

THE OBSERVER

Vol. 2.

HARTLAND, N. B., February, 1, 1911.

No. 34.

Removal Sale

Discount on Everything

Men's Storm Rubbers

1st. Quality, 90c. 2nd. Quality, 80c.

Women's Storm Rubbers

1st. Quality, 69c. 2nd. Quality 60c.

Misses' Rubbers 45 cents

Boys' " 60 "

Youths' " 50 "

Child's " 39 "

Sale to continue until we
move, about Feb. 15.

BAIRD'S

HARTLAND, N. B.

Don't forget the Special Prices on
Underwear.

The most complete stock of

TOBACCOS

in this part of the country to be found

AT CHASE'S

HARTLAND, N. B.

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

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

The OBSERVER

will be sent to any Canadian address for

one year for

50 cents.

Cash in advance.

Carleton Co. Farmers Rejoice!

All Farm Products to Enter United States Duty Free.

Never since confederation has there been such a golden prospect for Carleton county farmers as is held out by the new tariff agreement announced in Parliament last Thursday. Throughout Canada the message that Hon. Mr. Fielding bore was considered the most important achievement ever made for the Canadian people. For weeks a committee composed of Canadian and American tariff experts have been arranging an agreement of reciprocity, or free trade particularly in farm products, and the concessions gained from the Americans are a surprise to every Canadian, for those who have read the full report will have noticed that our neighbors concede to Canada much more than we have given.

The new arrangement will not become law until the measure passes both Parliament and Congress. That it will pass the farmer by a most decisive majority goes without saying, but there is reason to apprehend that the measure may be killed in either the House of Representatives or the U. S. Senate.

Throughout Canada, as may have been expected, the Conservative newspapers generally condemn the whole affair, for high protection is always their slogan even at the sacrifice of the "nifty million market" for Canadian farmers. But the dismay of these Opposition journals at such unexpected and sweeping changes raises a bedlam of objections rashly inconsistent. More moderate Conservative papers approve of the proposed change but declare the Americans will never pass such a measure.

From the beginning of the Laurier administration the tendency has been steadily to tariff reduction, the general tariff having already been reduced more than one-third, while the British preference has brought it still further down.

When the new agreement becomes law the people of Carleton county will benefit chiefly through the admission duty free into the United States of all the products of the farm.

The following shows a list of duty free goods while the figures set opposite show what the prevailing tariff has been:

Horses, cattle, swine, sheep and lambs free.

Potatoes to be free, now 25c. a bushel.

Hay, free, now \$4. a ton.

Eggs, free, now 5c. a doz.

Butter, free, now 6c. a lb.

Dressed poultry, free, now 5c. a lb.

Oats, free, now 15c. a bushel.

All other agricultural products to be admitted free.

The lumber interests of the province and county will receive a tremendous impetus. Sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber not further manufactured than sawed, will be admitted to the States duty free instead of the present \$1.25 per M. Railroad ties, posts and poles will also be admitted free. Laths will be admitted for 10c. per M. duty instead of 20c., and shingles will have the duty reduced from 30 cents to 25 cents.

These are the principle items from which Carleton county in particular will benefit.

Of course at present potatoes are higher than they are in Aroostook, but a similar situation is not likely to recur. Over in Aroostook farmers are getting 40 cents a dozen for eggs, 50 cents for oats, 12 cents for pork, \$10. for hay. When this tariff agreement passes Carleton county farmers will be situated on an equal with their Yankee neighbors, and the day the measure becomes law every farm in Carleton county will increase in value 25 to 50 per cent.

To the Laurier government alone is this great boon to be credited. No Canadian interests can suffer from this legislation, but the duties on all implements coming into Canada have been materially reduced.

When a short time ago, Sir Wilfred visited the great west he was met at every stopping place by delegations of farmers demanding reduced duties. He promised consideration. Last autumn a mighty army of farmers invaded the Capitol demanding reduced duties. They went away reassured. Throughout the land the Conservative press has declared that the Premier had no remedial measure for the crying needs of Canadian farmers. But behold their surprise—free access to the United States markets; a substantial reduction in agricultural implements.

The day the United States House and Senate passes the proposed

measure, Carleton county comes in for not only her own but a great slice of her neighbor's market.

Some Conservatives argue that the entry of Canadian produce and lumber will reduce prices materially in the States. There will be this tendency—that is President Taft's idea in adopting the measure—but is it possible that eight million producers will effect so great a thing as a nifty million market?

Death of Mrs. Asa Brooks.

The death of Mrs. Asa Brooks, of Foreston, occurred Friday morning, Jan. 20, at the Woodstock Hospital, where she had gone for treatment. Mrs. Brooks had been in failing health for some time, but her death was quite unexpected.

In youth she became a Christian and lived a life of devotion to her Saviour. In the community in which she lived she lost no opportunity of speaking a kind word or doing a kind act, and of her it may truly be said, "none knew her but to love her." Her kindly genial manner won for her many friends who will be sorry to hear of her death. She died trusting in Jesus. Mrs. Brooks was formerly Miss Biggar, daughter of Alfred Biggar, deacon of the Baptist church. She is survived by her husband and five children, two boys and three girls who deeply mourn the loss of a mother. She had many friends as shown by the large number who assembled at the home of mourning to bear solemn testimony of the esteem in which she was held.

The funeral was held on Sunday afternoon in the Baptist church, Biggar Ridge. The services were conducted by C. S. Young (Lia.) assisted at the grave by Rev. Mr. Fisk.

Their friends deeply sympathize with the husband, who mourns the loss of a devoted wife, and with the sorrowing sisters and brothers.

Asleep in Jesus! far from thee

Thy kindred and their grave may be;

But thine is still a blessed sleep

From which none ever wakes to weep.

Carleton (North) L. O. L.

At the annual meeting of Carleton (North) L. O. L. held in January, the following officers were elected: S. W. Smith, W. C. M. H. D. Keswick, D. C. M., A. W. Rideout, C. Chap., B. E. Clarke, C. C. Sec., Geo. Reid, C. Fin. Sec., F. A. Aiton, C. Treas., Geo. Adams, C. D. C., W. Guy McMullin, C. Lect., Hattley Carle and Hugh Adams, deputy lecturers. The different reports showed the lodges to be in good condition.

January Weddings.

At noon on Jan. 25, at the home of her parents, Miss Mary Beatrice Ritchie, of Greenfield, was married to Peter Zenas Caverhill of Ottawa. The ceremony was performed by Rev. P. J. A. Francis, M. A., rector of Centreville. After the wedding lunch the happy couple drove to Florenceville station en route to Montreal and Ottawa.

The home of Dell H. Lawrence, of Wilmot on Jan. 23, was the scene of a quiet wedding when their eldest daughter, Della, was married to Sterling A. Kirkbride, also of Wilmot. Rev. G. W. Tompkins, of Hartland, performed the ceremony.

SOUTH CARLISLE.

John Orser, who has been sick, for the past three weeks is able to be out again.

Miss Nellie McGeorge, from Burt's Corner, is spending the winter with her cousin, Mrs. Woodford Jones.

Mrs. Jacob Wallace and her brother, James Smith, from Hibernia, Queens Co., were calling on friends Sunday.

Mrs. Fullam, from Lynn, Mass., was recently called home on account of the illness of her father, John Adair.

Miss Georgie Orser was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Harvey Jones, on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Wallace are receiving congratulations on the birth of a boy.

Samuel Hill has commenced hauling logs off the yards. We hope he will have the best of luck as he has a good many logs to handle.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Fowler and daughter from Burt's Corner, have been visiting Mrs. Fowler's sister, Mrs. James Crabb.

Mrs. Charles Jones, was the guest of Mrs. Aaron Jones, on Saturday afternoon.

Old papers suitable for putting under carpets or for pantry shelves may be secured at the OBSERVER office for five cents a big bundle.

February Clearance Sale!

This is your opportunity to
buy at Prices never before
dreamed of in this town.
Winter Clothing, Footwear,
Millinery, all to go at prices
slashed recklessly.

Hartland Farmers' Exchange

C. HUMPHREY TAYLOR

We Represent The Following Companies

Fire

Western Assurance Co., of Toronto, Phoenix Assurance Co., of England, Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Co., of Mass, St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co., of St. Paul, Minn, Northern Assurance Co., of London, British American Assurance Co., of Toronto, Guarantian Assurance Co., of England, German American Assurance Co., of New York.

Life

North American Life Assurance Co., of Toronto, also Accident and Health Insurance.

Bibbler & Angherton

INSURANCE

QUEEN ST.

WOODSTOCK, N. B.

HIGH GRADE Pianos and Organs

We sell the BEST PIANOS such as

Heintzman & Co., New
Scale Williams and the
Sweet-Toned Ennis

Terms easy to suit all purchasers. Write us
for further information, catalogues and prices.

W. H. Ross, Representative

The C. H. Townshend Piano Co.

53 Germain St.

St. John, N. B.

GOOD FOOD AT LOW COST

BREAKFASTS FOR POOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Cereals furnish the Cheapest Energy, says a New York Doctor.

Ignorance of food-values on the part of parents is the principal cause of the lack of stamina and the under-nourishment of certain school children in New York, according to a paper contributed to the current number of the Journal of the American Medical Association by Dr. E. M. Fisher, lecturer on the diseases of children at the New York Polytechnic Medical School and Hospital.

That there are cases where parents are not able to buy sufficient food for their children, he admits, but he prescribes dietaries which are within the means of the humblest.

He speaks favorably of the European plan of providing breakfasts for school children at a nominal price, or of giving tickets to those who cannot pay, provided this can be done without the fact being known by their fellow pupils. This plan is similar to the three-cent luncheon idea for public school children, which is now being strongly advocated.

TEACH VALUE OF FOODS.

Dr. Fisher believes all children should be taught the nourishing value of food in the schools and how to prepare it before they are permitted to graduate. He would have the boys market and the girls cook. His observations show that the best food often is the cheapest and that appetizing dishes can be made at a low cost.

Of 210 mal-nourished school children whom he studied the physician ascertained that 166 had for breakfast tea or coffee and bread, thirty cocoa or milk and bread, ten milk or tea and egg, four coffee and meal, and one had nothing. He says it is well known that breakfast is the most important meal for the growing child.

He finds that many poor families spend much more than they can afford for food and get insufficient nourishment because of their ignorance of food values. He shows how the cost of living may be reduced and nourishment increased.

CHEAPEST FOODS BEST.

"Fewer eggs and less butter can be used," observed the physician, "and the cheaper cuts of meat purchased, and the difference can be expended for corn, rice, wheat flour, cereals in bulk, meal, oatmeal, dried beans, potatoes, dried peas, lentils, whole milk and skimmed milk."

"Where the income of a family is very small meat can be replaced to a large extent by these vegetables and cereals, which are much cheaper for their nutritive value. A large variety of fresh vegetables is not necessary or essential; they contain very little protein or energy, and where cost is considered one or two cheaper vegetables are sufficient."

"The cheapest cuts of beef contain more protein and fat and less waste than the expensive cuts, and these with wheat flour, bread, oatmeal, peas and beans furnish sufficient protein very cheaply. The cheaper cuts of pork, flour, sugar, corn meal, potatoes and rice furnish abundant fuel and energy in their form."

"It has been found that the cheapest source in protein is the cereals; next comes meat, the most expensive being vegetables. Fancy high-priced fruits and those out of season should not be used."

KILLING WITH KINDNESS.

Other People's Children Fed by Unwise Women.

Not long ago the papers published a little heart-interesting story of the death of an old lady mourned for by all the school children of a neighborhood. For years she had been "mother" to them all, having in readiness a cookie or a hot doughnut or bread laden with jam or jelly whenever they appeared on their way to and from school. Undoubtedly, the mother in her prompted all this desire to please the children to whom her old heart went out. From the point of view of the love which was hers for all tiny folk the story was beautiful, but the bane of the average mother's existence is the man or woman who insists upon feeding another woman's child. Many mothers of to-day study the young stomachs of their children, and few care for the between-the-meal picares. When these things are hot breads or cakes, or sweetmeats and jams, many mothers rebel against the kindness, whatever the intention.

After all, it is the mother who has the wakeful nights and the heartache of seeing her child suffer, and her desires in the matter should be consulted. Of mistaken kindness now and then, and this future claims some consideration.

IMMUNE FROM ARREST.

