sixteen miles from here.

The jury was made up almost entirely of farmers, and on this fact Beattie based his claim that he had been convicted, not for the murder of his wife, but because of his relations with Beulah Binford, a notorious young woman. He insisted to the jury that he had never had any relations with Binford, and that she had been a prostitute.

The trial moved from here to the city of Richmond, Va., Nov. 23.—The crime for which Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., will be executed tomorrow was one of the most sensational in the criminal history of Virginia. Interest in the murder was country-wide, owing to its unusual features and the swift movement of justice.

On the night of July 10 last, Beattie drove his automobile into Richmond, carrying with him the body of his wife which had a gaping shot-gun wound in the head. He declared that a tall bearded man had accosted him on the Middleton turnpike, five miles from Richmond, and when he had requested the man to make room for him in the road the stranger without warning had fired the shot which killed Mrs. Beattie. He added that he had grasped the man by the collar and had taken the murderer dead, leaving the gun behind. This story of the crime was maintained by Beattie to the end.

For a brief time Beattie's story was given some degree of credence, but within a day or two suspicion began to point to him, and he was kept under the closest surveillance. Bloodhounds, taken to the scene of the crime, refused to leave the place, circling around the bloodspot on the road.

Beattie, it eventually transpired, had thrown the shotgun into the bushes of the automobile after the shooting, but in passing over some railroad tracks set from the scene it had been jolted out and was picked up later by a negro. This and other facts, which Beattie alleged had belonged to the mysterious highwayman proved the means of sending the young man to the electric chair.

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"REDEVE," Rider Haggard's Thrilling Tale of Chivalry, Love and Adventure, Will Begin in The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, Saturday, December 2.

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by the Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

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Advertising Rates Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch.

Important Notice All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News ST. JOHN, N. B., NOV. 23, 1911

THE FIRST BROADSIDERS AT OTTAWA Sir Wilfrid at his best is revealed in the Liberal chief's speech of Monday when he led the assault upon the untired and uncertain administration of his successor.

Dr. Pugsley's amendment, seconded by Sir Wilfrid, reveals in a few striking sentences, the chief and chief weakness of the administration. Parliament two years ago declared unanimously for the speedy construction of a Canadian navy whereby the Dominion would take up its recognized share of the burden of Imperial naval defence.

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MR. BORDEN AND STOCK-WATERING It is announced in our Ottawa despatches this morning that among the troublesome business which the old government had in hand, and which the new one will be compelled to carry on, is an investigation of the charges preferred by Sir Sandford Fleming in connection with the merger of Canadian cement companies.

and floating the combine a burden of great magnitude has been created for the people of Canada, which they will have to carry in buying cement at the prices fixed by the merger.

A GREAT STATESMAN The life of Spencer Compton, the Duke of Devonshire, has been issued in two volumes. It explains why he came to be regarded as "the" Duke in England, as no man had been regarded since Wellington's day.

THE LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT God once found all things "very good" and the layman's missionary movement is attempting serious work towards reform so that within this generation the same discovery may be made again.

CAMPBELLTON Those who saw Campbellton a few days after the great fire, and who have seen it again within the last few weeks, will appreciate more than the average reader an article in today's Telegraph telling how the people of that courageous community have re-established themselves.

THE NAVY REFERENDUM As Mr. Bourassa has decided that there is to be a referendum on the navy it will be well to consider how far his decision forces the country away from the traditions of representative government as the Dominion has enjoyed it.

NOTE AND COMMENT The suffragette assault upon the British House of Commons was highly successful. No fewer than 180 of the charming creatures achieved martyrdom.

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It is wise to decide that you need an engine. But don't spoil your good intentions by buying a cheap one. Don't be blinded by a low price or by wild claims. Go slow and be sure.

I H C Gasoline Engines are in use on thousands of farms throughout the country, running the many farm machines, such as the cream separator, churn, feed grinder, pump, fanning mill, threshing machine, electric light plant, etc.

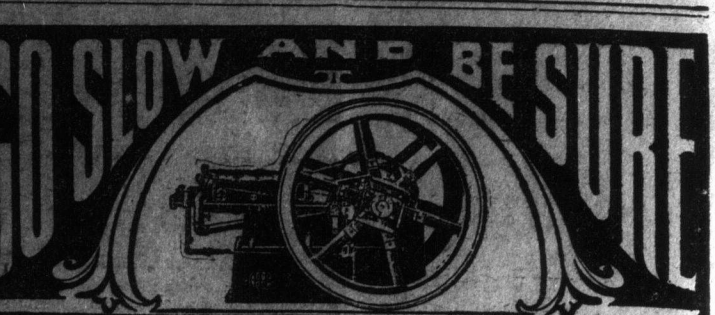


ELLIMAN'S Embrocation TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL DRUGGISTS THROUGHOUT CANADA.

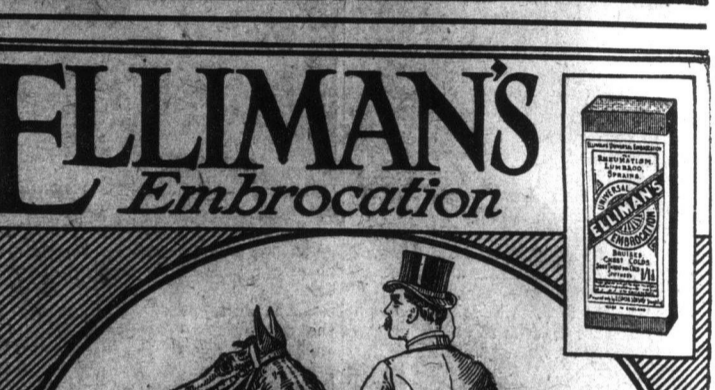
AROOSTOOK LUMBER CUT TO BE ONE-THIRD OF LAST YEAR Bangor, Me., Nov. 21.—The Aroostook log cut this winter will show a decrease of about seventy per cent, according to lumbermen conversant with the situation.

ABE MARTIN The engagement is announced of Mrs. Marion Eleanor Dyleman and Charles Dudley Titus both of Upper James (N. B.). The wedding will take place in the United Baptist church here at 8 p.m. on the 29th inst. when the Rev. C. G. Paine will officiate.

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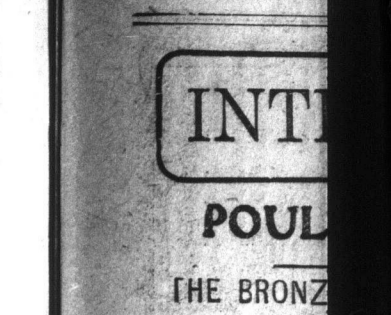


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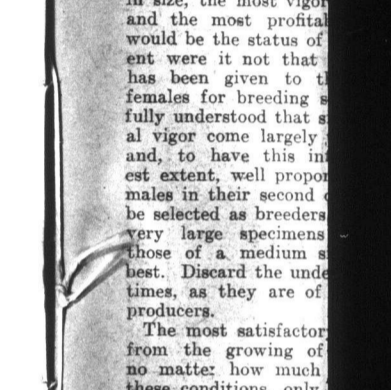
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Origin and Size—Of Breeding Post of honor. As the variety are from wild and the tame rich plumage and its size wild progenitor.



ELLIMAN'S Embrocation TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL DRUGGISTS THROUGHOUT CANADA.

AROOSTOOK LUMBER CUT TO BE ONE-THIRD OF LAST YEAR Bangor, Me., Nov. 21.—The Aroostook log cut this winter will show a decrease of about seventy per cent, according to lumbermen conversant with the situation.

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INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL FEATURES FOR OUR COUNTRY READERS

POULTRY THE BRONZE TURKEY

Origin and Size—Coloring—Selection of Breeding Stock.

Origin and Size—This variety holds the post of honor. As already stated, it probably originated from a cross between the wild and the tame turkey. Its beautiful plumage and its size have come from its wild progenitor. To maintain these desirable qualities, crosses are continually made. In this way the mammoth size has been gained. Their standard weight ranges from sixteen to thirty-six pounds, according to age and sex. Probably more than of this variety are grown each year than of all others. They have been pushed on to such an extent that the excitement of the other breeds is not as great as it once was. It is not until within a year or two that it is possible the Bronze turkey has been developed too much in the direction of size. While size, within reasonable limits, is to be desired and encouraged, it is not to be carried to such an extent that the bird is unable to do its duty. Proper feeding, fresh air, free sunlight, are the best remedies to ward off disease. The female is not as rich in color as the male, but both have the same color and shading. Much of this richness of color is lost through inbreeding, as it is improved by each cross with the wild specimens. Of all our domestic fowls none suffer from inbreeding so much as turkeys. This should be guarded against at all times. It is in the hope that the following information will be of some benefit to those who are interested in this subject.

Selection of Breeding Stock.—Naturally the Bronze turkey should be the largest in size, the most vigorous in constitution, and the most profitable to grow. This would be the status of the variety at present were it not that too little attention has been given to the selection of the females for breeding stock. It should be fully understood that size and constitution of vigor come largely through the female, and, to have this influence to the full extent, well proportioned, vigorous males in their second or third year should be selected as breeders. Do not select the very large specimens for this purpose. Those of a medium size are usually the best. Discard the undersize females at all times, as they are of but little value as producers.

The most satisfactory results may come from one source or another. But no matter how much care may be given these conditions, only partial success will come if inbreeding is permitted. The use of overmated males with small females is of less advantage than the use of smaller males with well-matured, medium sized females.

CARE OF POULTRY

Important Things to Do in Winter for Best Results.

In winter, well-ventilated houses on locations where not exposed to drafts of cold winds nor undue dampness are best suited for winter quarters. South exposure leading into a sunny yard is ideal. Neatly should be had. House should contain of roosting room, nesting room and room where feeding is done in bad weather. The latter should be littered often with fresh straw on which feed is scattered to cause the fowls to work for their food by scratching. Sand, dust or ash

(beaten) should be convenient for fowls to wallow in. The nesting room should be such as to secure quiet so as not to disturb the laying hens.

Roosts should be arranged for the convenience and cleanliness of the fowls. Inside of houses should be kept clean, whitewashed and sprayed occasionally. On inclement days it is best to keep poultry in close quarters. Damp, wet weather is far more apt to cause sickness than even extreme cold weather. Wet snows, sleet or cold rains should cause care in the poultry yards.

Feeding should be regularly done. A variety of feeds, alternated, give better results than one continuous diet of any one kind. Nitrogenous feeds are very necessary for egg production. Green feeds are absolutely necessary when the flock is closely confined. Chopped feeds of potatoes, beets, turnips or cabbage are good at these times. We took all the waste from the house, such as potato apple parings, etc., and it is consumed with avidity. Pure water must be given daily. Milk of any kind forms a good drink for the fowls. We do not believe in giving drugs of any kind to fowls, and more than we do to the human with them. Proper feed, pure water, fresh air, free sunlight, are the best remedies to ward off disease.

The female is not as rich in color as the male, but both have the same color and shading. Much of this richness of color is lost through inbreeding, as it is improved by each cross with the wild specimens. Of all our domestic fowls none suffer from inbreeding so much as turkeys. This should be guarded against at all times. It is in the hope that the following information will be of some benefit to those who are interested in this subject.

DUCKS IN WINTER

It is time to prepare winter quarters for the ducks and to educate them up to occupying them these cold nights. This can be done by driving them in for a few nights and closing the door. It is easy to drive the ducks wherever you want them to go. They will soon learn where they belong and will go in every night of their own accord.

Many people allow their ducks to wander about at will all day, sleep where they can at night, and pick up for themselves what food they can find. This method may do in summer, but in winter we must look after them well, giving them good quarters and a variety of food if we are to get the greatest number of eggs from them and are to realize the largest amount of profit.

An old house or shed, even though it is not very warm, will serve as winter quarters for ducks if it is dry and substantial enough to give them protection from cold winds. Ducks can stand a good deal of cold, as they are well protected by feathers, but dampness does not agree with them, causing lameness. The quarters should be kept well bedded with dry straw through the winter months. As soon as the old bedding becomes damp or soiled, replace it with fresh material.

Ducks require the least time and attention of any fowl. Supplying them with food and water, and keeping their quarters clean, is about all the attention they require. Ducks lay their eggs on the floor, and are not particular about their nests. For the morning meal in winter, a mash composed of bran, cornmeal and cooked vegetables is excellent. Then give them a support of whole grain. Too much hard grain is not good for ducks, and they should not have more than one meal a day of it. Between meals they may be

given some cabbage to work at. The ducks must have plenty of water while they eat. A good supply of grit should be kept before them, also.—Wm. Purdue.

TYPE FOR LAYING HENS

We see shape defined for laying hens and we see it successfully depicted, but personally I have convictions that will not move. Let me describe a good layer.

Small neck and head, a bright eye and a general neat, feminine appearance, a rather long body, with her head elevated more than her tail. Instead of dragging her feet along, she should pick them up and plump them down.

The reverse of my idea is the club-headed, masculine look; her head lower than her tail; a wedge-shaped body lightening in front; an awkward, clumsy walk, with sort of broody, dreamy look.

What about the cockerels? Apply pretty much the same rule in selecting them and you will have a better flock. Pin your faith on the alert elevated head and the one that hunts up the knick-knacks and sort of an all-round entertainer.—M. M. Johnson.

DAIRY

THE DAIRY COW

The dairy cow holds a unique place in the civilized world. In her relation to man she stands out superior to all other domestic animals. How necessary to the comfort and well-being of the human race are her products. She contributes largely to the food of the poor and the rich, the young and the old, the inhabitants of the cities and the rural districts. Her product is what nature has designed for the young of both man and the domestic animals. And for all ages it is the least expensive of foods, the most healthful and the most desirable.

No meal would be complete without the product of the cow in some form. She has been termed the "Godmother of the human family." Her importance is tersely expressed in the following quotation: "There is nothing aside from the milk of human kindness so necessary to the comfort of our family as the milk of a good cow. It is like oil poured upon the waters of life; it is a perfect food for the baby; it is an excellent beverage for the children; it furnishes cream for the coffee; butter for the bread, and cheese for the lunch. It shortens the pie crust, and raises the Johnny-cake; even the cat and dog cry for it."

With this in mind, it goes still further. It raises the calf, it feeds the pig, it pleases the colt, and it delights the children. Yes, and if he will only give her a fair chance, the cow will clothe the children, buy comforts for the wife, pay the taxes and help lift the mortgage.—Bulletin, Maine Department of Agriculture.

TEMPERATURE FOR CHURNING

The quality of butter depends considerably upon the temperature of the cream when churned. Within reasonable limits it can be safely stated that the lower the temperature at which the cream is churned, the better the quality of the butter. In those creameries where a reputation has been obtained for a high quality of butter, the churning temperature usually ranges around 52 degrees. As a rule, however, a more common temperature is from 56 to 60 degrees. The warmer the cream is at churning time the easier the butter comes. The extra heat, however, breaks down the fat globules and it is on the size of these globules that the granular form and texture of the butter depends.

In farm churning it is sometimes difficult to get milk to come when the cream is churned below 55 degrees. In the creamery where the work is done by power, a little extra time does not make so much difference as it does with the "armstrong" churn. In the case of most farm churning, however, the temptation is to churn at too high a temperature and the consequence is "greasy butter." We would suggest that a dairy thermometer be made a part of the equipment in every farm kitchen where the churning is done at home. If you have been churning above 62 degrees, we would suggest that the churning at a lower temperature; that is, say, if you are trying to find a market, for a better quality of butter.

ILL-SHAPED UDDERS

The question is often asked, what is the cause of so many ill-shaped udders. The answer usually given is heredity, but why heredity, when heredity in other organs has the same length, the cow's legs are the same size and strength, any great variation is considered a deformity. Here, a little to do with the uneven udder, but the manner of milking has more, as the following will show.

The quarters of udders are usually symmetrical, but as the cows become old, the variation is great. When I was a boy, I noticed that in the dairies where the farmer raised his cows, a number of persons milked the same cows for many years, that certain tests of every cow would milk out before the others did. In some dairies it would be the front and one rear test, in others the cows were milked by machine and all four tests at the same time, that the udder stayed symmetrical and gave practically the same amount of milk from each quarter. So I decided that there was something about hand milking that caused the difference. I struck a dairy in which the two tests be always milked out the milk and the test toward the front leg on the opposite side from the milk, on all of the cows, did not give as much milk as the two remaining tests. I asked the man to show me how he milked. He took hold of the two tests that did not give much milk. I asked him if he were the two tests he always milked out first and he said yes. I then concluded that was what caused the uneven udder. I noticed other dairies. I found most milkers milked the two tests toward the front legs first, and by the time the cow reached old age she was giving most of her milk from the rear tests.

I believe the friction of the milk in the full quarters stimulates those quarters at the expense of the quarters that are milked out first and that is the reason why the cows give more milk from the front legs first, and if you desired to sell her she would bring more money.—W. M. Mehring.

GENERAL

THE FARM WATER SUPPLY

Farmers are realizing more and more the value of an adequate water supply. A

few years ago, water obtained from any source, and by any method, no matter how laborious, had to suffice. Things have changed since then, however, and now the up-to-date farmer demands the best that nature has to offer in the way of water distribution in the several departments of his farm.

It is difficult matter to estimate the value of a good supply of water to the average farmer, particularly the man engaged in dairying. But more difficult is it to calculate the loss which one entails by doing without a proper water supply. Great as this loss is in many cases, farmers are blind to it. They would rather run this loss than undergo the outlay necessary to install a system which would give them every satisfaction.

Various systems of water supply which their advocates throughout the country. In some instances it is a system that supplies the necessary water. Rams are used in other cases to force the water from a nearby spring in the places where it is required on the premises. Again, wells are made use of, and are very efficient where the water is not too deep. Probably the most satisfactory solution of all to this question, and one that can be obtained in practically all localities, is the artesian well. The great advantage of this, however, is the uncertainty and risk that one must undertake in installing it. Instances are known where overflowing artesian wells have been obtained in a comparatively short distance. Others have been sunk hundreds of feet with little success, or at best, an inadequate supply of water, and one that is difficult to pump to the desired elevation. Finally, it is often experienced in sinking the well to the necessary depth, owing to the interference of boulders and quick sand. Notwithstanding these several drawbacks, however, there are today hundreds of satisfied owners of artesian wells, many of the wells overflowing and requiring no outlay to pump the water.

Granted that we have the water at our disposal, the next problem is to put it in the several places about the farm where we would have it. Windmills are largely used to an elevation, from which the water can be drawn off to any desired spot. Where one has a gasoline engine, the pumping generally can be done at such times as the machine is in use, or other purposes. Where power is installed for running the cream separator, the water can, often be pumped at the same time, with practically no added expense. But the details of elevating the water usually have to be worked out to suit the conditions of the particular case to be dealt with.

These water systems are being overhauled, or new ones installed, the question of placing the water into the house, as well as the barn, should be considered. In years gone by we have been inclined to use the water in the house, from which it possibly do without. As a result of this, we find but few farm houses in which the water used is taken into the house by means of mechanical power. This should not be. While putting in a system to supply our barns, we can, in many cases, use the same system supply our houses as well, with but little added expense. Once we have the water installed in our houses, it is a never-ending saver of labor and one that we would not do without for many times the cost of installation. Money invested in an adequate water supply for both our houses and our barns, will pay large dividends—much larger than can be obtained from investing it in stocks, or bonds, or in the savings bank. Besides, one has the satisfaction of directing his own investment as well as enjoying the fruits that come therefrom.

VALUE OF THE SILO

Twenty Reasons Why One Should Be on Every Dairy Farm.

1. It is a system that favors the use of labor-saving machinery. It is agricultural economy to substitute a horse for a man and an engine for a horse when possible. We intend cutting and loading with a single operation, and unloading by horse power. This makes the silo the easiest method of handling the corn harvest.
2. The cutter and power are expensive, but apart from the silo they are very convenient to have, and if properly handled will pay for themselves outside of the silo.
3. The silo has the feed always ready—only the enjoyable part is left for winter, the feeder's delight watching his cows contentedly eating.
4. The silo solves the troublesome corn stalk problem and in the very best way. When spring comes, or before, he is ready to get right to plowing, without loss of time.
5. The facility with which a balanced ration can be prepared—whole and cracked for use by the coming of soy beans, cowpeas, etc., along with corn, is an important labor-saving reason.
6. Corn for the silo is harvested when weather is generally good, when corn is most accessible on account of conditions of fields, when fields are injured least by wheels in cutting and hauling and when there is a vacation in other pressing farm work.
7. Whenever it is necessary to haul feed to another farm for any reason, silage in an easily transferred feed.
8. It tends to lighten the winter work in winter and leave him more time to read upon his work, and though not all farmers will do this, more of them will than of other laborers.
9. It kills weed seeds in the manure, thus benefitting the ground and saving labor the following year.
10. It saves the corn stalks for manure, furnishing humus and aiding till, leaving the stalks in the very best shape for scattering, as all either eaten or wasted goes to the manure pile.
11. It will make a better balanced manure for land here and in many other places. After continuous corn farming for twenty or thirty years, the farms here humus and can ill afford the loss of corn stalks yearly.
12. The silo tends toward cleaner and longer cultivation, as the farmer does not wish to ensilo unless, unpalatable and perhaps noxious weeds.
13. It clears the ground early and entirely for a fall crop. The fall crop may be omitted or planted with difficulty if corn is left standing and if cut and shocked, the shocks are in the way.
14. It furnishes a succulent feed for winter—excellent for milk cows, fine for fattening cattle, good for hogs and other stock as part ration to freshen up the memory of summer.
15. It makes a palatable feed for winter, and palatability is an element that is all too much forgotten in calculating balanced rations. We believe that a cow will do better on corn ration than on any other ration, though a little out of balance, than on a perfectly balanced though unpalatable ration, which she eats only because she has nothing else.
16. Silage comes nearer being an all around feed than most other feeds, and is certainly better than any other feed that

corn can be put up in. If cow peas are grown with the corn, all the better.

It is to the system that reduces water to a minimum. Only a thin layer on top is lost where exposed and sealed, and even that can be made of some cheap stuff, or staked only. Compare that with the 50 or 100 square feet of surface exposed to the bleaching of frost, sun, rain and snow in each shock, to say nothing of the shocks upset by the wind, soaked and ruined; or with the loss of the entire stalk (46 per cent of the nutritive value of the plant). By harvesting earlier, we escape many frosts.