Laws of United Kingdom Cannot Apply to King's Servants.

Although it is generally known that the laws of the United Kingdom cannot affect in any way the King or any member of his family, most people are not aware that no civil action can possibly lie against the servants of his majesty, including lords of the bedchamber, and other officers of the household. The employees of the King, while being immune from arrest, cannot go free if they commit a crime, however. All misdeeds committed within the precincts of the royal palace and residences are tried by special courts, presided over by the lord steward, treasurer, comptroller and master of the household.

Any crimes committed by the servants at Buckingham Palace are adjudicated on by the Board of Green Cloth, whose powers are limited to a circuit of twelve miles from Whitehall, while the Court at Marshalsea, which dates from the reign of Henry VIII., administers justice between the King's servants at Windsor and elsewhere. Both courts are ruled over by the high officials stated.

Members of Parliament cannot be arrested while actually within the precincts of the Commons, and they are immune while Parliament is in session and for forty days before and after. It will be remembered that in 1893 a metropolitan police officer made an attempt to arrest a member of the Irish parliamentary party in Palace yard. His colleagues were greatly upset at the incident, and the adjournment of the House was moved, a committee being appointed to consider the alleged breach of privilege. The breach was finally affirmed, and the unfortunate officer was severely censured by Parliament.

Barriers on circuit, solicitors engaged on a cause, and witnesses in any cases are temporarily protected from arrest, and clergymen enjoy the same privilege while actually conducting divine service.

Except on felony charges, peers of the realm are immune from arrest. If they are arrested for treason or felony they can demand to be tried by their fellow nobles, and should they have the misfortune to be sentenced to death they can exact the use of a silken cord instead of the hempen rope commonly used by the public hangman.

The members and servants of every one of the foreign embassies to the Court of St. James cannot be touched by our laws, even if they commit murder. The official headquarters of the representatives of foreign powers in London are the territory of the particular country or state which the embassy in question represents. This being so, the laws passed by Parliament are not operative on the King, have no effect upon the persons residing in the little foreign "countries."

GRAIN FOOD IS GOOD FOOD.

Cereals Always Have Been Man's Main Support.

According to modern analysis, as well as to well founded traditional knowledge, there is an amplitude of potent and strength-giving factors in oats, corn, wheat, rice, and other varieties of the graniferous products to warrant their use as a mainstay and staple of food. Bread has been for centuries recognized in the telling, popular phrase as "the staff of life," and popular phrases are usually founded on sound experience. Going back to the roots of the language, our word "lord" is derived from the Anglo-Saxon words "loaf-ward"—the loaf-keeper or dispenser, who was of course, an important feudal figure. The Roman mob cried, "Panem et circenses!" For grain and pleasure.

Despite the strictures of dyspeptic Carlyle, the Scotch with their oatmeal cakes and oatmeal porridge are a robust race. The Chinese have for centuries flourished on the fare of rice; the aboriginal Americans had maize as their chief food; the Southern Latin peoples partake mainly of spaghetti, and the northern peasantry eat their bread made of various grains.

SEAWEED FOR FOOD.

Choice Dessert Is Made From the Weeds.

Thousands of Chinese and Japanese literally live on seaweed. There people derive a large income from gathering and selling the ordinary seaweed. More than 3,000,000 yen is derived by the harvesters of the deep each year. This does not include the large amount of the product consumed by the natives. Certain kinds of seaweed is used for food and by-products, which represent thousands of dollars annually. A choice dessert is made from weeds gathered on the southern coast of Japan. This is mixed with sugar and sprinkled with rum.

There are families on the coast of Japan whose ancestors for hundreds of years have lived entirely on the seaweed gathered from March to November and sold for food.

GERMANY'S MODEL CITY

IT IS RUN FOR THE GOOD OF ALL THE PEOPLE.

Dusseldorf Shows What Municipal Ownership can do for Cheap Living.

"Of all the German cities, I think Dusseldorf is easily the first," writes Frederick C. Howe in Hampton's Magazine. "It is not an old residence city like Dresden or Munich. It is a comparatively new city like Cleveland, Milwaukee, Indianapolis or Kansas City. Its population was but 60,000 in 1871. It is now 300,000."

"Dusseldorf, too, is an industrial city of mills, factories and workshops. It might be as unalluring as Pittsburgh. It might be ruled by business men in their own interest, as are most American cities; it might be built without beauty and suffer from the corruption that has brought shame to Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Denver, Cincinnati and a score more. But none of these things is true of Dusseldorf."

FIRST AIM IS PEOPLE'S GOOD.

"This industrial city is one of the best governed cities in the world. It has dreamed dreams and dared to carry them into execution. It is almost as beautiful as Washington, as full of the joy of living as Paris and is managed with more scrupulous honesty, more scientific efficiency and more devoted pride than almost any American business corporation. The city is built for the comfort and convenience of its people. It is designed as a master architect might design a world-fair to which all mankind was invited for education, recreation and art."

"But the first thing that most distinguishes Dusseldorf is this—her people and her officials seem to appreciate that congestion of population has made it necessary for the city to own many things and do many things. And these German citizens understand, too, that the things the city does not own must be regulated and controlled to prevent them harming city or citizens."

BIGGEST MUNICIPAL OWNER.

"Dusseldorf does more things for its people than any city I know. It owns the street railways and the controlling interest in a system of interurban railways; it owns its harbors and its docks and its slaughter-houses, its gas, electric light and water plants; it operates three separate banking and loan enterprises, a large wine business, several restaurants and milk depots; it owns and rents suburban villas and large apartment houses; it is a great land speculator and city land owner; it possesses art galleries, an opera house, museum and exposition hall, and indirectly owns the leading hotel in the city. It has public baths and cemeteries and pawnshops."

"Dusseldorf has made a beginning at housing its people. It is the owner of suburban villas and a model tenement houses and is a stockholder in a scheme of co-operative apartment houses in which the workmen were joint owners."

CHEAP HOUSING SOLVED.

"The country villas rent for from \$6 to \$7 a month. A three of four room apartment in the city rents for about the same sum. The rooms in the latter are twice the size of those of the tenement houses of America, and all of them have outside air."

"These apartments are as clean and sanitary as can be. The co-operative apartments are built about courtyards which serve as playgrounds and are surrounded by flower gardens. There is free water and a scullery with every flat of three rooms or more."

"In order to secure an apartment the tenant must become a shareholder in the company, buying \$5 worth of stock. The tenants are not the recipients of charity. On the contrary they are part owners and co-operate in the management. They select a house manager, who collects the rents and represents them before the company. The tenants stockholders receive 4 per cent. a year on this investment and the company agrees to redeem their stock at any time on six months' notice. There are five hundred such apartment houses in process of building."

"If the Dusseldorf workman wants a house of his own it is made easy for him to acquire one. He can borrow money from the City Mortgage Bank, the annual business of which amounts to above \$5,000,000. He can also place his money in the City Savings Bank, which has deposits of over \$10,000,000, and if he is in distress he can go to the city pawnshop and make a loan on his chattels at a moderate rate of interest. The loans of the pawnshop amount to \$300,000."

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ELECTRICITY AND PLANTS.

The simplest of all methods of applying the supposed stimulus of electricity to growing plants appears to be that of Monsieur Basty of Antwerp, Belgium. He sets up- right in the ground metallic rods, furnished with unoxidizable points, and penetrating to the depths of the roots of the plants to be treated. These miniature lightning-rods are supposed to collect atmospheric electricity and conduct it into the soil. The area of action, Monsieur Basty calculates, is a circle of radius equal to the height of the rod. As many rods as needed may be employed, at proper distances apart. As applied in a garden at Antwerp for several years past, this method is credited with having increased the yield of lettuce, strawberries and similar garden products from twofold to fourfold. Monsieur Basty's observations seem to have been conducted with care, and have attracted considerable attention, but his conclusions need to be confirmed by similar experiments elsewhere before they will be generally accepted.

THE LIPS IN COLD WEATHER.

The lips are sensitive in cold weather on account of the extremes of temperature to which they are exposed—the warm breath from within and the frosty air without, as well as on account of the thin membrane which covers them.

A healing lip salve is made of sweet oil, one ounce; white wax, one ounce; spermaceti, one drachm. Put in a piece of alkanet root and color it while melting. Strain and add a few drops of perfume.

When the abrupt and annoying little eruption commonly called "cold sores" appear, if touched frequently at the very beginning with spirits of camphor or powdered alum they will often dry up and disappear. Sometimes a mixture consisting of one teaspoonful of glycerine and five drops of carbolic acid is efficacious. They usually result from some digestive derangement.

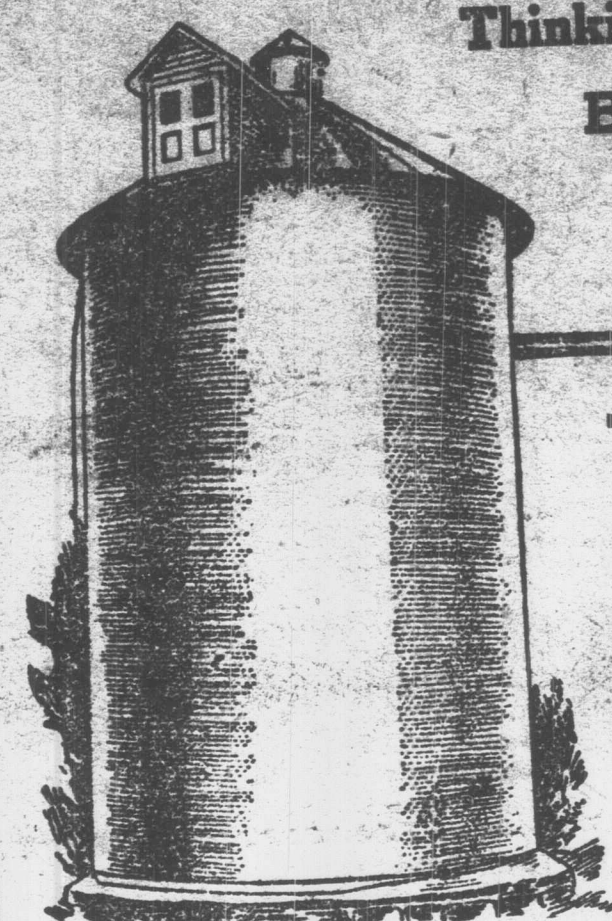
VALUE OF DEEP BREATHING.

Deep breathing is essential to a full chest. Open the windows for five minutes at a time night and morning, and standing erect, hold deep breaths, using the abdominal muscles to control breathing. Hold as long as you can without straining the muscles and exhale slowly and repeat until there is a sense of fatigue. Be sure you are well wrapped up.

DOG'S COLLAR, \$2.75.

Two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars was paid by a nobleman at the beginning of the eighteenth century for a dog collar of gold. A collar of silver, with four small diamonds, costing about \$1,000, was sold to a society lady for her pet pug dog. It is fashionable in France to put gold bracelets studded with jewels on the forelegs of poodles. The plain gold collars with jewelled settings cost no less than \$100, while the jewelled collars run from \$10 to \$350 each.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs . . . 25 cents.



Thinking of Building a Silo? Better Build it of Concrete

THE construction of a silo affords an excellent example of what the farmer can do with Concrete—and of the superiority of Concrete over all other material for various structural work about the farm.

The usual wooden silo, besides being expensive, is far from satisfactory. In the first place, it does not endure; and, more important still—being far from weather-proof—its contents become water-logged—producing an unsanitary condition.

A silo built of Concrete, on the other hand, is practically everlasting—it is proof against heat, cold and moisture—and it has the merit of comparative economy.

This economy feature is further explained in our free book—"What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete,"—which tells how to mix and use Concrete for the making of silos and other buildings on the farm.

"What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

Tells you how to use Concrete in constructing:
Barns
Clatsens
Dairies
Dipping Tanks
Foundations
Fence Posts
Feeding Floors
Gutters
Hens' Nests
Hitching Posts
Horse Blocks
Houses
Poultry Houses
Root Cellars
Silos
Shelter Walls
Stables
Stairs

Stalls
Steps
Tanks
Troughs
Walks
Well Curbs
Etc., etc., etc.

Fill out the coupon and send for the book to-day.

You may send me a copy of book entitled "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

Name

Address

Canada Cement Co. Limited
30-35 National Bank Building, Montreal.