The silage system saves storage room. It is the closest way of packing the corn crop securely. To house stover is out of the question, and the loss from keeping it in the field and weather has been shown above.

While corn and the silo were obviously made for each other, the silo is an all-around advantage, good for many crops from alfalfa up and down. Many a crop can be saved that would otherwise be almost or altogether useless, such as over-ripe sorghum, apple pomace, etc. It furnishes a safe and easy way to store up against a bad season when crops fail, the dry year for example. It is an insurance policy in a company that never breaks and that costs no premium.

AUSTRALIAN REGULATIONS FOR POTATOES

The new regulations regarding the importation of potatoes into Australia have been amended as follows:

The importation of potatoes from any country is prohibited unless they are accompanied by an official certificate, dated and signed by a responsible officer of a government department of the country of origin, identifying the potatoes, specifying the quantity and certifying:

- (a) That at the date of the issue of the certificate they were, on inspection, found free from disease caused by phytophthora infestans (known as Irish blight) and from the disease synchytrium endobioticum (known as potato canker, black scab, wart disease and cauliflower disease in potatoes).
- (b) That they were grown in the country named.
- (c) That they were grown on premises known, after due investigation, not to have been during the preceding 12 months infected with either of the diseases named.
- (d) That they were packed in the country of origin in clean new packages.

The bags, crates or other packages containing the potatoes are marked on the outside with the name of the country of origin and with other distinguishing mark of marks.

The minister may permit potatoes which are certified by a quarantine officer to be free from disease to be imported under and subject to such conditions as the minister may think fit to impose.

APPLYING MANURE

It is easily possible to apply too much manure immediately before planting certain crops. An inexperienced market gardener in Philadelphia county (Pa.), met with loss this last season by applying in the spring fresh manure at the rate of fifty tons per acre, and that was planted to corn, tomatoes, peas and beans. The plants of these vegetables made fine growth, but the marketable products were small and unsatisfactory. Had the manure been well decayed, this trouble would not have occurred. If the manure had been applied in the fall the effect would not have been so noticeable. When it is at all probable that fresh manure has been used too freely, it is well to make certain that mineral elements have been used in ample quantity.

CLEAN UP THE WEEDS

Good work can still be done in getting rid of the weeds, though of course the benefit will come next season rather than this one. Clear up all fence corners, garden corners, and any places where weeds have gone to seed, pile up the weeds and burn them. This will prevent the scattering of seeds by winter winds and snows. Getting rid of this rubbish at this time will improve the looks of the farm, and will also destroy many insects, which otherwise winter over in the weed stems or under the leaves. A few plant diseases, such as mildew, also live on some of our common weeds, and live over winter on them, so that, in destroying the weeds now, we not only lessen the number of weed pests we will have to fight next year, but the insects and disease as well.

STOCK HORSES IN WINTER

Intelligent Care Must Be Given in Time of Idleness.

There is no season of the year so trying to a great proportion of farm horses as the late fall and early winter months. In average case they have just finished a hard summer's work from regular work they have been well fed. When the ground freezes their work is done, and they will be comparatively idle till the spring opens. This is a time when the horse is in a state of idleness in itself somewhat trying on a horse, but when associated (as is too often the case) with a like sudden change from good to poor food the result is often decidedly bad. The whole system of the

STOCK HORSES IN WINTER

Equally as good for hens and chicks as it is for a horse or cow.

Get some from your dealer today—give it a trial and note the effect.

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A brand new, well made, easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95.

It furnishes a succulent feed for winter—excellent for milk cows, fine for fattening cattle, good for hogs and other stock as part ration to freshen up the memory of summer.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR

It makes a palatable feed for winter, and palatability is an element that is all too much forgotten in calculating balanced rations. We believe that a cow will do better on corn ration than on any other ration, though a little out of balance, than on a perfectly balanced though unpalatable ration, which she eats only because she has nothing else.

animal becomes deranged, his coat becomes dry, staring and dusty; his legs swell while standing in the stable overnight, and he is in just the right condition to open easily to an attack of any of the ordinary diseases to which horses are liable.

It is a well known fact that farm horses are far more likely to suffer from disease in winter than during the summer months, and this is due in the care (or lack of care) which they receive. The proper management of the farm horses during the winter is not an easy matter. Many men have many ways of doing it. One man will, when winter comes in, continue to feed his horses well. He will probably not work so much out as when his team was working hard, but he will give three grain rations a day, with about all the hay they can eat. The horses stand in the stable with little or no exercise, and the result is generally that horses treated in this way get sick and the services of a veterinarian are needed.

Another man has a different idea on the subject. He believes that an idle horse should have plenty of exercise and should in no case be overfed, consequently he turns his farm horses during the winter to some extent to the fields, and certainly predispose to disease, and the wise man will try and follow a medium course. No horse, after having been worked hard and well fed all summer, should suddenly have conditions changed to comparative starvation. His allowance of grain should be gradually reduced and he should be certainly get regular daily exercise of some kind. If turned out in a yard every day he will exercise himself, and if he has access to straw during the day, he will certainly get regular daily exercise. Both of these extremes are bad, and the wise man will try and follow a medium course. No horse, after having been worked hard and well fed all summer, should suddenly have conditions changed to comparative starvation. His allowance of grain should be gradually reduced and he should be certainly get regular daily exercise of some kind. If turned out in a yard every day he will exercise himself, and if he has access to straw during the day, he will certainly get regular daily exercise. Both of these extremes are bad, and the wise man will try and follow a medium course.

Horses standing in the stable overnight, getting some hay night and morning with a small grain ration will spend the winter around a straw stack and eating straw during the day. In fact, I can imagine no better way of wintering idle horses nor one in which less of the time of the farmer is taken. They do their own exercising during the day, are out in the open getting plenty of fresh air, are sufficient well fed without being overfed, and will come out in the spring in good flesh, well nourished, healthy and fit, without any special preparation for a heavy summer's work.

Of the two extremes mentioned as between the horse that is over fed and not sufficiently exercised and the one that has to rough it with plenty of exercise, perhaps the latter has the best chance of escaping disease. But they are both wrong.

Most farmers keep one or possibly two horses, not one in which they use for doing the driving and other necessary work about the place. They are kept blanketed, or groomed and well fed, and provided they get the necessary exercise they are certainly in a more comfortable condition and just as likely to escape attacks of disease as they possibly could. In many farms, however, there are too many horses to make it possible to look after them in this way.—Dr. H. G. Reed.

A farmer does not need to shut his chickens in order to fatten them well for most of them will fatten well on free range or in large yards if given plenty of yellow corn and best scraps.

Poultry breeders usually have a good deal of surplus stock to sell at this season of the year and buyers can usually obtain better prices and have more opportunity for selection on that account.

EATONS WILL HELP YOU TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT

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AVOID THE RUSH. Thousands of people let their Christmas shopping go to the last week when the rush and hum is at the highest point. Why not avoid all this bustle and confusion and do it now? Do not wait till the last minute before sending us your order. We make this appeal to you now so that you will avoid all anxiety and worry and receive "all" your purchases in plenty of time for Christmas.

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AGENTS THROUGHOUT CANADA.

AROSTOOK LUMBER

CUT TO BE ONE-THIRD OF LAST YEAR

Bangor, Me., Nov. 21.—The Arostook log cut this winter will show a decrease of about seventy per cent, according to lumbermen conversant with the situation who say that the operators in northern Maine will cut only about one-third of the timber harvest of former years.

Three factors are responsible for the lumber market, which has been off this season and which causes some curtailment; the fact that many operators had logs to the extent of 10,000,000 feet hung up on the drive in the St. John and other Arostook county rivers because of the low pitch of water; and the repeal of the Pike law, which went into effect at Augusta and which puts a duty of \$125 a thousand feet on American lumber manufactured in New Brunswick.

ABE MARTIN

Miss Fawn Lippinett says it clearly that duty of the groom stand any expense incurred in shortening the trousers of the best man's borrowed dress suit. Why lose a farmer watch that automobile instead of his team?

HOW CAMPBELLTON AROSE FROM ITS ASHES

Thriving and Up-to-date Town Where on July 12, 1910 There Was Nothing But a Bare Expanse of Smoking Ruins. Its Finances in Excellent Shape--Buildings of Which Any City Would Be Proud and a Growing Population--A Committee's Strenuous Work.

In the east the first faint faint streaks of dawn appeared as a member of the Telegraph staff stepped from the C. P. R. train and looked out over the bare town of Campbellton. The morning light revealed well-ordered streets, substantial brick buildings and comfortable residences with a distinct air of prosperity pervading all. Here when the sun rose on the morning of Tuesday, July 12, 1910, there was nothing but a bare expanse of smoking ruins upon which a homeless population looked down from the hills in black despair. How those people became filled with heroic courage and how with the generous assistance of the outside world, they pressed on with grim determination to rehabilitate the town, and how they have achieved success in the remarkably short time which has elapsed since that disastrous day is a wonderful story. Census figures for Campbellton are not yet announced, but it is believed they will show the population to be fully 4,000, a gain of 1,300 over 1901. Not bad for a town which passed through such a cataclysm of fire.

On the voters' list of 1909, the year before the fire, there appeared the names of 739 citizens entitled to vote on property in the town elections. The list for 1912, just completed, shows the number with the same qualification to be 921, or a gain of 182. This is not a large percentage increase in population in the two years, as probably there has been a slight loss, but it is a very healthy sign, that more people own property than ever before in the town. While the assessable value of property has not quite reached \$2,000,000, almost \$1,000,000 short of the valuation in 1909, there is every

E. Alexander, pool and bowling alley, brick, \$12,000.
 J. R. MacKenzie, two stories, brick, \$12,000.
 B. Sullivan, two stories, brick, manufacturer agent.
 A. McG. McDonald, two stories, brick, drug store.
 B. Goodman, two stories, brick, merchant.
 A. La Cote, two stories, brick, pool parlour.
 George Yarnette, three stories, baker and confectioner.
 David Richards, two stories, brick, of general assistance of the outside world, they pressed on with grim determination to rehabilitate the town, and how they have achieved success in the remarkably short time which has elapsed since that disastrous day is a wonderful story. Census figures for Campbellton are not yet announced, but it is believed they will show the population to be fully 4,000, a gain of 1,300 over 1901. Not bad for a town which passed through such a cataclysm of fire.