NA-DRU-CO Headache Waters

stop the meanest, nastiest, most persistent headaches in half an hour or less. We guarantee that they contain no opium, morphine or other poisonous drugs. 25c. a box at your druggist's, or by mail from

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.



DISTEMPER

Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how long as any eye are infected or "run." Liquid, given on the tongue, sets on the blood and glands, expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Disteemper, Dots and Sheep, and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine kidney remedy. See and try a bottle; 50c and 50c a dozen. Can this not keep it? Show it to your druggist. who will use it for you. Free Booklet, "Disteemper, Causes and Cures." DISTRIBUTORS—ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Electrologists, 634 N. 1st St., U.S.A.

MAPLEINE

On the Farm

WILL FERTILIZERS PAY?

The aim usually in the use of artificial fertilizers is to supplement soil supplies of plant food as to obtain a profit, and the profits for the different crops will, to some extent, be in proportion to their economical use of the constituents applied. Still one should not be deterred from the use of fertilizing materials, even if the conditions should render the application apparently wasteful or a small recovery of the constituents applied, provided the increase in yield will more than pay the cost of the application. The farmer should calculate what increase in crop it is necessary for him to obtain in order to make the use of fertilizers profitable, and if only this is obtained he should not condemn their use. Many persons seem to have got the impression that there is some mystery connected with fertilizers, and that their use is a gamble at best, and are not satisfied unless the returns from the investment in them are disproportionately large. We very often hear the statement that by the use of certain fertilizers the crop is doubled or tripled, as if this were a remarkable occurrence and partook of the nature of a mystery. Such results are not mysterious; they can be explained; they are in accordance with the principles involved.

In an experiment on celery it was shown that the weight of celery from an application of four hundred pounds an acre of nitrate of soda was two and one-half times greater than that obtained on the land upon which no nitrate of soda was greater than that obtained on the land upon which no nitrate was used, and that very great profit followed its use. This result, while remarkable in a way, was not mysterious; if all the nitrogen applied had been used by the crop there would have been a still greater increase. It simply showed that where no extra nitrogen had been applied the plant was not able to obtain enough to make the crop that the conditions of the season and soil in other respects permitted. In other words, the soil did not contain a complete food, and the nitrogen was necessary to supply the deficiency. Favorable conditions are, however, not uniform.

and variations in return from definite applications must be expected.

It is quite possible to have a return of \$50 an acre from the use of \$5 worth of nitrate of soda on crops of high values, as, for example, early tomatoes, beets, cabbage, etc. This is an extraordinary return for the money invested and labor involved; still, if the value of the increased crop from its use was \$10, or even \$5, it should be regarded as a profitable investment, since no more land and but little more capital was required in order to obtain the extra \$5 or \$3 an acre. It is the accumulation of these little extras that oftentimes changes an unprofitable into a profitable practice.—Prof. Voorhees, New Jersey Experiment Station.

POULTRY POINTERS.

Barley is between corn and wheat in feeding value. The early laying pullets are the most prolific egg producers. The ideal art of feeding is to give enough without completely satisfying the appetite. Any old hen will lay in early spring and summer, but it is the profitable hen that will lay from now on, while eggs are high. Certain front houses permit ventilation without a draft and keep the fowls dry and healthy. If you have a special city trade for your poultry products, attractively, neatly delivered goods hold and wins the trade and brings the fancy prices.

Don't close up everything tight just because cold weather is here; fresh air and sunshine are two necessities for the perfect health of fowls, and to get the best results. When the ground is cold, damp, and frozen, biddy wants her dust bath. This can be provided by placing road dust that has been stored away for this purpose or by sifted soil or hard coal ashes placed in a box near the window where the sun rays will strike it.

The droppings should be cleaned from the houses at least once a week, and where there are many birds twice and three times is none too often. A dry place should be provided to store them until wanted for fertilizer. Hen manure is ad for fertilizer, and very valuable as a part of the income from poultry. If the by-products of many large manufacturing plants were wasted, there would be no dividends paid. The manure is one of the by-products of the poultry yard.

Here's Wishing You the Best of
CHRISTMAS JOY
Thomas Hipton

HOPES DEFERRED

"There's no fool," observed the cook of the Jane Gladys, "like a fool!"

He stared offensively at an able-bodied seaman, Horace Payne, who was shaking his grizzled beard affectionately over the photograph of a young lady.

Mr. Payne slid the photo into his pocket, and turned to the cook. "I've thought a good bit lately about matrimony," confessed Mr. Payne. "I'd like to 'ave a little one of my own," he mentioned pathetically.

The cook was silent awhile, for he was thinking of his own little home, where his wife's aunt had come to live. She contributed nothing towards the household expenditure, and, on occasion, could cross-examine very effectively as to the way an evening had been spent—two things which caused the cook to look on her without affection. Suddenly, to the cook there came an idea of dazzling brilliance, and he turned tremulously to Mr. Payne.

"Really thinking of getting married, was you?" he said genially. "I suppose you must be close on sixty, Orace!"

"Fifty-four!" said Mr. Payne. "Folks tell me I look less." "You mustn't believe everything you 'ear," Orace, replied the cook. "And so you're thinking of getting married! 'Ave you thought of any particular lady?" he inquired anxiously.

"I've been looking round a bit," said Mr. Payne guardedly. "I 'ave met some across the lucky female 'eck."

"I know one, Orace," mentioned the cook. "Just cut out for you. A aunt of my wife's. You'd be my uncle!" he laughed hurriedly, conscious of Mr. Payne's suspicious gaze.

"I wouldn't mind that so very much," said Mr. Payne frankly. "There'd be no need to tell folks. 'Ow old is she?"

"About forty, more or less," said the cook. "Less, I should say. 'Werry genteel in her ways."

"Good-looking?" catechised Mr. Payne.

"Depends," said the cook with caution. "People 'ave different ideas about good looks. Some folks would think 'er all right."

"Good at 'ousework?" continued Mr. Payne.

"Er cooking—oh, 'er cooking!" exclaimed the cook, enthusiastically. "Give 'er a red 'erring, and she'll make it taste like boiled salmon!"

Mr. Payne sat assimilating this tribute to the lady's skill.

"Does all the work she can," said the cook. "Never 'appy except when she's working. And economical! And she's got a nice quiet taste in dress. One frock a year is about all she wants."

"I'll come and 'ave a look at 'er," promised Mr. Payne, "soon as 'er we back to port."

Three days later the Jane Gladys was berthed, and that evening the cook took Mr. Payne's arm, and led him ashore to call on his wife's aunt.

"A friend of mine—Mr. Orace Payne!" introduced the cook. "Orace, this is Miss Frupp, my wife's aunt, what I believe I mentioned to you once or twice."

Mr. Payne sat down, and, ignoring the blandishments of his host to draw him into conversation, regarded Miss Frupp speculatively. Supper was served soon, and Mr. Payne woke from his lethargy to sniff approval at the savory contents of a dish.

"Who cooked these?" demanded the cook.

"Auntie," said his wife. "She's a treasure!" said the cook fondly.

Miss Frupp glanced sharply at him and seemed on the point of speech, but refrained. Under the genial influence of food Mr. Payne thawed, and mentioned twice that the possession of a little home of one's own was an enviable thing.

"Well, what do you think of 'er?" questioned the cook eagerly, as soon as he had got Mr. Payne outside.

"She ain't a beauty," was Mr. Payne's frank comment. "Beauty is only skin-deep," said

the cook sententiously. She's got a loving 'eart. And she's took to you. I could see it by the way she looked down when she said good-night to you!"

"Of course, she's got a bit of money!" asked Mr. Payne.

"What's money?" demanded the cook loftily. "Just stuff to spend. What's money compared to love—the love of a good woman?" he added, with happy memories of a visit to the theater. "Money ain't to be considered."

"I suppose that means that she hasn't got any?" said Mr. Payne coldly.

"Not as I knows of," admitted the cook.

Mr. Payne paused, and withdrew his arm from his companion's. "Well, good-night, cookie!" he said, off-handedly. "Thanks for the good supper!"

He strode off, whistling, leaving the cook to stare blankly after him. At an early hour next morning Mr. Payne woke to find the cook sitting on his bunk. The cook lowered his voice to a confidential whisper.

"I was only teasing you last night, Orace, about 'er money," he said. "She's got lots."

"That's a lie!" commented Mr. Payne impassively.

"She's got some," asseverated the cook untruthfully. "She's told me so dozens of times."

"Cookie, it's no good!" said Mr. Payne. "You've 'ad the night to think things over, and now you've come down 'ere to stuff me up. Mind you, if she'd got a little money, I'd 'ave been willing to overlook 'er appearance. But she ain't, so I can't."

He turned over with an air of finality, and the cook walked brokenly away to enter on the labors of the morning.

Very thoughtful was the cook all that day, and his attitude towards Mr. Payne was one of dignified reserve. Still thoughtful was the cook when he reached home that night. It was only at the approach of bedtime that he showed animation.

"Got it!" he cried, smacking his knees.

Next morning he greeted Mr. Payne with cheerfulness.

"Bygones is bygones," Orace, he declared. "I don't bear you no ill-will, and you don't me."

Mr. Payne extended the hand of friendship.

"I won't 'ide from you the truth, Orace," the cook said handsomely. "Miss Frupp 'as not got any money. I only said that to try you, to see if you was thinking of marrying 'er for 'er money. Now I know, it makes things easier. She ain't got no money, and therefore, you needn't trouble your 'ead about 'er."

"I ain't going to," said Mr. Payne, manfully.

"But just to show there's no ill-feeling," went on the cook, "I want you to come round and 'ave supper with us again to-night."

"I'll come," promised Mr. Payne.

The cook went off at midday with something of elation visible in his step. On the way home, he called at a post-office, and, by a stubborn cross-examination, learnt the exact hour at which to post a letter so that it would be received at his house by the last delivery. An hour later he posted a letter. With exceeding cordiality, he met Mr. Payne that evening as that gentleman left the Jane Gladys.

Despite a certain air of restraint, which marked Mr. Payne's attitude towards Miss Frupp, the evening opened pleasantly enough. As was when they were all seated round the supper-table that the postman's knock was heard. The cook concentrated his attention on the plate before him, and his wife rose to go to the letter-box.

"For you, auntie!" she said, returning.

Miss Frupp took the letter and glanced at it.

"Excuse!" she murmured, and opened the letter with a hairpin. She read the letter twice, a fact which did not escape the cook, though his gaze seemed glued to the plate before him. Then Miss Frupp opened her mouth as though to speak, remained like that for a moment, and read the letter again.

"Good news, I 'ope, ma'am!" said Mr. Payne.

"Read it—read it for yourselves!" she said wildly. "It's there in black and white. Read it

and tell me whether I am awake or asleep."

"You're awake!" said Mr. Payne politely.

The cook's wife took the letter and glanced at it. Then she, too, assumed an expression of blank surprise, and speechlessly handed it to her husband. He gazed at it in a casual manner, and then ordered Mr. Payne to pinch him.

"I ain't awake," declared the cook. "Oh, I can't be! Read that!"

The inquisitive Mr. Payne took the sheet, and read it. Letter and address were both written in a hand which imagined it was imitating printing. It ran:

"Many years ago you did a good act for me I have not forgot. I cannot tell you my name, but you will find it out in good time. I expect you have forgot what you did, but I have not. I have left you five hundred pounds in my will, so you are sure to get it one day. I thought you would like to know.—Yours respectfully, A FRIEND."

"I've done many a good turn in my time," said Miss Frupp, regarding her thoughts.

Mr. Payne sat scratching his ear thoughtfully. At last he leant over, and said, "I congratulate you!"

"But suppose it's a joke?" she cried, in sudden alarm.

Mr. Payne sat staring at Miss Frupp.

"No one would 'ave the 'eart to play a joke like that on you," he said tenderly.

Miss Frupp thrilled with secret pleasure. So did the cook.

Thereafter Mr. Payne bore a large share in the talk. At last he rose reluctantly to go.

"Good-night, Orace!" said the cook at the door. "Good of you to come. I don't suppose you'll ever see her again, and I'm glad to think you parted friendly."

"I shall be up 'ere again to-morrow night," said Mr. Payne.

"To-morrow night," Orace, said the cook, in affected surprise.

"Yes, to-morrow night, and the night after that, and the night after that, and the night after that."

Mr. Payne carried out his threat, and at the end of a week Miss Frupp was his promised bride.

The Jane Gladys departed at the end of ten days. When she returned six weeks later, there took place quietly the wedding of Miss Jane Frupp to Mr. Horace Payne.

The cook and his wife were the only guests at the subsequent festivities.

"To think that I shall be snug ashore," mentioned Mr. Payne, while you are sailing the sea."

"When did you give it up?" asked the cook.

"I've give it up," said Mr. Payne. "For the time being I am a retired gentleman. I'm opening a little shop."

"Never knew you 'ad money," said the cook.

"I 'aven't!" replied Mr. Payne. "It's my dear wife 'ere 'at's raising the capital."

"You don't mean to say," asked the cook, "you've raised a loan on that letter?"

"Oh, no!" said Mrs. Payne. "All the time I was in service as housekeeper I used to put a little bit by. A hundred and forty pounds it came to. I was going to leave it to you and your wife for all your kindness in letting me live with you. But I've took it out of the bank now to use for the shop."

"But—" began the cook brokenly.

"You won't lose by it," said Mrs. Payne. "That five hundred 'at's coming to me one day—I've left that to you in my will. It's there in black and white, so you're sure to get it."

The cook's baleful eyes sought Mr. Payne.

"But—" he began again, and then pleading dizziness, went swiftly outdoors.—London Answers.

A FLYING FROG.

In Java and some other places is a remarkable flying tree frog, with a green back, a white belly and a bright orange colored membrane between its toes, which are tipped by circular discs. Like the chameleon, it can change its color to suit its surroundings. It feeds at night on insects, and when disturbed leaps out of the tree and sails away to safety. Some observers call it a frog, while others say it is a tree toad. The membrane between the toes probably acts as a parachute, and does as a flying apparatus. The toe discs, like similar enlargements on our common tree toad, must act like suckers to hold the animal firmly in place against the trunk or the limb.

After an umbrella has been in use for a short time put a drop of oil in the centre of the top about once a month. This prevents the ribs from rusting.

For starching muslins, gingham and calicoes dissolve a piece of alum the size of a hickory nut for every pint of starch. This will keep the colors bright for a long time.

A soufflé should never be put in a very hot oven. It crusts over on top before it has time to bake properly inside and is likely to fall as even as it comes from the oven.

Bake in a moderate temperature and not too fast.

HOME

TESTED RECIPES.

Gingerette.—Boil one pound of loaf sugar with three pints of water to a syrup. When cold add two cents worth of essence of ginger and the same of essence of cayenne, with tartaric acid to taste. Bottle for use.

German Toast.—Beat two eggs in a teacup, fill it up with milk, add pepper and salt. Place some slices of bread without crust on a dish, pour the mixture over and let them steep for half an hour. Drain the slices and fry them lightly in butter. Serve with sweet lemon sauce.

A Plain Sweet Cake.—Rub eight ounces of clarified dripping into one pound and a half of dried flour. Then add two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, half a pound of sugar, and one ounce of caraway seeds. Mix well and make into a dough with one egg and half a pint of milk. Bake in a moderate oven for two hours.

Baked Sultana Pudding.—Into half a pound of flour work half a teaspoonful of baking-powder and a quarter of a pound of chopped suet. Add a quarter of a pound of sultanas and a tablespoonful of chopped peel. Beat up an egg with half a pint of milk, and add to the dry ingredients. Pour into a greased pie-dish, and bake for one hour and a quarter.

Pork Rissoles.—Take a quarter of a pound of cold pork, free from skin, and chop it finely; add two ounces of breadcrumbs, and the same of mashed potato; season with salt, pepper and nutmeg. Bind with an egg, form into balls, dip in flour, and fry in boiling lard.

Italian Macaroni.—An excellent dish for supper or lunch. Boil four ounces of macaroni till tender, strain and put into a stewpan with a little butter, and enough tomato pulp to make it a nice color, but not moist. Season to taste with pepper and salt. Serve on a hot dish, and strew liberally with Parmesan cheese.

Milk Cakes.—Take one pound of flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, two ounces of butter, one egg, and half an ounce of yeast. Mix all together with enough warm milk to make a nice light dough. Let it stand for two hours in a warm place to rise; make it into cakes of the size you prefer. Just glaze on the top by brushing over with milk, and bake for twenty minutes in a quick oven. Currants or caraway seeds may be added.

Semolina Mould.—To one pint of milk add a little sugar, a strip of lemon-peel, and one ounce of butter. Directly the milk boils scatter in one ounce and a half of semolina, stirring with a wooden spoon. When all has boiled for a minute or two, set at the side of the stove to simmer for eight minutes.

Put into a wetted mould, after taking out the lemon-rind. When set, turn out and garnish with preserve, or pour custard round.

Cinnamon Biscuits.—Mix a quarter of a pound of butter with a quarter of a pound of castor sugar, add half a beaten egg, and three-quarters of an ounce of ground cinnamon. Lastly stir in the flour and knead into a nice dough. Roll out thinly, and cut into rounds. Put half an almond on each and bake in a moderate oven for ten or fifteen minutes. When cold and very crisp put into a closely fitting tin till needed.

Knuckle of veal and rice makes an economical dinner treated in this way, and it is a joint which can be bought very cheaply. Place the veal in a pan with half a pound of lean bacon, one pound of washed rice, four or five onions, three carrots scraped and quartered, a few peppercorns, and a little salt. Pour over three quarts of water, and let all stew very gently for three hours. Before serving add a little chopped parsley to the rice. A scrag end of mutton can be cooked in the same way.

USEFUL HINTS.

Traces may be removed from black dresses by rubbing the stains with raw potato.

Never allow rubbish, such as paper, rags, old clothing or boxes to accumulate in closets or unused rooms.

Apples can be kept a long time by coating them with a solution of three parts sugar and one part glycerine.

It is well to know that sweet milk makes cake that cuts like pound cake and that sour milk makes light, spongy cake.

Egg shells, roughly crushed in the hands are good for cleansing enamelled pans in conjunction with soap and water.

Thumb tacks instead of the ordinary tacks will be found much better for keeping the ironing-board cover in place.

A paste made of emery powder and olive oil is excellent for polishing steel articles of any kind. Follow with a clean rag.

GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE

READY FOR USE IN ANY QUANTITY

For making SOAP, softening water, removing old paint, disinfecting sinks, closets and drains and for many other purposes. A can equals 20 lbs. Sal Soda. Useful for five hundred purposes.

Sold Everywhere

E. W. Gillett Co., Ltd. Toronto, Ont.

In baking bread or rolls put a saucapan of boiling water into the oven. The steam will keep the crust smooth and tender.

Nuts are excellent as a substitute for meat, but should be eaten at meal time. They are more digestible with a little salt.

When wiping silver, take care to use a towel free from lint. Silver like glassware, shows every particle of lint that touches it.

When making pastry add the juice of a lemon to the water for mixing. It will make the paste lighter and dispel the flavor of lard.

It is a wise plan to add cornmeal to gasoline used for cleaning anything badly spotted. The meal helps in rubbing out the spots.

After peeling vegetables, to remove the stains from the hands take a piece of the peeling and rub the stains before washing the hands.

When repairing a rent in a g'v'e, it is well to turn the article inside out and then sew over and over with cotton, not with silk, thread.

Milk and eggs are great fat producers. Drink milk with your meals instead of water, and, if cared for, eggs can be added with advantage.

Buy from your baker a dozen empty flour bags, which will cost very little. Cut them apart and hem them and you will have strong useful towels.

If you find it difficult to boil eggs when the shells have become slightly cracked, throw a small quantity of salt into the water before putting in the eggs.

ON AN EASTER VACATION

YOUTH DISCOVERED A BEAUTIFUL DYE.

How William H. Perkins Caused a Revolution Among Color-Makers.

Mr. William H. Perkins, discoverer of coal tar mauve, opened the way to an industry that is worth millions of dollars annually to the world, and also laid the foundation of modern industrial chemistry.

His discovery clothed the armies of the world in blue, revolutionized the making of perfumery, and destroyed the madder trade of Spain, and the indigo trade of Asia, thereby bringing starvation to hundreds of people.

Adolph Baeyer, following directly in the lines marked out by Perkins, discovered in 1880, after eleven years of work, the method of manufacturing indigo from coal tar. At one time English imports of indigo amounted to over fifty thousand tons a year. After Baeyer's discovery, in spite of all artificial attempts to bolster up the trade in vegetable indigo, the imports fell away to almost nothing. The discovery made by Perkins began one of the most romantic and useful eras in chemistry, and though results to the present time have been startling, the work in coal tar investigations has practically only begun.

In 1868, when Perkins was 18 years old, he spent his Easter vacation in trying chemical experiments. He was at that time a student in the Royal College of Chemistry, London. The work he had mapped out for himself was the discovery of artificial quinine, and to this end he made many

FRUITLESS EXPERIMENTS.

Finally, after oxidizing aniline, he obtained in his test tube a few bronze colored particles. He was about to throw them out, when the glint of light on them caught his attention. He investigated further, and found that he had hit upon a beautiful mauve dye.

Although he was only a boy at the time, he understood the possibilities of his find, and, on August 26, 1868, he got out a patent.

The following year, with his father and brother, he began manufacturing the new dyestuff in a factory at Greenford Green, and before the end of the year he had his dye on the market.

The first year of actual operation built up a business of less than a thousand dollars. Its great effect was felt, however, in the activity to which it stirred chemists every-

where. The French and Germans especially took up the work and carried it forward with such success that the manufacture of coal tar dyes is one of their largest industries.

The little packages of dyes that can be purchased for ten cents and used by anyone, the gorgeously tinted raiment of big theatrical productions, the wondrous new shades in dress fabrics, and the marvelous cheapening of coloring matter are all direct results of the experiments Perkins made during

THAT EASTER VACATION

His countrymen at that time did not recognize the value of what he had done, and, while the chemists of other nations were eagerly conducting new experiments, Perkins, in England, was left to work practically alone. The loss to England has been tremendous, for English manufacturers have been forced to import vast quantities of dyestuffs, and all of them are the results of the discoveries which Perkins made half a century ago.

It has been pointed out that British neglect of what Perkins gave has resulted in a direct loss of several million dollars every year, and that in the beginning he was greatly hampered in his work both by the ignorance of manufacturers who should have used his product and by the opposition of those who controlled the importation of madder and indigo.

Opposition and indifference did not discourage him or lead him to drop his work. In 1868, Graebe and Liebermann found a method for producing madder red, or alizarin. Their method was defective, because they could not produce a sufficiently low cost to compete with

THE NATURAL ARTICLE.

It took Perkins a year to reduce the cost of manufacture far below the cost of producing natural madder. Then he encountered the stone wall of obstinacy that had met him when he discovered mauve. German chemists in the meantime worked untiringly, hit upon a cheap method of producing, and finally gained practical possession of the entire field.

The five largest firms in the country producing artificial dyes have a combined capital of over twenty-four million dollars, and one of them, the largest in the world, employs forty-five hundred men, and always has one hundred and fifty skilled chemists at work.

Perkins can also claim credit for instituting the artificial perfumery business. To-day, by far the larger portion of the perfumes used are made synthetically, and his discovery of a laboratory method of making coumarin, used in coloring and flavoring tobacco, was the forerunner of all of them.

After French and German manufacturers had demonstrated the possibilities of the new industry, the English awoke to the fact that

A BIG OPPORTUNITY

had been lost. Perkins had still continued in the field, and his factory had gradually grown in size. The cotton, woollen and silk manufacturers were clamoring for cheaper dyes, and he was practically the only producer in the country who could give them.

Foreign methods of making were patented in all countries, but his resourcefulness enabled him to strike out on new lines and compete with the others. The superintendence of the factory as well as the research work connected with it, devolved on him, and up to twenty years ago he was able to do no work not directly connected with his own plant. His discoveries had brought him a comfortable fortune, and it was getting bigger daily. So he withdrew from active supervision, and devoted himself wholly to research work.

There is scarcely a branch of the mechanical arts or of manufacture that has not been benefited by Perkins. He set in motion the investigations that have brought to light new discoveries in medicine, for the coal tar derivatives used by doctors are almost numberless. Photography received a big lift. Saccharin, three hundred times sweeter than sugar, was discovered. Explosives of tremendous power are manufactured from coal tar. Scores of different artificial perfumes that are both lasting and beautiful come from coal tar. And from the same uninviting looking substances is drawn every color of the spectrum.