On the voters' list of 1909, the year before the fire, there appeared the names of 739 citizens entitled to vote on property in the town elections. The list for 1912, just completed, shows the number with the same qualification to be 921, or a gain of 182. This is not a large percentage increase in population in the two years, as probably there has been a slight loss, but it is a very healthy sign, that more people own property than ever before in the town. While the assessable value of property has not quite reached \$2,000,000, almost \$1,000,000 short of the valuation in 1909, there is every

W. H. Wallace, concrete residence.
 N. Bernatchez, two stories, concrete store and residence.
 Bryan Annette, brick residence.
 Thos. Now being built in Water street area.
 B. A. Mowatt, two stories, brick, general store.
 Wm. Glover, two stories, brick store and residence.
 S. W. Dimock, reinforced concrete, stores, offices and residence.
 E. Guiry, two stories, concrete store and residence.
 Chas. Alexander, two stories, brick and stone hardware shop.
 William Murray, two stories, concrete, stores and offices.
 S. Laughlin, brick residence.

forgotten as the town continues to advance. Some months before the fire the writer visited Campbellton and when he was there this week he was strongly impressed with the growth of the town with respect to area and also with the fact that already the town has a more substantial appearance than did the old Campbellton. It is a cleaner and a more law-abiding town as well for since the fire there has not been a drop of liquor sold legally within the limits of the town. In May 1910, the citizens voted to abolish license and the fire only swept the saloons out of existence a few months earlier than would have been the case. Charles W. Hughes, a former member of the St. John police force, the enforcement and has the unequalled support of the best people of the town. Chief Hughes is a good example and his iron hand beneath the velvet glove and his methods have been a revelation to the people of Campbellton.

For the five larger pictures used to illustrate this article The Telegraph is indebted to Messereau & Sons, photographers.

reason to believe that when buildings, now in process of erection or contemplated, are completed that the total will be much larger than in 1909.

Proud of the Progress.

Responsible men, with whom the writer talked, and who have borne unflinchingly the public duties consequent upon the rebuilding, are proud of the progress made and the present conditions, but they do not like to think of the months which have gone. They are looking rather to the future, for the past has been one of constant toil, of heartbreakings and of suffering. Under the wise and honest administration of the relief funds, the deserving poor were kept well supplied, but people who were in good circumstances and unused to hardship, in many cases, suffered intensely from lack of food and hunger. Life in a wooden shack with the rough boards covered only with paper is not enjoyable at any time, but in the depth of winter with coal selling at \$2.50 a ton and money scarce, it became almost unbearable.

It is a tribute to the indomitable courage of these people that few complaints were heard. They went forward steadily with every confidence that the next winter would see them again in comfortable homes, and, to their everlasting credit, this has been realized.

Accompanying illustrations show some of the more pretentious residences. The houses are not all like these, but they are homes for whoever may occupy them. The relief committee aided in erecting 381 dwelling houses, besides the 36 cottages they built themselves, and later sold at cost. Besides these many other homes have been built, independently, by many citizens and the town now covers a greater area than it did before. One man in a position to know, said this had been done with scarcely any recourse to mortgaging and that he did not believe there was any more money on loan in the town than there was before the fire. While this may be true, another man pointed out that the pinch was felt by the older residents of the town who had owned comfortable, long established homes and bank accounts to their credit. In many cases, he said, the new houses were not so well furnished or so roomy as the old and the bank deposits had dwindled away.

The business men have come nobly to the front. One of the illustrations shows Water street, the morning after the fire, swept entirely clean. For a time it looked as if the business centre of the town would change, but such is not the case. There are as many brick blocks on this street completed today as there were when the fire came and another year all wooden buildings will be barred from this street half a mile in length. Several concrete and brick buildings are nearing completion. The Bank of New Brunswick, as shown by the cut, has a fine building with stone front and handsomely finished inside. The Bank of Nova Scotia also cost \$20,000 and is partially stone, while the Royal Bank is putting up a stone structure. The outside work on the new post office and dominion building, costing about \$30,000, is practically completed, and this will be one of the finest of the kind in the maritime provinces. With the completion of the new Waverly Hotel, a three-story brick building with forty-six guest rooms, costing \$5,000, will come the relieving of the congestion of the hotel trade, at present altogether too large for the accommodation provided by the four hotels already established. There are many private business blocks, costing all the way from \$6,000 to \$20,000 with stores to rent.

Looking West from the New Post Office.

In the maritime provinces. Since the fire H. G. V. Farrar, the manager of the electric light system, has worried along with one of the fire swept engines, a drydock box for a switchboard and a generator loaned by the Canada General Electric Co. Now he will dispense light from a plant which has few equals in Canada. Today he expects to start the wheels of a two-cylinder gas-producing engine of 175 h.p., which will generate 100 kilowatts an hour. This is one of the first gas-producing engines to be used for generation of light in the maritime provinces, and great things are expected of the plant. The engine which is to be started today, is to be used for the day service, while a four-cylinder engine of 300 h.p., for which the foundation is already laid, is to be installed for the evening hours when the demand is the greatest. The larger engine will run a 200-kilowatt generator. Instead of a drydock box, Mr. Farrar will have a four-paneled marble switchboard with two generator panels, an exciter and a feeder panel. The switchboard will also carry an equipment of 25 aluminum arc lights for the streets, which have been in darkness lately owing to the demand from other sources. The power house itself is built of blocks of vitrified clay and is 85x45 ft. in size.

With a gas-producing engine it is hoped to reduce the price of power to a minimum. Mr. Farrar uses seven pounds of coal to produce one horse-power per hour with the old steam plant, and expects to get the same results with one pound with the gas engine.

Light will be sold at ten cents per kilowatt, as compared with fifteen cents in St. John, and the minimum charge for power will be 20 per cent. The town is making a striking contrast to the supposedly low rates agreed upon by the Hydro-electric committee of the St. John council for the Lepraux water-power.

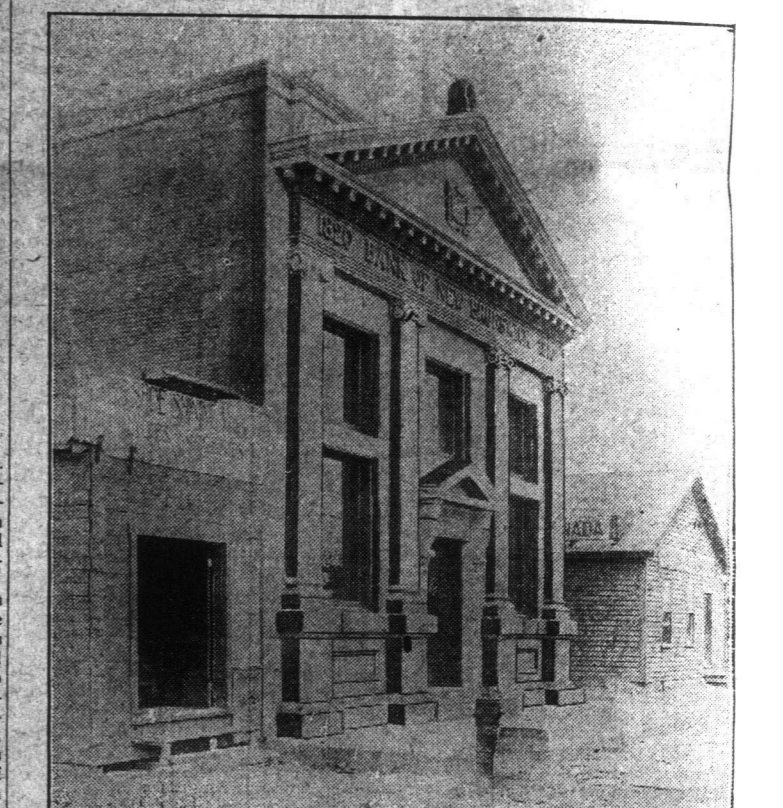
The cost of the building and plant will be about \$30,000, no more than steam engines and outfit would cost.

In Good Financial Condition.

The reader may feel a little curious as to where the money for these fine buildings came from. As a matter of fact, the town of Campbellton is in excellent financial condition. Both the dominion government and the provincial government have granted by the governments is exhausted. There is as much money coming into the town as ever. This season 35 steamer cargoes of lumber, to say nothing of the sailing vessels, have been shipped from Campbellton, and several more before the closing of navigation is expected to bring the number to forty.

The town is indebted to Hon. Wm. Pugsley's recommendation for a new wharf costing \$25,000 and accommodating four steamers with the necessary dredging for the berths, and which is to be carried on by his successor. With the railway facilities, subway, post office and cash grant, this makes in all about \$300,000 which the late dominion government voted as their share in the rebuilding of Campbellton.

All the industries existing before the fire have been or will be rebuilt, while some new plants have made their appearance. McLenan's foundry, built on the site of the mill from which the fire started, has been enlarged. In Shivers' big mill there are eighteen shingle machines and two tieing machines. W. J. Duncan has rebuilt the Campbellton foundry which was destroyed while in process of erection. J. A. Harquill has one of the best equipped woodworking factories in the maritime provinces. A. C. Roy conducts ginger ale works, and A. C. Belle-Lale has established concrete works, manufacturing the blocks used in many of the buildings.



BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK BUILDING, SHOWING TWO PRIMITIVE SHACKS ERECTED AFTER THE FIRE.

Looking East along Water Street, the Morning after the Fire.

F. S. Titus, two stories, store and residence.
 James Alexander, three stories, concrete store and residence.
 Graphic building, two stories, vitrified clay blocks.
 Brick buildings are not by any means confined to Water street and several fine brick veneer structures are also found on the side streets.

Among those are:
 Commercial block, L. T. Jondry, stores and flats, brick.
 Dr. H. Lunam, brick residence. (See illustration.)
 A. D. McKendrick, brick residence. (See illustration.)
 W. F. Duncan, brick residence.
 Alex. McLennan, brick residence.
 W. E. Napier, brick residence.
 Masonic Hall, brick.
 St. Louis Hotel, brick veneer.
 Geo. St. Onge, two stories, brick veneer store, offices and residence.
 John Allen, brick veneer.
 Some of the wooden buildings worthy of mention are:
 Oddfellows Hall.
 Methodist Church.
 Presbyterian Sunday school room.
 Arlington Hotel.
 Brunswick Hotel.
 Dumock's Opera House, sheathed with metal.

Sitting rink.
 Presbyterian manse.
 D. Sanson's residence.
 J. M. McLean's residence.
 A. A. McDonald's residence.
 A. A. Andrew's residence.

Residence of Postmaster A. D. Mackendrick, Queen Street.

Harvelock Sanson has a planing mill and George Sanson carries on a laundry business, using electric power. The Richards mill will be rebuilt at the eastern end of the town.

Some of the contracting firms engaged in the building operations and giving employment to local labor were: Bates & Flood, George McArthur, John Duff, A. E. Hamilton, B. Mooney & Sons and R. A. Corbett, of St. John; Rhodes Curry Co., of Amherst; James Reid and John Fillmore, of Sackville; Donald McDonald, of Chatham; E. LeBlanc, of Moncton; Jates & Cripps, of Sussex; Davidge Bros., D. Stewart, B. Annette and J. D. A. Harquill, of Campbellton.

An Unselfish Committee.

No story of this kind would be complete without some reference to the earnest and unselfish work of the members of the incorporated relief committee. All the members were heavy losers by the fire, but they gave of their time and energy ungrudgingly without any remuneration whatever and a glance at the financial statement as presented and approved by the auditor-general of the province gives some idea of the magnitude of their task and the honest and economical manner in which they carried it out. With total receipts from all sources of \$109,449.99 they expended in salaries only \$1,024.24, and for general expenses \$1,876.96, making a new record for the cheap handling of money.

During the months which have fled there were several changes in the relief committee through resignations and renewals but those who constituted the committee at the close of the work were Francis F. Matheson, chairman of the general committee; Henry F. McLeachy, Francis E. Blackhall and Dugald C. Firth, members of the finance committee; A. Ernest G.

Abstract of Cash Grants.