THE OBSERVER

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COUNTY COUNCIL

Carleton County Council met in the Court House at 10 a. m., the following councillors being present:—
Aberdeen—D. H. Lamont, S. L. Hemp-hill.
Brighton—E. C. Morgan, E. A. Brittain.
Kent—John E. Kinney, John Keenan.
Northampton—Henry A. Phillips, G. A. Gibson.

Peel—E. W. Melville, Wm. Tompkins.
Richmond—Alec Bell, John Hall.
Simonds—Oscar Shaw, John A. Perry.
Wakefield—Frank R. Shaw, A. G. Bell.
Wicklow—Keney Tracy, Carey Raley.
Wilmot—John F. Williams.

Woodstock (parish)—Hazen Scott, Henry B. Smith.
Woodstock (town)—William Balmis, J. Rankine Brown, H. D. Stevens.

Coun Burns King, of Wilmot, was absent, owing to a severe attack of illness.

Before proceeding to business, the councillors joined in the National Anthem.

Mr Warden Stevens, when the council convened, said that according to the working of the Act the Warden is elected for the term and that his interpretation of the act and the interpretation of the secretary treasurer is that the Warden holds office for the two years—the life of the council; but on account of the custom existing for some years past, the Warden has only held the position for one year.

There is nothing to prevent the Warden resigning and the Council accepting his resignation.

At the request of many, nearly all of the councillors, he had decided to accept the position for the balance of the term. If any members would desire that he resign he was willing to do so. But he had been assured that the wish of the council was that he remain for another year as Warden.

The minutes of the last session of council were read and approved, and also the minutes of a special meeting held last summer, at which delegates were appointed to the Municipalities Convention, and an appropriation made for the sufferers in Campbellton fire.

Mr Vince, Auditor, submitted the following Report of Receipts and Expenditures, on the new Court House.

To the Municipality of the County of Carleton:
Mr Warden and Gentlemen:

The undersigned begs leave to report that he has examined the accounts of the moneys received and expended on account of the erection of the Court House and finds:

1. That the Secretary Treasurer received for \$31,000 Debentures \$30,514 19
Less Insurance and Bonds 1 85

\$30,512 36
to which add interest from Royal Bank of Canada 16 60

\$30,528 96

2. That the Sec. Treas. has paid:
(a) R. A. Corbett, Contr. \$2220 98
(b) R. L. Allingham 816 90
(c) F. N. Brodie 1088 08
(d) Advertising in St. John papers 54 30

(e) Woodstock Elect Ry Light & Power Co Ltd 675 00
(f) Fewer Bros 1719 89
(g) C. I. Churchill 1577 00
(h) Berryman & Sieves 355 00
(i) Murray & Gregory, Ltd 20 00
(j) Bailey Bros 800 00
(k) A. Henderson Co 808 00
(l) J. Vanwart 85 00
(m) H. D. Baird 2 00
(n) Hamilton Bros 45 45
(o) H. E. Burt 10 95
(p) Dr Bagley 35 13
(q) B. Bagley 7 00
(r) H. Wise 5 25
(s) C. Mannel 2 50
(t) C. Bagley 3 75
(u) J. Brown 30 62
(v) A. Searle 67 00
(w) C. O. Match 41 30
(x) Int Royal Bk of Canada 26 20

\$30,524 00 30,528 96

Which left a balance on hand of four dollars and twenty-six cents, which balance has been placed to the credit of the General Account of the Municipality.

Respectfully submitted,
D. MCLEOD VINCE.

On Motion the Report was accepted.

Mr Vince said that his report on the secretary treasurers book was not complete and could not be owing to the delay in returns coming in from the parishes. He submitted the following unfinished report.

He said that it was most unfair to the secretary treasurer the delay of the collectors in sending in returns.

The Municipality of the County of Carleton.

Mr Warden and Gentlemen,—Your Auditor begs leave to report:—

1. That owing to the lateness of the majority of collectors of rates in making

their reports and to the fact that some of the collectors have not as yet reported, he is unable to make a satisfactory report.

2. That from the books of the secretary treasurer and from the reports of the collectors who have reported he finds:—

(a). That the receipts for the year ending 14 January are as follows:—
Balance on hand 11 Jan 1910 \$3412 25

Aberdeen \$779 04
Brighton 2115 41
Kent 1979 45
Northampton 1050 20
Peel 860 15
Richmond 2568 73
Simonds 838 28
Wakefield 2649 02
Wicklow 3040 90
Wilmot 1926 92
Woodstock 1577 22
Town of Woodstock 3069 94 22352 32

\$ 25767 57
127 00
P Govt jury fees 1049 60
Reg of Deeds \$253, Sundries \$217 20 480 20

\$ 27424 37

(b). Cheques drawn for \$32026 26
Interest to Banks 253 42 22269 60

leaving a balance on hand \$5144 99

3. The balance on hand is made up as follows:—
Amount in Royal Bank paid to credit of No 2. at \$9527 43
Amount in Royal Bank acct to debt of No 1. acct \$5149 09

to which add cheques drawn on or before 31 Dec, 1910, and not paid 382 07 5532 06

\$3995 37
Cash in hands of sec treas 1149 32

\$5144 69

3. The following parishes are indebted to the Municipality:
Aberdeen \$108 63
Brighton 429 43
Northampton 323 18
Peel 11 84
Richmond 236 99
Simonds 140 80
Wakefield 519 99
Woodstock 167 41
Town of Woodstock 1036 43

4. The County is indebted to the following parishes:—
Kent \$250 91
Wicklow 350 70
Wilmot 426 89

Dated this 18 Jan, 1911
Respectfully submitted
D. MCLEOD VINCE,
Auditor.

Mr Hartley said that every year he sent a circular to each collector asking that his returns be in on or before the 31st day of December, even if the amounts were not all collected. That did not give much time for a man to go over them.

Upon motion of Coun Williams seconded by Coun Scott, it was resolved that the auditor's report be accepted and he be allowed to make a report at the June session.

Coun Williams asked if the Wilmot collectors had made their returns.

(continued on last page)

A Sour Man.

Dear Editor: In the last issue of your paper I noticed a communication signed "A Rate Payer" concerning the Hartland water system. He displays quite an amount of ignorance in regard to what he is writing about. There is no water Superintendent as far as I can learn. I have been making inquiries since reading his communication. The commissioners have charge of the system; they have employed J. W. Montgomery to take charge of the hose and hose house. Until last spring David Underhill had charge of the catch-basin and looked after the strainers. A. W. Rideout does the financing and looks after the reservoir and he shuts off the water whenever he is so ordered by the commissioners.

Now here are the facts in a nutshell. A Ratepayer wanted to give the commissioners some of his sour venom and he did not care to openly attack them, for if I am not very much mistaken, one of them choked him last summer for using his scandalizing tongue too freely. He did not care for that experience again, so he attacks through an imaginary water superintendent. I can tell just what is the matter with Ratepayer. He has got in the same box that Mike Jones found his cow in. Once I had a neighbor, Mike Jones by name. He had a cow and a pig. His wife, Biddy, made lots of good butter from the cow, the pig flourished much on the sour milk. One morning Mike found his pig dead, which was a great calamity to Mike. His greatest trouble was what to do with the sour milk. After thinking it over he thought he would try and see if the cow would drink it.

The cow, he found, would drink all he would give her. Mike was delighted, and thought he had struck a gold mine. So everything was blooming. One morning Mike sat down to the table to eat his breakfast of porridge and milk. Suddenly he dropped his spoon and said, "Biddy, why did you give me sour milk with my porridge?" Biddy says, "Why that is the milk you brought in this morning." "Why," says Mike, "that cannot be; a cow

NATIONAL Stock Food

is not equalled by any other brand. It is a food- tonic Specially useful at this season for brood animals. Insist on having NATIONAL, the kind made by

Estey & Curtis Co., Ltd.

and sold by dealers everywhere.

would not give 'sour milk' Biddy goes to the vessel where she had set the milk and tasted it. "Why, Mike," she says, "the milk is all sour." They stood and looked at one another in blank amazement; a cow giving sour milk! Just then a friend happened to come in and they told him the great mystery. "Oh," he says, "that is no mystery at all; you have been feeding that cow sour milk and sour feed from the kitchen, and her whole system is sour; she could not give anything but sour milk."

Now, Mr. Editor, that is just what is the matter with Ratepayer. He has been living on the imaginary faults and failings of others for years and slandering this one and that one, until his whole system has become sour as will. One can smell the sour when they pass him on the street, and to day Mr. Editor, if he was ground up and made into pills he would sour a nation.

ANOTHER RATE PAYER.

A New Real Estate List.

17. A farm of 185 acres, 65 acres cleared, 12 acres cut ready to clear, on Q. P. R. and St. John River with in 1/2 mile of Station, Office and School and Church. Almost new two story house on stone wall with cellar. Two barns with plenty of out-buildings. Excellent running water supply. A pleasant home on easy terms.

19. A farm of 120 acres all cleared and under good state of cultivation. Good never-failing water supply. New, well-painted house. A new barn 36x40 with shed; a barn 28x40 with shed and barn 26x30. New woodshed carriage house and hog-pen. A small orchard, school on the farm, church and post office at the door, station 3 1/2 miles away. Will be sold on easy terms.

20. A farm of 800 acres on St. Joan River, half-mile from station; 150 acres cleared, balance with plenty of lumber. A newly finished house and new basement; barn with two other barns and stable; spring, water at the door. School and Church within 1/2 mile. Must be sold for cash.

21. A farm of 200 acres, 120 acres cleared, eight miles from Hartland. 80 acres of mixed hard-wood and timber. A new house 20x28, ell 14x20, two story finished and painted throughout. Woodshed connected, 20 x30. Two barns, 30x40 each, connected by shed 20x40. Granary, hog-house, etc. Easy terms for quick sale.

22. A snug little farm of 86 acres, 65 cleared, two miles from Hartland, with good 1 1/2 story house with ell and wood-shed attached. Two barns with two good wells. Good orchard of about 100 trees. A level farm almost free of stone and a pleasant home. To clear will be sold at a bar gain.

23. A good farm of 165 acres, 140 cleared and under good cultivation, well fenced and well watered. Plenty of wood and lumber. Three good barns 30x40 with good stables and other outbuildings. Good 10 room house, mill, school, church and post office within 1/2 mile. An easy down grade 8 turn road to market. Sold for part cash and easy terms on the balance.

24. A farm of 220 acres, 160 cleared, balance mixed hardwood and lumber. A good level farm in good state of cultivation; 4 barns, hogpen, granary, etc. House 1 1/2 story with 11 rooms, good cellar, orchard, water at the door, 3 1/2 mile from Hartland. Telephone in the house. Post office

and school nearby. A pleasant home and a good farm cheap.

WANTED. A small farm with good buildings near Hartland, Woodstock or Florenceville, for a client to purchase or exchange for a fine home in Fredericton.

We have a large number of farms listed but not advertised. If you wish to buy or sell you would do well to call on us. No cost to purchaser to buy through us and no cost to seller unless we make a sale.

A FINE LOT IN HARTLAND FOR SALE. These are scarce and should be picked up at once.

For particulars of any of the above or anything else you have to sell, address

CARLETON REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Hartland, N. B.

Happy New Year.

We cannot allow New Year's Day, 1911, to pass by without thanking our patrons for the very liberal patronage extended to us during the year that is drawing to a close.

Thanks Everybody

These favors have been fully appreciated. We intend to increase our efforts to please in 1911. We wish our friends all the good things that they wish for themselves and more.

JOHN McLAUCHLAN Co., Ltd.

HARTLAND AND WOODSTOCK

Boys' and Men's Outfitters.

CALENDARS

A nice stock still on hand for immediate use.

Samples of Calendars for 1912 now in.

C. H. FLEWELLING

Engraving & Printing

St. John, N. B.

For Sale—A late model Empire typewriter the same as new. A bargain. Apply to the OBSERVER for further particulars.