Number of heads of families and sufferers who received \$20	39	4,500.00
Number of heads of families and sufferers who received \$10	9	1,350.00
Number of heads of families and sufferers who received \$5	10	2,000.00
Number of heads of families and sufferers who received \$3	4	1,200.00
Number of heads of families and sufferers who received sundry amounts	40	3,129.22
Total	240	20,879.22

Abstract of Building Accounts.

Number of families who received \$100	14	\$ 9,000.00
Number of families who received \$150	9	2,100.00
Number of families who received \$200	229	45,800.00
Number of families who received \$300	4	1,200.00
Number of families who received sundry amounts	24	3,839.22
Total number of families who received building aid	280	61,939.22
Cost of cottages, sheds and incidental expense on same		14,072.61
Total		76,011.83

Thus a new town has arisen which in ten years is expected to take rank as one of the healthiest and most prosperous among the younger towns of the dominion. From an aesthetic point of view Campbellton has singular advantages which are bound to be cultivated as a result of the civic spirit developed in adversity and at present being devoted largely to build up the solid portion of the town. At the summit of which veil the top of Sugar Loaf Mountain are dispelled by the noonday sun, so will the dark days of 1910 be

RECIPROCITY NOT DEAD

(Montreal Witness.)

Reciprocity is dead as a door nail is the cheery cry of the present majority. It will never be heard of again. No, say some who have been studying the figures. When Mr. Borden toured the three western provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, before the general elections, he promised the western farm organizations practically everything they asked for except reciprocity. He promised them public ownership and operation of terminal elevators. He promised the same with regard to the Hudson's Bay railway. He promised aid to the chilled meat industry. All their desires he promised to fulfil, except the consummation of the reciprocity arrangement. In spite of that, the farmers voted against him, showing that a lower tariff is still their chief desideratum. The Liberal vote in the prairie provinces, on Sept. 21, was 58,234 greater than it was in the preceding election of 1908, while the Conservative vote only increased 21,618. In Winnipeg, as in Toronto, the Conservative vote was abnormally large, and for much the same reason, but in spite of that the popular Liberal majority in the three provinces was 20,000. Had the position of the parties been reversed on the reciprocity agreement, the most intimate students of the situation say that undoubtedly the majority would have been Conservative. Even the Winnipeg Tribune, bitterly hostile to the late government on its general record, went wholeheartedly for reciprocity; and the Grain Growers' Guide, also adversely critical of the government in many respects, bent its chief energies upon fighting for the wiler markets that reciprocity would have conferred. The Weekly Sun, of Toronto, which speaks largely for the farmers, is of opinion that the west will, two years hence, when the promised election comes after redistribution, give an even more pronounced vote for reciprocity; and that the Liberal vote in the country will be greatly augmented. This is an opportunity, says the alliance of Mr. Borden and his "imperialists" with Mr. Monk and his down-with-the-navy Nationalists. This alliance should in any other section render non-effective the raw and creed cries which were so effective last September for the Conservatives in Ontario and for the Nationalists in Quebec. The task of holding discordant elements together is one that almost no one but a parliamentary chess player for the fun of it, like Mr. Balfour, can take much pleasure out of, and even he has fired of the gun, under the ragging of the History Club, whose motto was B. M. G., Balfour Must Go. Mr. Borden has need today of a double portion of Mr. Balfour's imperialism. He has already betrayed some of the irritation which the incongruity of his lies is causing him, among whom there are some who a few months ago were in a B. M. G. cabal.

Residence of H. Lunam, M. D., Prince William Street.

That \$50,000 be used for the power plant, \$30,000 for the school, and the remaining \$20,000 for other purposes. The bonds were for forty years, four per cent, and sold for 97 1/2, a remarkably good price considering the dark outlook for the town one year ago. This year an assessment of \$50,000 was collected and as it will be some years before any large amount of bonds mature, the town is expected to be pretty well on its feet by the time the money

Residence of L. G. Pinault, M. D., Water Street.

of the healthiest and most prosperous among the younger towns of the dominion. From an aesthetic point of view Campbellton has singular advantages which are bound to be cultivated as a result of the civic spirit developed in adversity and at present being devoted largely to build up the solid portion of the town. At the summit of which veil the top of Sugar Loaf Mountain are dispelled by the noonday sun, so will the dark days of 1910 be

Looking East from the Post Office, with New Waverly Hotel in the Fore-ground.

Two very important buildings constructed by the town and now practically completed, are the school and the power house. The new school building, which will cost nearly \$50,000, is one of the finest in Canada and is expected to provide sufficient accommodation for the children of Campbellton for years to come. Built on the latest approved principles of school construction, the building is but two stories in height but spread out over an area of 146 feet long by 75 feet wide, of brick and stone. The stairways are wide and easy, all lined with asbestos, in case of fire. On the ground floor there are eight class rooms of good size with two offices for principal and teachers, and space for modern clothes racks in the halls. Upstairs, there are four separate class rooms, a teacher's meeting room and an assembly room with provision for seating off two more class rooms with folding doors if needed. In the basement is the engine room, lavatories and rooms which may be used for manual training and domestic science. It is expected the building will be opened in January, the children being gathered together after being scattered about in little shacks for three terms.

Fine Power Plant.

While they have cause to be proud of this school building, the townspeople have equal reason to congratulate themselves on having the most up-to-date power plant

HOW TO STOP TUBERCULOSIS

(Montreal Witness.)

A step has just been taken in England such as has long been urged by sanitarians and the medical profession generally. The local government board has issued an order requiring that at the first of each January the doctor shall report all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis that become known to them in the course of their public or private practice. The object is to enable the local council and other authorities to assist in the eradication of the disease and prevent its spreading. Between 1881 and 1900 the death rate from consumption declined from 18.25 per 10,000 of population to 10.30 per 10,000, and this decline has coincided with a marked increase in sanitary inspection and sanitary instruction in the rates of health, and all zymotic and infectious diseases have marked this period and for the same reason--with this added reason, that isolation of the infected has been insisted on and disinfection of the premises where the case has occurred, besides other precautions. In the case of tuberculosis, however, publicity is to be avoided. The board pronounces that it is unnecessary and undesirable that notification should involve publicity, and intimates to local authorities and their officers that they shall avoid anything which could cause pain and annoyance to patients and their friends. The medical records are to be considered as strictly confidential documents, for whose custody the medical officers of health will be personally responsible. This provision of secrecy is a good and necessary one. In the case of zymotic disease it is different. There the disease runs its course in a few weeks and the patient either gets well or dies. It is due to the fact that the disease sometimes takes years. Then, and more to the point, zymotic diseases are always highly infectious, while, when proper precautions are taken, tuberculosis is not communicable. The new rule will have these results: discovery of the surroundings of the tuberculous, and when such are insanitary the amelioration of the same; the giving instruction in the rates of health, and what regimen the afflicted should follow to make possible a cure and to avoid infecting others; possible assistance to a public sanatorium in cases where a cure is probable; disinfection of all rooms and houses that have been occupied by the tuberculous before others are permitted to inhabit them. The last is exceedingly important, as the origin of uncountable cases of tuberculosis has been traced to infected houses. Indeed, there is a rapidly growing sentiment everywhere that all houses should be disinfected before being occupied by new tenants. There is high authority for the statement that the white plague could be exterminated in a few years if only our present knowledge was put into practice and everybody should do as far as possible to assist in this beneficent cause. At all events all the measures being taken are at least well worth all their cost.

CANADA'S PAPER INDUSTRY

The United States is becoming more and more dependent upon Canada for the paper consumed in that country. For the ten months ended January 31, 1911, Canada exported paper valued at \$3,283,000, an increase of 80 per cent over the same months for the previous year. The same report shows that the export of wood pulp to the United States showed a decline, being valued at the rate material, being manufactured in Canada instead of being exported for manufacture in the United States. This increase is a decided advantage to Canada and means that the Canadian paper mills will be kept busy at the expense of their American neighbors. The restriction placed upon the export of pulp wood by the various provinces is having the effect of insuring the profits on the finished product of Canadian mills. These prohibitive measures were the best that could be devised for the stimulating of Canada's paper making industry. As a result of the increased demand for Canadian made paper the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Company at Espanola are rushing to completion their huge modern plant which is capable of turning out 40,000 tons of pulp per year. It will be ready by March 1, and will immediately become a big factor in the paper industry in this country.

WANTED
 WANTED--An experienced with references. Armstrong, 27 Queen St.

WANTED
 WANTED--By Sept. 6th, general house work in References required. Addison Davidson, Rothsay.

AGENTS W
 RELIABLE representative meet the tremendous fruit trees throughout present. We wish to see good men to represent general agents. The species in the fruit-growing by Brunswick offers exceptional for men of enterprise. permanent position and liberal right men. Stone & Well Ont.

FOR SALE
 TIMBER--Separate cash till Dec. 20th, for timbered farm, late Peter arton. Subscriber not before cruising write Rev. Stanley.

Elegant New Building Superior Equipment The Best Course of Strong Staff of S Trained Teachers
 Result: Public Approval by the fact that our larger than ever before history. Send today for Catalogue.

FURS
 And remittances forwarded. Express and rail charges. Almost every small Canada's Largest. There's a Heart in Every Fur. JOHN HALLAM

USE HAWK Balsam of and Wild It Will Cure An and Col
 Registered Number None Genuine V THE CANADIAN DRUG ST. JOHN, N

Cures You No Doctors
 Oxygen (or Ozon) perfected "Oxygen" the device based on health is due to the development of a new system. Almost every every organ of the body. Every stage yields to its own special treatment. Liver, Kidney, Bladder and all other ailments. Perfected "Oxygen" Cures You. Beware of Imitations.

CASE OF SMALL CHATHAM
 Chatham, N. B., Nov. boy by the name of G Lower Newcastle, was found smallpox Monday, and the which he has been taken today and thoroughly examined. It is stated that at the stage reached there is no danger. Young Russell goes home has been getting his measles was last at school on Friday.

Oh, Women
 (Montreal Herald) Once more the women of the world. Mr. Asquith will let them ask, as no man ever promise them all they ever should, but he has in they are to have just the power as the other sex to give them. And so the new Home Rule problem, stately homes of England.

A lady who owns a called her grocer up one her usual economic order dried beans, hominy, 35 and so forth--and she request for one cent's worth. The grocer sighed, for he had to be delivered this but, as he was entering order book, the lady called "Mr. Sands," she said, "Yes, madam?" "Mr. Sands just caught a bird."

WANTED - An experienced housemaid, with references. Mrs. T. E. G. Armstrong, 27 Queen Square, St. John.

WANTED - By Sept. 8th, a girl for general house work in family of three. References required. Address, Mrs. W. J. Davidson, Rothesay. 121-tf

AGENTS WANTED - Reliable representative wanted to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick at present. We wish to secure three or four good men to represent us as local and general agents. The special interest taken in the fruit-growing business in New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise. We offer a permanent position and liberal pay to the right men. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE - Timber - Separate cash bids received till Dec. 30th, for each lot, heavily timbered farm, late Peter Chisholm, Stearns. Subscribed bound. Bumped. Above cruising write Rev. F. W. Murray, Stanley. 0195-12-23-dw

Elegant New Building, Superior Equipment, The Best Course of Training, Strong Staff of Specially Trained Teachers. Result: Public Appreciation as shown by the fact that our fall classes are far larger than ever before in our 44 year history. Send today for Catalogue.

S. KERR Principal

FURS - Trappers, Hunters and Dealers in any kind of furs. We have a large stock of skins and furs for sale. We also have a large stock of skins and furs for sale. We also have a large stock of skins and furs for sale.

LIGHT PRICES LIBERAL ASSORTMENT - And remittances forwarded same day goods received. Express and rail charges on all shipments paid by us. No shipments too large or too small. Canada's Largest Fur Operator. JOHN HALLAM TORONTO

BUILDING SHOWING TWO WEEKS AFTER THE FIRE.

NOT DEAD - General record, went wholeheartedly for reciprocity; and the Grain Growers' Guide, who is so critical of the government in many respects, but his chief energies upon fighting for the wider markets that reciprocity would have conferred. The weekly Sun, of Toronto, which speaks strongly for the farmers, is of opinion that the west will, two years hence, when the promised election comes after redistribution, give an even more pronounced vote of reciprocity; and that the Liberal vote in the country will be greatly augmented at the next election because of the alliance of Mr. Borden and his "imperialists" with the weekly Sun, and his down with the Nationalists. This alliance should in another election render non-effective the race and creed lines which were so effective last September for the Conservatives in Ontario and for the Nationalists in Quebec. The task of holding discordant elements together is one that almost no one but an ardent and able player for the top of it, like Mr. Balfour, can take much pleasure out of, and even he has tired of the same, under the nagging of the Halsbury job, whose motto was B. M. G. Balfour put G. Mr. Borden has had today of double portion of Mr. Balfour's imperious temper. He has already betrayed the irritation which the opportunity of his allies is causing him, among whom there are some who a few months ago were in a B. M. G. cabal.

USE HAWKER'S Balsam of Tolu and Wild Cherry. It will Cure Any Cough and Cold. Registered Number 1295. None Genuine Without It. THE CANADIAN DRUG CO., LTD. ST. JOHN, N. B.

Cures Your Ills No Doctors No Drugs - Oxygen (or Ozon) remains in the atmosphere for a long time. It is a scientific fact that the best of health is due to the oxygenation of the blood. The Oxygenator supplies the blood with pure oxygen, and it benefits every organ of the body. It cures every ailment, and it is the only remedy that is safe and effective.

THE OXYGENATOR - A scientific fact that the best of health is due to the oxygenation of the blood. The Oxygenator supplies the blood with pure oxygen, and it benefits every organ of the body. It cures every ailment, and it is the only remedy that is safe and effective.

Case of Smallpox in Chatham School - Chatham, N. B., Nov. 21 (Special) - A boy by the name of Gordon Russell, of Lower Newcastle, was found to be ill from smallpox Monday, and the grammar school which he has been attending, was closed today and thoroughly fumigated, though it is stated that at the stage the disease had reached there is no danger of contagion. Young Russell goes home each night, but has been getting his meals in town. He was last at school on Friday.

Oh, Woman! (Montreal Herald) - Once more the women have had the last word. Mr. Aquith will not give them all they ask, as no man ever does, no even promise them as they want, so no even power should, but he has made it clear that they are to have just as much voting power as the House can make up its mind to give them. And so there comes up a new Home Rule problem, this time in the stateless homes of England.

A lady who owns a tortoise-shell called her grocer up one morning and gave her usual economical order - an order for dried beans, hominy, yesterday's bread, and so forth - and she concluded with a request for one cent's worth of cat's meat. The grocer sighed, for this order would have to be delivered three miles away, but as he was entering the items in his order book, the lady called him up again. "Yes, madam," Mr. Sandiliv said, "I will cancel that order for cat's meat. The cat's just caught a bird."

INDUSTRY - One of their American neighbors, a strict restriction placed upon the export of pulp by the various provinces is having the effect of insuring the profits on the finished product of Canadian mills. These prohibitive measures were the best that could be devised for the stimulating of Canada's paper making industry. As a result of the increased demand for Canadian paper the Spaulding River Pulp & Paper Company at Espanola are pushing completion their huge modern plant, which is capable of turning out 40,000 tons of pulp per year. It will be ready by March 1, and will immediately become a great factor in the paper industry in this country.

WANTED - MARINE JOURNAL - PORT OF ST. JOHN - Arrived.

Monday, Nov. 20. Stmr Shenandoah, Hanks, London via Halifax, Wm Thomson & Co. Coastwise - Stmr Grand Manan, 180, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach, 30, Peapack, Sweet, St. Martins, bound for Bath (Me), Schr Walter C. B., Belding, Musquash. Tuesday, Nov. 21. Stmr Calvin Anatin, Pike, Boston, W. J. Lee, mds and pass. Stmr Athena, McNeill, Glasgow, Robert Ford Co, mds and pass. Stmr Wm. Lewis (Am), 215, Scheban, Eastport, D. J. Purdy, bal. Stmr Persia A. Colwell, 440, Colwell, St. Martins (N. B.) in tow of tug James S. Gregory (to load piling for New York), C. M. Kerrison. Coastwise - Stmr Valinda, 60, Genser, Bridgeport, Granville, 49, Collins, Annapolis, and did; tug James S. Gregory, Marie, St. Martins, with tow; Peapack, Sweet, St. Martins, with Bay Shore Lumber Co's cargo No. 4 in tow. Wednesday, Nov. 22. Stmr Rossano, 2398, Balfie, Sydney; R. P. & W. F. Starr. Coastwise - Stmr Harbinger, 40, Rockwood, River Robert; Centerville, 32, Graham, Dignity and did; Bear River, 20, Woodworth, Clementport; Schr Stella Mann, 58, Graham, St. Martins; Linnet, 14, Gough, St. Martins. Tuesday, Nov. 21. Stmr Nettie Shipman (Am), 287, Burns, New York; A. W. Adams, with 1,200 pieces of sailing shingles by R. Reid; Coastwise - Stmr Grand Manan, 180, Ingersoll, Wilson's Beach; Schr Virginia, 99, Graham, Port Greenville. Wednesday, Nov. 22. Schr F. C. Leckhart, 268, Kings, Annapolis; J. Willard Smith. Coastwise - Stmr Bear River, 20, Woodworth, Dignity; Harbinger, 40, Rockwood, Riverside; Mifado, 48, Lewis, Waterford (N.B.). Monday, Nov. 20. Stmr Governor Dingley, Mifado, Boston via ports. Stmr Louiseburg, 1182, Holmes, Brom Head, Co. Motor sloop Independent, 20, Erve, Eastport. Motor sloop B. B. 13, French Eastport. Wednesday, Nov. 22. Stmr Shenandoah, 2402, Trianick, London via Halifax. Stmr Calvin Anatin, Pike, Boston.

CANADIAN PORTS - Montreal, Nov. 18 - Arr, stmr Carvona, Middleborough; 19th, Laurent, Liverpool; Virginia, do; Montreal, London and Antwerp. Steamed 18th, stmr Lake Manitoba, London and Antwerp; Teutonic, Liverpool, 12th, Lishover, Head, Dublin and Belfast; Rakia, Australian and New Zealand ports. Quebec, Nov. 19 - Arr, stmr Montcalm, Bristol; Or Knudsen (Nor), Sydney (U. S.). U. S. delict destroyer Seneca, C-120, passed on Sandy Hook at 1.20 p.m. Yancouver, Nov. 18 - Arr, stmr Director, Antwerp via San Francisco. Victoria, Nov. 18 - Steamed, stmr Robert Doller, Morion, Yokohama. Yarmouth, Nov. 18 - Steamed, stmr Prince Arthur, Kinney, Boston will return Tuesday and go into dry dock for the winter. Victoria, B. C., Nov. 18 - Arr, stmr Thor (Nor), San Francisco. Sydney, C. B., Nov. 17 - Arr, stmr Saragosa, Montreal for London; Bonavita, St. Johns, Morion, Yarmouth; Intestworthy, Montreal, Yarmouth, Wainst, Arr. Steamed 17th - Stmr Bonavita, Montreal; Rossano, St. John. Montreal, Nov. 20 - Arr, stmr Manchester, Commerce, Manchester; Montreal, Avonmouth. Steamed 20th - Stmr Ausonia, London. Kingsport, N. S., Nov. 18 - Arr, stmr Lord of Avon, Vermer, Havana; Earl of Aberdeen, Vancouver, Glasgow. Publicover, Cansburgh. Louisburg, Nov. 17 - Arr, stmr Nochiada (Nor), Chatham (N. B.) and old for Yarmouth. London, N. S., Nov. 16 - Arr, stmr Stanley, Archibald, Turks Island. Canning, N. S., Nov. 16 - Old, stmr Hartney W. Wasson, Havana. Montreal, Nov. 21 - Arr, stmr Bonavita, Fraser, Sydney. Kingsport, N. S., Nov. 16 - Arr, stmr Lord of Avon, Vermer, Havana; Earl of Aberdeen, Vancouver, Glasgow. Louisburg, Nov. 27 - Arr, stmr Nochiada (Nor), Chatham (N. B.) and old for Yarmouth. London, N. S., Nov. 16 - Arr, stmr Stanley, Archibald, Turks Island. Canning, N. S., Nov. 16 - Old, stmr Hartney W. Wasson, Havana. Montreal, Nov. 21 - Arr, stmr Bonavita, Fraser, Sydney. Kingsport, N. S., Nov. 16 - Arr, stmr Lord of Avon, Vermer, Havana; Earl of Aberdeen, Vancouver, Glasgow. Louisburg, Nov. 27 - Arr, stmr Nochiada (Nor), Chatham (N. B.) and old for Yarmouth.

BRITISH PORTS - London, Nov. 19 - Arr, stmr Albania, Montreal. Liverpool, Nov. 20 - Arr, stmr Hesperian, Southampton. Southampton, Nov. 20 - Arr, stmr Albany, New York. London, Nov. 20 - Arr, stmr Albania, Montreal. Barbados, Nov. 7 - Arr, stmr Oceano, Coffin, Demetra, etc. (and steamed for Halifax via St. Lucia). Schr Mina (Ger), Blinn, Weymouth (NS). Liverpool, Nov. 19 - Arr, stmr Megantic, Smith, Montreal. Queensferry, Nov. 19, 8.55 a.m. - Steamed, stmr Lusitania, Charles from Liverpool. New York; 10.10 a.m. - Adriatic, Hayes (from do), do. Glasgow, Nov. 18 - Arr, stmr Indrani, Young, Norfolk. Manchester, Nov. 17 - Steamed, stmr Manchester Trader, St. John. London, Nov. 18 - Arr, stmr Albania, McNeill, Montreal (not as previously reported). Arr 19th - Stmr Montana, Laverock, Baradore via Havre. Arr 20th - Stmr Montford, Davidson, Montreal for Antwerp. Steamed 20th, 1 p.m. - Stmr Anglian, Toronto, Boston. New York, Nov. 18 - Arr, stmr Caladonia, New York via Mobile; Scotian, Halifax; Saturnia, St. John. Liverpool, Nov. 22 - Arr, stmr Francoona, New York, hominy, yesterday's bread, and so forth - and she concluded with a request for one cent's worth of cat's meat. The grocer sighed, for this order would have to be delivered three miles away, but as he was entering the items in his order book, the lady called him up again. "Yes, madam," Mr. Sandiliv said, "I will cancel that order for cat's meat. The cat's just caught a bird."