TELLS THE TALE

The handsome Catalogue just issued by the

G.T.P. School of Telegraphy and Railroading

tells the tale of the continued success achieved by this school and its graduates. We have secured all our graduates positions during the past three years at salaries from \$50 to \$100 per month. Get OUR SPECIAL OFFER

to all who enter our school at the beginning of OUR WINTER TERM, TUESDAY, JAN. 3rd. Day and evening classes. For Catalogue and interesting testimonials, apply to

W. T. LITTLE, Principal, Corner York and King Sts. Fredericton, N. B.

EATON'S



PROMPT SHIPMENT OF ALL GOODS

OUR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY SALE CATALOGUE places before you hundreds of useful articles—mostly daily needs—all priced most surprisingly low—all SPECIAL VALUES of the kind that has made this Great Store famous—all specially secured for this Sale in such enormous quantities that we obtained unusual price concessions. Remember—this big selling event lasts until February 28th only. If you have not received a copy of our Special Sale Catalogue, write for one to-day and take advantage of the values we are placing before you. They are certainly most unusual.

EATON'S FREE DELIVERY OFFER

We have a Free Delivery Offer which we think is fair and just. It is so arranged that we pay delivery charges on all orders amounting to \$25.00 or over. Delivered in Ontario, Quebec and Eastern Provinces.

EVERY PRICE QUOTED IN OUR CATALOGUE means what the article will cost you laid down at your nearest Railroad Station, provided your order amounts to \$25.00 or over. We can handle large orders more economically than small ones—there being less clerical work and less packing—consequently we can pay the freight without lowering the standard of our merchandise or increasing the cost to our customers of a single item. If you are not wanting \$25.00 worth of goods, try and induce your friends to include their orders with yours and thus make up the necessary amount to obtain FREE DELIVERY.

On \$25.00 orders and over we deliver free to your nearest railroad station in Ontario, Quebec and Eastern Provinces all goods listed in our Catalogue.

TRY THE EATON MAIL ORDER SERVICE

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED CANADA

WRITE FOR OUR GROCERY CATALOGUE TO-DAY

Local News and Personal Items

The severe weather of the past few days has been exceptional.

Frank Day has gone to Montreal to learn the barbers trade.

Mrs. Stephen Orser, of Windsor, has been visiting friends at Pembroke.

Rev. Canon Smithers, of Fredericton, visited Hartland on Saturday.

Frank Gardiner and Howard Adams were in Woodstock on Friday.

Miss Ruby Reid of Centreville, was recently a visitor at the home of J. H. Reid.

Mrs. Laura McIsaac, of Wicklow, was the guest of Mrs. L. E. McFarland last week.

J. A. Hayden's sawmill at Woodstock was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

Miss Fern Hemphill, who has been some time in Bath, Me., has been visiting at the home of T. G. Simms.

Gurston Day has sold his stock to Mr. White from Victoria, who will carry the business on in the same stand—the Gillin block.

Miss Laura Curtis has been spending a week in Woodstock, the guest of her grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hayward.

A birthday social given by the Baptist congregation at Centreville, last Wednesday, was a pleasant function and netted about \$100.

Potatoes have advanced to \$1.30 a barrel while only the second and third qualities of hay are being quoted—the price \$5. and \$4. respectively. Oats are dull at 30c.

Services in the Methodist church next Sunday evening at 7 p. m. Preacher, Rev. W. Whitehouse. Subject: "Paul at Philippi: An Unexpected Deliverance."

Discounts unequalled in felt shoes, gum rubbers and rubbers of all kinds. A general clearance of these lines will be made and now is a chance to purchase at cost, at Nixon's.

F. B. Carvell, M. P., whom the St. John papers reported as having typhoid fever, suffered only an attack of la grippe, and is able again to take his place in the House.

The recent snow storm was the most severe in two years. There was no blockade last winter at all. The lumbermen in various parts of the province are rejoicing as the scarcity of snow threatened to terminate operations prematurely.

The many friends of Rev. J. B. Daggett, of Tracey's Mills, were pleased to see him here last week, much improved in health. He was accompanied by Mrs. Daggett and little son. The reverend gentleman intends going next week for a sojourn at the Forester's Sanatorium at Rainbow Lake, N. Y.

One day last week a stranger put up at Clowes' hotel, and after a few days his suspicious behavior led the proprietor to inform Officer A. R. Foster. It transpired that the man was wanted by a Houlton girl whom he had left in Woodstock mixes her jewelry, and also by a Houlton liveryman. Foster arrested the man and handed him over to an officer from Woodstock who took him to jail. The man gave his name as James Bishop and said he lived in Bangor.

What was probably the fastest, evenest and cleanest game of basketball ever seen in Hartland was played in the Forester's Hall on Friday night between Andover and the home team. Out played in the first half, the Hartland quintette succeeded in the second half in breaking up the visitors' combination, and in gaining back 5 of the 6 points lost in the first. Not until the whistle blew for time was the result certain and then resulted in a score of 15 to 14 in favor of Andover. The lineup was:

Andover	Forward	Hartland
Porter		Noddin
Sisson		Miller
Jamer	Centre	Stevens
R. Currie	Defence	Rice
W. Currie		White

Referee: Arthur Kyle.

No one disputes the splendid quality of Red Rose Tea. Here in the East as well as in the West it is used every day in thousands of homes where its unvarying fine quality has been proven by years of continuous use.



Prices: 30c., 35c., 40c., 50c. and 60c.

Read A. S. Estabrooks' new ad.

Miss Cassie McQuarrie, of Woodstock, is teaching the Mount Pleasant school.

Allen Greer, of East Coldstream, is recovering from an attack of pneumonia.

The beautiful Methodist church at Marysville was destroyed by fire on Sunday.

Arthur S. Estabrooks always aims to keep the best quality class of goods. The plan gives far more satisfaction.

The scarcity of milk in the village would indicate that more dairy cattle are needed.

T. H. Frauley, the ash buyer of Brookline, Mass., was at the Exchange over Friday night.

Arthur S. Estabrooks has a few excellent clothes baskets left. If you want one you had better call at once.

Preliminary announcement: Grand "Song Service" in the Methodist church on Feb. 21. Please reserve date.

Reuben Hagerman has been transferred to the C. P. R. station at Fort Fairfield and Richard Shaw is operator here.

Presbyterian services will be held at Upper Brighton on Feb. 5, and 19, April 3, 16 and 30. Hour of service 3 p. m. Rev. M. H. Manuel, minister.

In a communication by "Rate Payer" in the last issue of this journal the clause "carry the catch-basin to the reservoir" should have read "carry the water from the catch-basin," etc.

In the United Baptist Sunday School the beginning of the last quarter a prize was offered to the class having the largest attendance for the quarter. The prize was a beautiful map of Palestine and was won by a class of boys taught by W. D. Keith, numbering twelve, who made an average attendance of ten each Sunday for the quarter. This speaks well for both teacher and pupils.

There are practically no new developments in the case of DeWitt Bros., Ltd. From reports in St. John papers it appears that there is very slight chance for Carleton county creditors to get anything, although it is reported that Hon. J. K. Flemming who had \$5000 at stake, in connection with the concern, has been entirely relieved.

Estate of DeWitt Bros., Ltd.

All persons are cautioned against paying claims to any one, other than the undersigned, who is now in possession under order of the Supreme Court.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 30th, 1911.

H. F. PUDDINGTON, Provisional Liquidator.

FLORENCEVILLE.

Misses Ada and Gladys Semple have closed their home and gone to Houlton to spend the winter.

Miles Sherwood's little daughter has been very ill with la grippe.

Miss Munson, of Caribou, is spending a few days with her friend, Miss Haugh.

The heavy storm of Saturday blockaded the road between here and Centreville. Not a team passed over that road Sunday or Monday forenoon.

Mr. Cowan spent Sunday at Woodstock. Quite a number from this vicinity attended the reception at the new Parsonage at Bath on Tuesday last.

The basketball team have secured the old Hall, and fitted it up for playing ball.

COLDSTREAM.

S. N. Estabrooks has been ill for several days with a severe cold.

Mrs. J. A. Belyea is confined to her bed.

Miss Lucretia Estabrooks is recovering from an attack of blood-poisoning in her face.

Miss Augusta Sewell has recently had a shock paralyzing one side. She is being cared for at the home of O. Nevins.

Rev. J. A. Cahill has been holding special services at Gordonsville this week. Miss Louise Page spent Saturday and Sunday at Mount Pleasant, the guest of Miss Campbell.

F. N. GRANT

PHOTOGRAPHER

Keith & Plummer's Block, Up-stairs

NOTICE

All book accounts due the undersigned must be paid on or before Feb. 1st. as after that date all accounts will be placed in legal hands for collection.

Commencing on Jan. 1st. I began a strictly cash business.

S. T. SIPPRESS, Blacksmith.

BATH.

The special services which have been held in the Baptist church here were concluded last evening. Rev. J. H. Puddington the Pastor, has been assisted in the services by Rev. Dr. Phillips, who goes to Rusiagomis, Sunbury Co., to assist Rev. Mr. Bell in like work.

The new Parsonage opening was a splendid success. About 250 people met at the parsonage on Tuesday evening last where Rev. and Mrs. Puddington cordially welcomed the large number, and made everybody as far as was in their power enjoy themselves. A special program was carried out, consisting of music, songs and recitations, and speeches. The sum of \$165. was realized and the committee in charge intend applying it to the debt on the building.

Mrs. D. Wilson arrived home on Friday last. She had been suddenly called to her mother's home in Amherst, N. S., by the death of her father.

Mrs. Betts (nee Miss Beulah Shaw) of Pembroke, is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Gray.

Rev. E. Turner attended his appointment here on Sunday, although the roads were in a very bad state on account of the storm of Saturday.

The school in the advanced room was closed for a few days last week on account of the illness of the teacher, Miss A. L. Glass.

UPPER BRIGHTON.

Madame S. Bartheaux, C. H. Taylor's milliner, of Hartland, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Alpheus Gray.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. H. H. McLean, a daughter, Jan. 10.

Earle Seely, who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Robert Denton, of Caribou, has returned home.

Mrs. George Crandall, of Somerville, was the guest of Mrs. Ransford Rourke, on Tuesday last.

Miss Edna Pearson, teacher at Somerville, spent Sunday with her parents here.

Our cottage, prayer-meeting was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Day on Thursday last. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carr, on Feb. 2.

W. B. Dickinson visited his parents Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Dickinson, Newburg, on Wednesday last.

Our school is taught by Miss Mildred Carpenter, of Queens Co.

Miss Gurston Day, of Somerville, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ransford Rourke.

Rev. A. R. Dalbeck went to Monticello on Saturday to attend his regular appointments on Sunday.

C. W. Hurst has been very ill but we are glad to hear that he is recovering.

Mrs. Nickerson and her daughters, Blanche and Bessie, of Limestone, are visiting at Mrs. Fred Ginson's.

RIVER BANK.

(Intended for last issue.)

Hollie Chase is home on a visit to his parents.

Hattie Drost is staying with Mrs. Matilda Tompkins.

Adolphus Lovely, of East Florenceville, was calling here Sunday evening.

Inspector Meagher visited the school one day last week. He put up at the "Hub" hotel.

William Swim has moved to Oakland, in the Elias Kearney house.

William Brooker is having his hay pressed.

Rupert Long and Bruce Tompkins took a flying trip to Stickney Saturday.

David Tompkins is stopping at his old home.

Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Tompkins spent Sunday at Peel.

Mrs. Samuel Rideout and Alice were calling on friends last week.

Lulu Birmingham is visiting her grandfather, H. C. Hunter, for a short time.

C. J. Smalley was on a business trip to Fredericton last week.

Bruce Waugh is working at his uncle's Edmund Ebbett, of Middle Simonds.

A meeting for men only will be held in the United Baptist church on Sunday afternoon February 5th. MEN, PLAN TO BE PRESENT. A male chorus to lead the singing.

Do you want a Sound Body? Is it worth 8 cents a day? Fifty a week? If you DO : : join the : :

Hartland Athletic Club.

Clean, healthy sport for clean men. Not a rendezvous for loafers.

A Special Class for Ladies

from 3 to 4 p.m., daily except Saturdays, 25c. a week, Lady attendant.

Foresters' Hall,

Hartland.

ARTHUR S. ESTABROOKS' STORE NEWS

Cream of Tarter, 28 cents
Molasses 38 "

Canned Salmon 2 cans for 25 " and upward
Best Quality Gran. Sugar 19 for \$1.00

School Supplies

5 slate pencils for 1 cent
10 cent Map Drawing books for 9 cents

3 five-cent Scribblers for 13 cents

Slates and other School supplies in abundance at corresponding low prices.