DEATHS - SHANNON - On the 20th inst., at her late residence, 25, Leinster street, Alice, beloved wife of John T. Shannon, leaving a husband, two daughters and three sons to mourn their loss. (Boston, Mass. Weymouth and Seattle papers please copy.) DEBORAH - On the 20th inst., at her late residence, 10, St. John's street, in this city, Nov. 19, Mrs. Charles Driscoll, aged 72, widow of Charles Driscoll, of Colborne, leaving three sons and two daughters to mourn. But sister, one brother and eleven grandchildren, also survive. WARWICK - In this city, on the 21st inst., Orlando E. Warwick, in the 64th year of his age.

MARRIAGES - McANULTY-CARTER - On Wednesday, Nov. 22, at St. Joseph's church, Silver Falls, by Rev. Fr. O'Neill, Charles H. McAnulty of this city to Joanna Carter, daughter of Mrs. Wm. Carter, of Red Head. Sickness is usually caused by the accumulation of waste matter and impurities within the body. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, enable the bowels, the kidneys, the lungs and the pores of the skin to throw off these impurities. They prevent or cure disease. 25c. a box.

NOTICE TO MARINERS - The Canadian immigration department is conducting an investigation of the status of this country to the United States and officials of the department have been kept busy for the last month or two checking up returns. The reports of the United States department of immigration are taken as a basis for the investigation and each individual case reported within a certain limit of time is being followed up and reported on. The intention of the department is to arrive at a basis on which they figure the proportion of the number of Canadians who emigrate to the United States who are lost to this country. Of those who declare their intention of remaining when they cross the border a certain percentage return and of those who go temporarily there are some who remain permanently. In order to find out how nearly the United States reports correspond with the actual conditions there are all being followed up and reported on. J. Percy Lunney, of the local staff has been doing the work for New Brunswick and now has it nearly completed. Fingers roughened by sewing should be well washed in warm water and then gently rubbed with pumice.

SETTLERS FOR PROVINCE - COME ON STR. ATHENA - Seven Scotch Lads from Cossar Farm Among Number - First Boat's Passengers Healthy Lot. Thursday, Nov. 23. The winter port season was opened by the Donaldson line Athena in healthy fashion, and if the succeeding steamers bring as fine a class of passengers, this will be a banner year, as not one of the ship's crew has been sick. There was not a case of sickness aboard and all seemed to have an ample supply of this world's goods. The steamer docked yesterday morning at about eleven o'clock and her passengers started to embark at the noon hour. Among the passengers were seven Scotch lads who came to engage in farm work in this province. They are from the J. C. Cossar farm near Glasgow and their names are James Thompson, who is to go to Dalhousie Junction; John Blain, Silver Falls; William D. Macdonald, Alexander Davy, William Davy and Robert Sutherland, all of the J. C. Cossar farm at Lower Dalhousie Junction; and David McDonald, McDonald and her son David McDonald, who go to join the husband and father who is located at Antwerp. Mr. McDonald, 58, of Hillboro, Inlet, Light House, 14 1/2 miles from Antwerp, has been enabled to establish his own little farm on which all will now make their home. The passengers were brought around to the depot and went out last evening on a return train. The Athena had a rough trip from Glasgow which she left on November 11. She brought out a large cargo including 100 tons of wheat, 100 tons of barley and 100 tons of oats. It is expected she will steam from here on December 2. Two of her passengers were for United States ports.

WHY BRITISH TRADERS FAIL - Mr. Baird's Impressions of a Tour in the Dominion - AN INTERVIEW - Managing Proprietor of Belfast Evening Telegraph Discusses Business Outlook in Canada - Was Here Last Summer and Honored by the Local Press. Among the British newspaper men here last summer was R. H. Baird, managing proprietor of the Belfast Evening Telegraph, who took a prominent part in the special making at the dinner tendered them by the local press. The Canadian Mail, London, has a long interview with Mr. Baird, some particulars of which follow here. Asked as to a general impression of the business outlook in Canada, Mr. Baird stated he regarded this as very remarkable. He cited a few figures which indicated the marvelous era of progress which is opening up for Canada. For the fiscal year ending March last the aggregate trade had been over £155,000,000, or almost double what it was ten years ago, and more than three times greater than that of twenty years ago. The advance in a single year (1910) was no less than seventeen millions of money. Judged by the standard of customs receipts, the trade had increased by two and a half times in ten years, and now stood at the sum of £220,000,000 sterling. Bank assets in ten years had advanced 25 per cent., and the savings of last year, £188,000,000, which amounted to £25 per head, the highest in the world's history. Figures of that kind could not convey, he said, any real lesson as to the progress that had been made and was being made. In railway development there was a very remarkable activity, and the grand total of capital so invested was almost £290,000,000. Two great new transcontinental railways were being rushed forward, while lines that had been approved but were being doubled, and where unbroken prairie stood five years ago, there were today towns which, if small as judged by the English standard, had a population of those alert, active and progressive elements that could not but result in their advancement. In agriculture the average value per acre of land had substantially increased as compared with the preceding year, and the average that had been reclaimed from prairie had increased three times as great as the area of Denmark. He did not see why the United Kingdom should not import into Canada more than £20,000,000 worth of goods, seeing that Canada consumed now something like £25,000,000 of imports per annum, of which the United States secured £28,000,000, in the face of maximum tariff duties. "We saw," said Mr. Baird, "repeated instances of the failure of British manufacturers to appreciate the opportunities of the market for which they were catering, and instances of their failure to patriotically respond were again and again met with. It was not that they were not doing it, but that they had not done it. They were not doing it because their desires were promptly given way to where other countries were not met with the cold rejoinder, 'This is our way of doing it.'"

WHY BRITISH TRADERS FAIL - Mr. Baird's Impressions of a Tour in the Dominion - AN INTERVIEW - Managing Proprietor of Belfast Evening Telegraph Discusses Business Outlook in Canada - Was Here Last Summer and Honored by the Local Press. "A striking feature of the present year," continued Mr. Baird, "was the remarkable influx of British capital into the Dominion, and the number of visits from well known financial magnates and business men that had taken place. The grand total of British money now invested in Canada has been officially estimated at £420,000,000, of which sum not less than £75,000,000 was invested in 1910. In fact, 81 per cent. of the entire Canadian industry of the year had been taken up in Britain, and financiers of high eminence had stated that at least £100,000,000 of British money would be put into the Dominion in 1911. The Mother Country to Canadian investments. "The emigration policy of the department of the interior has never been so vigorous as it now was. Under the supervision of J. O. Belding Smith, the huge tide of British emigration that formerly flowed into the States had now been diverted and was pouring into Canada. He could not, of course, but regret the fact that such splendid material was being lost to the Old Country, but as there is a surplus population in many of our industrial centres, and as this population must go somewhere, he naturally preferred that it should go to one of our own colonies rather than to that of a rival nation, because in the colonies they were not lost to the empire. In conclusion, Mr. Baird remarked that twenty years hence, perhaps, when the agriculture of Canada has been largely developed, then would come the industrial boom, and instead of seeking so much to be a country of importers, we should require an almost equal number of skilled artisans who must always follow agriculture in a country as yet, to some extent, in the pioneering stage.

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

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

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

25c and 50c Bottles. Sold Everywhere.

E. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

EXEMPT IMPROVEMENTS

(Toronto Globe.)

"A farmer" has \$8,000. He buys a farm for \$4,000 and puts up a house for \$1,000. Another man, "B," who has \$20,000, comes along, pays \$4,000 for the adjoining farm, which is of the same value as that of "A," and puts up a house which costs him \$16,000.

This is a play of Sir James Whitney's imagination in writing a case in which the extreme application of the land-tax principle would seem to him impractical.

That his constructive fancies have run away with him is shown by the fact that throughout Ontario, with the exception of a small district rapidly losing its distinctive character in the centre of Toronto, the poor man's house bears a high value in proportion to his land, while the rich man's land bears a high value in proportion to his house. This is apparent everywhere, and imagined cases, impossible and ridiculous, have no weight with the intelligent public. In any city, town, or rural district the shifting of taxation from the products of industry to land shifts the burden from the poor to the rich, because of the proportionate value of the two classes. It also transforms the burden from a discouragement to the active producer to a discouragement to the idle holder.

Under the system for which Sir James stands sponsor his \$20,000 man would not build a \$16,000 house. He would be forced to keep a large sum back to pay the taxation which Sir James would force the municipality to levy on him. That is what he does now. To save the actual payment involved and the proportionate loss he would greatly restrict his building operations. Perhaps he would refrain from building entirely and invest in Ontario bonds, thus escaping all taxation. Sir James would regard that as a triumph of his policy, but the municipality in which the money would have been spent and

ANOTHER BIG CANADIAN PAPER MILL

The extent to which the United States depend upon Canada for her paper and pulp wood is shown by the latest government statistics. Over 85 per cent of all the paper and pulp wood imported by the United States comes from Canada. During the first nine months of the present year, Canada exported pulp wood and manufactured paper to the United States to the value of over \$10,000,000, the largest proportion of which was manufactured paper. Today Canada exports more than a third of her paper and pulp products from \$42 to \$48 per ton, which is

ACCIDENT TO OAK-BAY FARMER

Hiram Toal had a hand shattered by accidental discharge of gun while hunting.

Oak Bay, N. B., Nov. 22.—Hiram Toal, a farmer of this place, while out hunting near his home this afternoon, by the accidental discharge of his shot gun had his hand blown off and his face peppered with shot.

Dr. Young was summoned and had the injured man removed to the Chimoia Memorial Hospital where the thumb and part of two fingers were removed. It was found that the bone of the hand as far as the wrist had been badly shattered and it is doubtful if the hand will be saved.

JUDGE WEDDERBURN'S RESIGNATION FROM THE COUNTY COURT

The resignation of the Hon. William Wedderburn, judge of the county courts of Kings and Albert, announced in a despatch from Ottawa, did not come as a surprise to his friends, who have known for some time of his intention of quitting the bench. He has been eligible for re-appointment for several years.

Judge Wedderburn was born in St. John in 1834, a son of the late Alexander Wedderburn of Aberdeen, Scotland, an imperial immigration agent at St. John. He was educated at the University of St. John, and studied law in the office of the late Hon. John H. Gray. He was called to the bar in 1858, and created a Queen's Counsel in 1873. Mr. Wedderburn took a prominent part in the movement for confederation.

In 1870 he was elected to the provincial legislature and served three terms, being elected speaker in 1878. The Wedderburn resolutions on the school question were the basis of considerable legislation and the rule prepared by him was adopted as the basis of the present law. At the close of his last term in the house he was appointed provincial secretary, which office he held until he accepted the judgeship. He was a very prominent member of the Liberal party in the House of Assembly, and it was his resignation from the bench that has not yet been acted upon.

When pouring hot fat into a basin, add to it an equal quantity of boiling water. This causes any pieces of meat and gristle in the fat to sink to the bottom, and dripping through in this way will always be found beautifully white and clean.

MT. ALLISON BOY SHOT BY FELLOW STUDENT

Sackville, N. B., Nov. 22.—(Special)—Norman Black, a student of the Mount Allison academy, was shot in the shoulder yesterday by the accidental discharge of a revolver in the hands of a fellow student, Victor Burgess of Shubenacadie, N. S. The revolver belonged to Black.

Knowledge that any boy in the academy had a revolver in his possession came as a great surprise to Principal Palmer, who took possession of the weapon and had the building searched to see if any other boy was the possessor of fire arms. In this case, however, Mrs. Albert A. Copp, of Port Elgin, had and broke her left arm near the shoulder.

GASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

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

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

THEY PREFER NEW BRUNSWICK TO WESTERN PROVINCES

Farmers Who Have Had Experience in Both East and West Explain Why This Province is Far Better for Men Who Hope to Succeed—Letters Tell of Hardship in Western Town.

Bishop Richardson's remarks in his address at the recent missionary congress with reference to the desertion of the farm lands in this province and the lack of enthusiasm and enterprise on the part of New Brunswick farmers caused considerable discussion among the delegates, and nearly all expressed hearty approval of his views.

Arthur King, one of the oldest and best known printers in this city, and a valuable member of the Telegraph's mechanical staff, passed away at his home, 309 Princess street, yesterday afternoon. Mr. King was 78 years of age, and his distinction of having served thirty years in the printing business, all of which time, with the exception of one or two years when he was serving his apprenticeship in the office of the *Herald*, was in the office of the *Herald* and *Journal*, Windsor (N. S.), he was identified with this city. Among his fellow workmen he was a general favorite, and he held nearly all the offices of honor in the printers' union. When linotype machines came in Mr. King became an operator. The sudden news of his death was a great shock to his many friends, who will sympathize with his family in the great loss which they have sustained.

Born in Windsor (N. S.), in 1834, he came to this city when only but seven years of age, and joined the printing staff of this paper. He is survived by his wife and eight children, five sons and three daughters. The sons are: Arthur E., secretary of the Russell Motor Works, Toronto; Fred G., of the post office staff; Pearson O., with Emerson & Fisher, Ltd.; Harry W., with Oak Hall; and Gordon. The daughters are Mrs. B. McDonald, Toronto; Miss Nellie, Toronto, and Gladys, at home.

The Telegraph chapel last night passed the following resolution:

Whereas, the hand of death having removed from our midst our friend and loved one, Arthur King, we are desirous of testifying our sympathy and our deep sense of loss, and of expressing our sympathy with the home thus deprived of a loving husband and father; therefore be it

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased, and that the office of the visitation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best, and whose chastisements are meant in mercy.

FEAR FOR SAFETY OF MISSIONARY

Friends of Rev. P. R. Bakeman and Family Awaiting Word from Danger Zone in China.

Anxiety of friends in this province on behalf of Rev. P. R. Bakeman and family, who have been in the danger zone in China, and have not been heard from for three weeks, was only slightly lessened by the news received by Rev. Mr. Stevenson while in the city Wednesday that a group of missionaries had arrived safely at Shanghai. At the announcement given out by Rev. Dr. Stevenson was published, the name of Rev. T. W. Bakeman and family, appear among the names of those who have reached Shanghai, and while the probabilities are that a mistake has been made in the name in transmission the friends of the family are anxiously awaiting further word. Rev. Mr. Bakeman formerly held a pastorate at Nova Scotia, where Mr. Bakeman's family live at Port Elgin, and C. B. Lockhart, of West Side, is her uncle. She was Miss Carrie Reed before her marriage.

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It is safe to say that the safe arrival at Shanghai of Mr. Bakeman and family is a great relief to their friends.

WOODSTOCK SALE

In connection with the auction sale of pure bred Clydesdale mares at Woodstock on Dec. 8, the Commissioner of Agriculture has arranged to have his department refund the freight charges paid for the transportation of any mares going by rail to any station in New Brunswick when the mares are shipped to the province for breeding purposes for five years.

This will give horse breeders all over the province equal chances so far as the freight expenses are concerned.

The seventh annual convention of the members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association resident in the maritime provinces will be held in the board room at the Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst (N. S.), on the afternoon of Tuesday, Dec. 5, commencing at 10 o'clock. Prof. S. J. Archibald, of Truro, will be the chairman, and will read a paper, as will Turner Glynn, of Margate (P. E. I.); S. J. Moore, of Truro; and L. H. Newman, secretary of the association.

BORDEN YIELDED TO NATIONALISTS

(Continued from page 1)

31, had declared: "For my part I thought I should separate myself from Mr. Borden on this vital question. If I become your member once more I intend that independent attitude."

But now Mr. Monk's only answer was: "You are here and we are here." The coalition had as its basis a common hatred of Laurier and a common ambition for power.

Mr. Mondou, Nationalist of Yamaska, indicated the Nationalists hoped there would be no navy at all. "The Liberals said there should be no appeal to the people on reciprocity. They were forced to make the appeal and the answer surprised them. The question of a navy will be submitted to the people, and I believe there will be another surprise," said Mr. Mondou.

IN THE COURTS

Friday, Nov. 24.

Probate Court.

In the probate court yesterday in the matter of the estate of Bela R. Lawrence a petition of Hugh R. Lawrence, of St. George, farmer, a son of the deceased, and Mary V. Lawrence, of St. John, widow of John A. McC. Lawrence, a son, for administration came up. Bela R. Lawrence died on November 6, 1890, leaving his will whereby he gave to his wife, Mary V. Lawrence all his real and personal property in trust until she should marry or die and after her marriage or death then in trust to his two sons John A. McC. Lawrence, who has since died, and Hugh R. Lawrence. He nominated Mary V. Lawrence executrix. The widow died in St. John on the 22nd of August, 1907, and her estate was administered by her executor, Mr. J. King Kelley, A. C. proctor for the daughter-in-law.

Before putting on patent leather shoes always rub the surface of the vamp briskly with the warm palm of the hand, thus softening and rendering it less liable to crack.

THE HERO IN CAPTAIN'S VERSE

Capt. Knox Tells How "Baltic" Ran from the Northern Light

Provincial Government in Session All Day Thursday for Routine But Important Business—Dr. Landry and St. John Milk Inspection.

Friday, Nov. 24.

The provincial government was in session all day yesterday and did not finish the order paper until midnight, dealing mostly with routine matters and questions of policy which were not announced in corporation was granted by letters patent to McIntyre & Ross Ltd., to the Dominion Portland Cement Co. Ltd., and to the Colville Milling and Supply Co., Ltd.

Resignations of D. B. Winslow, Harry Blair and Miss Mary Thomson, submitted as previously announced, were accepted, and the appointments filled, but the new names were not given out.

The official returns from the local opinion election in St. Isidore parish, Gloucester county, Richmond, Kent county, and Lancaster, St. John county, were submitted, all showing a majority for no license, and the proclamations will follow in due course.

Hon. J. K. Fleming was elected a commissioner of the Jordan Memorial Sanitarium in succession to Hon. J. D. Hazen, resigned. Dr. A. F. McAvenny and Dr. Townsend, for those who have charge of the sanitarium, together with the architect, F. Neil Brodie, appeared before the meeting and submitted and explained the revised plan of the building at River Glade.

At the morning session a delegation from the board of school trustees, composed of Chairman R. B. Emerson, Secretary A. Gordon Leavitt and Trustees, F. H. Bullock and M. E. Agar, interviewed the members and asked permission to introduce the penny saving system in the public schools in the city. The plan, explained, is to have the children hand over their week's savings on, say, Monday, and have a bank check call periodically to make the collection of New Brunswick would increase more than 10,000 in ten years.

THE HERO IN CAPTAIN'S VERSE

Belongs to Halifax

Arrives in City on Way to England Before Returning to Live in Shanghai—His Interesting Story of Incident Made Famous in Fine Ballad.

In Cisco's Dew-rop dining rooms, they tell the tale anew
Of a hidden sea and a hidden fight,
When the Baltic ran from the Northern Light,
And the Straits fought the two.

There is in St. John today at the Royal Hotel a man from Shanghai who modestly confesses that he is the hero of the incident made famous by King's verse. He is known familiarly, The Three Sailors. In these fine verses King tells the interesting story of how Tom Hall in the Northern Light sailed to find the Russian cruiser, only to find the Baltic on the beach with a stovepipe sticking out of the star-board bow and a "Russian flag" at her stern.

The Baltic mistaking his vessel for a Russian ship was sailed away at first as possible, and Hall began to weep. Soon Ruben Paine in the Straits and here in sight and Hall, mistaking her for a Russian cruiser, in turn fired at her. Paine, however, recognized the Straits and Paine had ingeniously thought so as to look like a ship of war, and the Baltic returned and made a proposition to Paine that the latter should share the skins with them.

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WEDDINGS

Stilkey-Russell.

Newcastle, N. B., Nov. 21.—(Special)—A pretty wedding took place this morning at the residence of Miss Agnes Russell, when her niece, Miss Agnes Russell, was married to Willard Stilkey, of August (Maine). The ceremony was performed by Rev. S. J. McArthur in the presence of a number of relatives and friends of the young couple. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, W. A. Russell, of Shediac, was attired in white, and carried all-over lace and pearl trimmings and carried a bridal bouquet of carnations and lilies. After a wedding breakfast the happy couple left for their home where they will visit the bride's uncle, W. A. Russell. The bride's travelling dress was navy-blue with white lace trimmings and flowers. The groom, Willard Stilkey, will make their future home in Augusta (Maine).

McFarlane-Hennessey.

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VOL. LI.

PATROL TO UT

In Waterways...
Ottawa Declares Unfair...
Substitution of Members No Request to Government to be notified.

Special to The

Ottawa, Nov. 27.—The appointment of H. A. Powell, K. C., to the replacement of the waterways committee is a move which is being carried by the patron members of the system which has been made at the request of the British government before the nomination of the British government to the Borden government.

Speaking of the substitution of the waterways committee, Mr. Powell said: "The British government has made a request to the Borden government to replace them by a committee of their own. This is a move which is being carried by the patron members of the system which has been made at the request of the British government before the nomination of the British government to the Borden government."

Explains Despatch

Washington, Nov. 27.—It is advised that the despatch from Tokyo to China authorizing the cabinet.

The Silver Ship

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 27.—The schooner "Silver Ship" was captured by the British on the 27th of October. The schooner was carrying a cargo of silver.

UNHOLY

Explains Concession Support of To Be Deputy

Special to The

Ottawa, Nov. 27.—Parliamentary degrees of the term made to be a coalition government. It is common to find a description himself as a member of the coalition government. Hon. W. T. White, a member of the coalition government, is a member of the coalition government.

LOCAL NEWS

Correspondents who send letters to the Semi-Weekly Telegraph and who wish to have them returned if they are not printed, must send stamps for return postage.

William J. Smith, of West St. John, has been given the concession in the immigration building at Sand Point, and has been given the concession in the immigration building at Sand Point.

Charles A. Clark, who has conducted a grocery business in Charlotte street for years, has accepted the position of accountant in the marine and fisheries department here, succeeding Harry H. Brown, who died recently. The salary was understood to start at \$1,000 a year.

False hair when not being worn should not be exposed to the light, since light absorbs the dressing unnecessarily.