A lot of Girls Tams originally sold at from 30 to 60 cents. YOU can pick the lot now for 20 cents each.

Special discounts on Horse Blankets and Shoe Pax.

ROCKLAND.

Shorn
of
Profit



are the prices on the remainder of our

Felt Shoes, Shoe Pax,
Gum Rubbers and
Rubbers of all kinds.

We stocked heavily in these lines, and enjoyed a good sale at the regular prices so that at this time we are content to get from them what the goods cost. Do you see money in this for you?

H. R. NIXON

Miles Sherwood

Dealer in
Fresh Meats of all kinds
Buyer and Shipper of Hides
FLORENCEVILLE, N. B.

W. P. Jones, K. C.

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor, etc.
WOODSTOCK N. B.

BOHAN BROS.

BATH

Buyers of

Produce of all Kinds
at Highest Cash Prices

International Harvester Co's
Farm Machinery
BEST IN THE WORLD

FOR ANY

Eye Trouble
CONSULT

H. M. Martell

the only reliable travelling optician in Carleton County. Eyes tested free. Glasses ground to suit. General office at

Day's Hotel, East Florenceville N. B. Will be at the Exchange Hotel Hartland every Monday.

P. R. SEMPLE

East Florenceville, N. B.

Hardware, Plumbing,
Tinware, Furnaces
and Stoves

The
New Empress Range

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

Commercial Hotel

GEORGE G. McCOLLUM, PROP.

First class Board by the day or week. Excellent table. Meals served on arrival of trains. Large airy rooms. Bath. Livery stable in connection.

HARTLAND, N. B.

Exchange Hotel

W. F. Thornton, Proprietor

Well equipped in every way. Livery Stable in connection.

Main St., Hartland, N. B.

Gourlay Pianos,
Dominion and
Karn Organs,
New Williams
Sewing Machines,

The Best Qualities available in Carleton County. Easy terms, and old instruments allowed in part payment. Write or telephone and I'll call on you.

J. RICE WATSON
MOUNT PLEASANT, N. B.

D. Fitzgerald & Son

Double and Single

HARNESS

Shoe Packs and Moccasins. Cash paid for Hides, etc. General Fire Insurance.

M. W. CALDWELL

GENERAL MERCHANT

Special Values in clothing and Foot wear. Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware

Conducting a strictly pay-down business I am able to sell at close prices.

BRISTOL,

QUEEN OF SEVEN SEAS

STEAMSHIP "EUROPA" TO SURPASS THEM ALL.

The New Floating Palace Will Be 900 Feet Long and Can Carry 5,000.

With five decks above her main deck and a series of balconies stretching across the front of her superstructure like the pillared facade of a temple, the world's largest ship, the Europa, the keel of which has been laid at Stettin, Germany, draws all eyes of those who gaze seaward in anticipation. Scarcely had the model become accustomed to the Mauretania as the afloat for the largest and latest in marine architecture than the Olympic and Titanic were laid down. No sooner was the Olympic shoved into deep water than the owners of the Mauretania published the plans of even a longer ship.

AHEAD OF THE CUNARDERS.

Now the Hamburg-American line comes forward with the figures of their "super-leviathan." The comparison of the three vessels is as follows:

Vessel	Length	Tonnage
Mauretania	790 feet	32,500
Olympic	780 feet	45,000
Europa	900 feet	50,000

The floating island of steel will have a displacement of 70,000 tons, making her in reality a floating skyscraper. Her tonnage is 50,000 tons, and her beam is 90 feet. She will have nine decks above the water line. The steel and wood and brass and woven fabric would fill a train of freight cars 44 miles in length, and the builders have ordered from the forests of Oregon 1,000,000 feet of fir for her decks alone. This lumber has been "kiln-dried" near Portland. Only clear, vertically grained wood has been accepted.

HEIGHT OF LUXURY.

The combined capacity of the largest three hotels in New York is 3,325 guests, while the Europa will carry 4,950 passengers. The crew, which includes the usual retinue of the passenger steamship, will number about 900, so that the Europa can accommodate about 6,000.

With so much space available features are possible that have never before been introduced. There will be a choice of dining rooms, a Ritz-Carlton restaurant, grill, tea room, tea garden, rathskeller, palm garden, convertible in winter into sun parlors; women's salons in different decorative periods and national styles, "universal" telephones, the biggest gymnasium yet, running track of tan bark, trainer, rubbers, squash court, swimming pool, Turkish and Roman baths.

SYSTEM OF VENTILATION.

A distinguishing feature of the new steamship will be its system of ventilation. The familiar ventilators which project above the decks of steamships of the present day will not be seen on board the Europa. Air, brought to a proper temperature, will be forced to the various compartments by pumps. It is expected that this method not only will augment comfort of passengers, but will solve the problem of providing pure air for men in the engine rooms and stoke holds.

Owing to the great height of the masts to be set up on board the Europa, it is believed that the powerful wireless instruments which will be installed will have a wider radius than usual. The Hamburg-American line has requested wireless constructors to endeavor to install a plant which will make it possible for the steamship to be in communication with at least one shore at any moment of its passage between the continents. She will be ready by 1912.

BUSY QUEEN MARY.

One Who Has Known Her 20 Years Has Never Seen Her Idle.

In business matters Queen Mary is clear and expeditious, methodical and systematic. Her mornings are generally taken up with attending to the voluminous correspondence that arrives by every post.

Her secretary and lady in waiting submit their letters and the Queen gives instructions concerning them. According to the North American Review she quickly grasps the main issue of a question and soon makes up her mind.

She has never been known to lay aside a matter on the ground that to express an opinion thereon is irksome or difficult. But should any letter require further consideration it is held over for a day, when a decision is given and almost invariably adhered to.

Every consideration is shown to those privileged to serve the Queen, and before signifying her pleasure as to the personal attendance of members of her household she will often inquire whether they may not do the rest.

have some other engagement, the breaking of which would be inconvenient to them.

Busy though the Queen is—and one who has known her for twenty years has never seen her unoccupied—she is intimately acquainted with and takes part in all that relates to the management of the household. Every servant is known to her, and their comfort is as much a matter of concern to their royal mistress as that of any one else. In fact no detail of life wears the Queen, hence the reason that her sympathies are wide and all her days full of work.

55,000,000 IN GERMANY.

The Increase is About 4,500,000 in Five Years.

Germany is in the throes of its quinquennial census. When it is over the Fatherland expects to wake up and find itself the possessor of 55,000,000 of souls, or a gain of 4,500,000 since 1905. German population experts are deeply impressed by the announcement that the United States has over 85,000,000 inhabitants, the American rate of increase being 1,700,000 a year in the last ten years, or exactly double the rate at which Germany is growing.

The census of Germany is taken by means of a series of intricate blanks which every household in the country is obliged to fill out. Millions of otherwise intelligent Germans have spent the week in wrestling with the mysterious census forms.

These are some of the searching questions which the Kaiser's perplexed subjects had to answer: If you do not know the exact date of your birth, how many full years old are you? What is your main occupation in life?

Were your babies nursed on their mother's breast, or by wet nurses, or from the bottle?

Are you subject to epileptic fits? How many of your house windows look out on the street?

What was your mother tongue—German, Dutch, Frisian, Danish, Wallonian, Polish, Masurian, Casubian, Wendish, Czech, or Lithuanian?

What are the names of the various rooms in your dwelling?

What is the religion of your servants? How many bathrooms have you? Do you cook with gas or other fuel?

What rent do you pay? German economists cherish ambitious hopes for the future of Germany's population. One authority, Dr. Wilhelm Hubbe-Schleiden, says that there will be 150,000,000 Germans in 1980.

WARNING BY FRENCH DOCTOR.

Savant Says Modern Life is Too Comfortable.

A grave warning is uttered by Dr. Toulouse of Paris, France, against the excessive comfort of modern life. The popularity of lifts, trams, omnibuses, tubes, and motor cars is a serious danger. Those who are not obliged to do manual labor are fast depriving themselves of the necessary corrective.

The middle-class man sleeps in a room heated by hot air, and becomes vulnerable to the slightest change of temperature. The upper-class woman—at her ease in a luxurious motor car—no longer knows what walking is. In the big shops there are lifts and moving stairways to spare her the effort of climbing from one floor to the next; friends who have not a lift are struck off her visiting list.

Even the working classes, seduced by the comparative cheapness of fares and the rapidity of modern means of communication, are abandoning the morning and evening walk between their homes and their business. The result, says the doctor, will be a generation suffering from diseases of the heart and the lungs.

Then, again, if carefully sterilized milk preserves the young from infantile diseases, on the other hand it leaves them more than ever vulnerable to the germs of infection. Humanity is being spoiled, and in the process it is losing its capacity of resistance.

This applies to character as well as to physique. Modern man, watched over and taken care of by the police, loses the ability to struggle for himself. Initiative and personal activity disappear as men become satisfied with the routine of an office, with regular promotion and security of tenure.

Some of the doctor's suggestions for redressing this state of things are, perhaps, worthy of consideration. He advised underground street crossings unless they are old and feeble, but to face bravely the perils of dodging the traffic, an exercise which presents endless opportunities for the display of coolness, courage and ready decision.

"Again," says Dr. Toulouse, "by all means let lifts be constructed, but label them 'Intended, for preference, for the use of old ladies and the feeble.' Self respect will often induce whether they may not do the rest."

JAPANESE WOMEN WORK

THEY WORK AS COAL HEAVENERS AT NAGASAKI.

Commercial Advantages Due to Wives Who Leave Men to Higher Pursuits.

The women of Japan are making the country what it is. A noted Japanese financier in talking of this condition, said: "The women of Japan have the love of country so deeply imbedded in their hearts that they are willing to take the places of our men while the latter study and fit themselves for better things."

"The men of this country are going in for the professions, for more complicated labor. They are studying electrical engineering, ship building; they are becoming chemists, doctors, dentists, mathematicians. They are going into the iron industry, and making it a scientific study. Engineering engages their attention."

"The men of the country are no longer satisfied to dump coal and dig in the mines. They are taking up higher lines of work. To-day you will find our young men studying in the colleges of the United States, England, Germany and France. You will find them working in the shipyards of the United States. You will find them in the steel mills. They are preparing to make Japan great."

TO MAKE JAPAN GREAT.

fit to take her place commercially with other nations."

One need only to visit Japan to find the truth of this man's statement.

On hot, scorching days in summer and blizzards in winter women work as coal heavers at Nagasaki. Early each morning the women and girls of Kokakura, Shimoi or Fukuda travel by road or boat to that city.

Coal is brought from Takishima, Shimotsuki and Takosaka on lighters. These are towed alongside the ships and the day's labor begins.

Another industry of recent years has been monopolized largely by women is the fishing trade. The fisheries form one of the most important and profitable industries in the country; the product of fish in one year amounted in value to \$6,106,900, in fish oil, to \$3,518,430, and table salt, to \$4,713,415. The total value of marine products amounted to \$16,339,705, and the takes of fish to \$93,416,575.

Along the coasts you will see thousands of men and women, mostly women, engaged in fishing. From March to May they engage in catching herring. In one year the value of these fish amounted to nearly \$4,000,000. Sardines, bonitos, tunnies, cod, mackerel and lobsters are among the fish caught in great quantities. The sardine brings Japan about \$3,700,000 annually, and the bonito \$2,000,000.

Out in the boats in the seething waters women draw the nets. Along the coast at low tide, with their children, one may see them scraping the sand and digging for crabs and edible sea weeds. An idea of the extent of the industry may be grasped when the fishing boats in use

NUMBER 420,000

But it is not in the coaling, and fishing industries that the women have made the most notable advancement in the work of their country. Rather have they made the most astonishing invasion in the field of manufacture, in the mills and factories, at the looms, and in the making of small articles of merchandise.

With the wheat fields of Manchuria at their disposal and the agricultural facilities of Korea to draw upon, Japan has determined to make of her own country a manufacturing center in the world's market.

New silk mills are being constructed daily, umbrella factories turn out rain protectors for Europe, soap factories, the shops used for the manufacture of leather goods, cotton materials, clocks, all are busy.

But while you will find the men, often under the direction of foreign engineers and architects, putting up buildings, you will find the women doing the work in the newly erected factory, putting together the bits of bric-a-brac, furnishing, weaving carpet, spinning silk and designing toys.

An important and profitable industry monopolized by the women is the manufacture of umbrellas. In these factories rows upon rows of women, dressed in modest kimono, with sleeves rolled up

put together the wire ribs, cover them with silk and often embroider the covers with the delicate imagines for which Japan is noted. The export of umbrellas has increased to \$691,237, from practically nothing in 1895.

Visit the match factories and you will find women dipping matches and enabling the country to export nearly \$5,000,000 worth within one year.

Mating is shipped to Europe

and America, bringing into the country more than \$2,000,000.

Plaited straw made by the women brings an equal amount of money. And leather goods, including pocketbooks, purses and satchels, turned out by the dainty hands of women, increase the country's income by more than half a million.

In the rice districts of Nippon you will often find women wading knee deep in water. The rice farm is cut up into patches and inundated. Rice thrives only when the field is covered with six inches or more of water. Difficult work this, but when the soldiers were fighting the wives and daughters gladly went to the fields.

Japanese women labor in the tea fields and tea houses, and the income exceeding \$6,000,000 from this industry is largely creditable to them.

STORY OF BRUTALITY.

Soldier of Foreign Legion Left to Die in the Desert.

An extraordinary story is related by a special correspondent of the Paris Journal in Eastern Morocco relative to the death of a soldier in the Foreign Legion named Weisrock.

On the 22nd June the 3rd mounted company of the 1st Regiment of the Foreign Legion left Fort Harsa for Taourit. In accordance with the regulations there was one mule for two men, who walked and rode alternate stages at a pace of about three miles an hour.

On the third day of the column's march, under a torrid sun, a new recruit named Weisrock—a young Alsatian, whose father distinguished himself under the French flag in 1870—refilled his water bottle during a halt. Lieut. Brillat-Savarin, who commanded the company, gave orders that water was not to be taken from the wells and streams, doubtless for fear that they were poisoned or dangerous to health.

Weisrock's disobedience was detected, and he was ordered to walk the next stage instead of riding. Being new to the service Weisrock felt his punishment grievously, for his feet were very bad and he found it impossible to keep up with the column.

For lagging behind he was ordered by a sergeant to march yet another stage, making three in succession. Out of pity his comrade offered to let him ride, but the offer was overheard, and Weisrock was told that he must walk. Seeing the man's plight, however, a corporal told him to hold to the tail of his companion's horse. This act of kindness did not meet with the approval of the Lieutenant, and, calling Weisrock a foul name, he ordered him to walk alone. The man obeyed, and staggered on for some distance, but he soon collapsed.

When his absence was noticed the Lieutenant ordered a corporal to go back and find Weisrock and take away his rifle. This was done, and nothing has been seen or heard of the legionary since. His comrades made enquiries, and learned from other soldiers who had examined the spot where Weisrock had fallen that they had found bones to which fragments of flesh were still clinging.

The Journal correspondent, who knows the country well, concludes that the unfortunate legionary was attacked by hyenas and jackals and, in his feeble state, without a weapon to defend himself, was an easy prey.

EDUCATION IN TURKEY.

But Fifty Per Cent. of the Population Can Read or Write.

At present only fifty per cent. of the population, under the most flattering estimate, can read and write. About five per cent. of the total number of boys, and one per cent. of the girls, in the country attend school. Of these nearly the half are on the rolls of Western institutions.

Obligatory public education was one of the first laws enacted by the new Parliament. Night schools were opened in large centres, where Turkish and other subjects were taught free of charge. Native contributors came forward and endowed small establishments, a thing which was never known before.

In Lebanon one man gave all his fortune—several thousand dollars—to the building, furnishing and manning of a small local school. In Jerusalem four native young men—two Christians and two Mohammedans—put their heads together and the result was that now they own one of the most popular schools in the city. The same things happened in Jaffa, Beirut and other centres.

The old mission schools of England and America are being severely put to the test, and many of these have had to change their course in order to meet with modern requirements. People are now ready to pay for education. From fifty to seventy-five dollars is the average cost per capita of board and tuition at ordinary schools; whereas at colleges, such as the Syrian Protestant College, for instance, the cost runs up to \$120 to \$140 a year.

A WORTHY ORGANIZATION.

An Association Which is Doing a Good Work for Canada.

The Canadian Forestry Association is the national organization for the awakening and informing of public opinion in the effort to prevent the destruction of our forests and to bring about their highest development and utilization through the co-operation of national, provincial and municipal organizations and private enterprises.

The Association endeavors to promote the greatest productiveness of every part of the Dominion by having every acre of land within it devoted to that for which it is best adapted. It does not advocate the retention of forest on one acre the soil of which is better fitted for some other crop. But realizing that a large part of Canada is suited only for growing timber (and this the finest northern timber in the world) the Association urges that such regions be so handled as to produce a succession of timber crops for all time to come.

These non-agricultural districts, if properly developed by forestry methods, will not only supply timber for the future, but will form game reserves filled with valuable animals, birds and fish, and will be national recreation grounds to protect the health and promote the comfort and happiness of the people.

The Association carries on its work by means of conventions, public meetings, illustrated lectures and by literature. Its organ is the Canadian Forestry Journal. Conventions are held in the various provinces to discuss matters of pressing importance which should be brought to the attention of governments and people.

Free illustrated lectures are by request delivered by the Secretary under the auspices of Boards of Trade, Canadian Clubs, Boards of Education, Farmers' Institutes, Women's Clubs, Colleges, Schools, etc. Applications for available dates should be made to the Secretary.

That the work of the Association is vital to the well-being of the nation is shown by the fact that leaders in public life in all parts of Canada have allied themselves with it and give it their practical support.

The Association requires members and means to carry on its work and seeks as members all who are in sympathy with its aims and who believe that our natural resources should be conserved for the future while being rationally utilized in the present. The membership fee is one dollar per year (life membership, \$10) which entitles the member to all the privileges of the Association, including the Canadian Forestry Journal, Annual Report and all other publications of the Association. Applications for membership may be sent to Miss M. Robinson, Treasurer, Canadian Building, Ottawa, or to James Lawler, Secretary, Canadian Building, Ottawa, Canada.

HOUSEKEEPING PROBLEM.

The Countess of Aberdeen's Effort to Solve It.

A remarkable effort to solve the problem of domestic servant difficulty was inaugurated at Latchford, North London, by the Countess of Aberdeen. To save much of the labor of the home a scheme of co-operative housekeeping is being tried. A number of the houses have been built at the garden city at a cost of \$60,000, which have common dining, tea, reading, and smoking rooms, together with kitchen and garage. Meals are prepared by a qualified cook, served in the common dining room. Each house consists of a living room with three bedrooms, a bathroom and pantry, with a gas stove, and the rent, including rates, heating, maintenance and the services of the staff, with use of common rooms, vary from \$200 to \$300 per annum. The directors hope to extend the scheme and bring it within reach of the working classes.

THE GENUINE ARTICLE.

Some time ago a battalion of the Grenadier Guards were marching to church. On their way a halt was made for some little time. As they stood awaiting the word of command to make a move, a little boy rushed up to a tall, smart soldier, and said, innocently: "Please, mister soldier, would you mind waiting here till I go and fetch my little brother Willie? He's got a 25 cent box of soldiers, and I am sure he would like to see some real ones."

"Run along, little 'un," said the guardsman, good-naturedly, "and make haste back before the colonel puts us back in the box again."

SYMPATHY.

Lady of the House (hoarsely)—"Murder! Thieves! Help!" Burglar—"Mum, yo's got an awful cold; why don't you do sumfin' for it?"

MORE QUACK MEDICINES

EXPOSURE OF THEIR METHODS IN BRITISH BLUE BOOK.

Herbalists and Bone-setters Among Those Who are a Menace to Public.

As a warning statement concerning the multitude of unqualified medical practitioners and their treatment of patients are contained in a British Blue Book issued recently embodying the result of enquiries made by the Local Government Board at the request of the Lord President of the Council. Information has been obtained from 1,600 medical officers of health in various parts of the United Kingdom.

Of the towns reported on, unqualified practice is increasing in eighty-two, in seventy-five it exists to some extent, in fifty-seven there is a little, while in only thirty towns is it stated that unqualified practice does not exist. Smallpox treated as a simple skin disease by a herbalist, diphtheria diagnosed as mumps and patients not isolated, scarlet fever spread through being diagnosed as "rose rash," and measles treated as consumption are some of the cases described in the report.

CHEMISTS TAKE A HAND.

Prescribing by chemists is stated to be so common as to be practically universal throughout the country. While in the main they confine their attention to the so-called minor ailments, and advise patients to consult a doctor in the more difficult cases, the evidence shows that a large amount of prescribing in what eventually proves to be disease of a graver character also takes place. The treatment of infants' diseases by chemists is regarded as having some bearing on infant mortality.

Herbalists are severely criticized. The spread of epidemics of infectious diseases. During a smallpox epidemic an ointment was extensively sold which, it was asserted, would cure smallpox. The vendor was prosecuted for spreading the disease by this means. Wrong diagnosis and consequent mistaken treatment are also responsible for spreading infectious disease. In one case smallpox was spread through treatment as chickenpox.

Cough mixtures are prescribed by herbalists indiscriminately for respiratory diseases, or chronic phthisis, and the delay entailed by such treatment seriously diminishes the chances of cure.

THE BONESETTER.

Attention is called to the "irretrievable harm" done by bone-setters. "The men who act as bone-setters are drawn largely from the working-class population, such as carriers, railway porters and the like, and in many cases they are illiterate and uneducated. Some have learned what knowledge they possess from ambulance associations. These bone-setters who undertake minor surgical cases only do a relatively small amount of harm, though instances of disastrous results are reported. But the greater number of bone-setters undertake more complicated cases. Dislocations are treated without being reduced, and permanent disablement sometimes results."

Several instances of actual harm caused by taking patent medicines are mentioned. One medical officer reports that on three separate occasions during the last year he has treated cases of supposed scarlet fever in which the rash and symptoms were found to be due to the action of certain kidney pills. It is stated that the composition of all advertised remedies should be stated.

WORLD'S COALING RECORD.

Notable Achievements by Prince Louis of Battenberg's Flagship.

A remarkable piece of quick work has just been accomplished at Dover. Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg's flagship, H.M.S. Prince of Wales, of the Atlantic Fleet has set up a world's record for fast warship coaling. She has taken on board at Dover 870 tons of coal in two hours and thirty-six minutes. This is an average of 373.08 tons per hour, and this is a magnificent achievement, seeing that the battleship-coaled from a crier and not a dockyard. H.M.S. Prince of Wales carries a Portsmouth crew, and the ship's success has caused great satisfaction at Portsmouth. This is the third time during her commission that the ship has set up a world's record. Her own first record he has tried to beat. The three records have been made in about two years. She took on board 289.5 tons per hour in August, 1908, and 366 tons in April this year.

Courtship is a vessel with two masts and no captain. Never strikes a man when his' down—for a loan.

CAUSE AND CURE OF RHEUMATISM

Due to Impurities in the Blood—Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

The most noticeable and immediate result of rheumatism is a marked thinning of the blood, and in no disease does it develop more rapidly. Not only does the blood become weak but it is soon filled with impurities, which the different organs of the body have been unable to throw off. One of the most harmful of these impurities is uric acid, which is formed from the waste products of the body. In health it is readily passed off by the kidneys with the help of oxygen from the red corpuscles of the blood. Without oxygen the kidneys are unable to rid the system of this acid and it is retained in the blood and distributed to all parts of the body. The weak back, pains across the kidneys and thin scanty, highly colored secretions, which follow, show that the acid is already in the blood and often leads the sufferer to think he has kidney trouble. If the disease is not driven out of the blood, rheumatism can never be cured, and the sufferer will always be subject to attacks, whenever exposed to damp or cold. With each returning attack the pain becomes more severe and complications often arise making necessary the use of habit forming drugs to relieve pain.

It is readily seen that the only way to cure rheumatism is through the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills afford such a treatment as they contain all the elements necessary to build up and purify the blood. They increase its oxygen carrying capacity enabling the kidneys to pass the uric acid from the body and the other organs to do their work. Thus rheumatism is reached at its root and permanently cured. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are absolutely free from all habit-forming drugs, and are not an experiment as the following case will show. Mr. W. Studley Lewis, Pilot Mount, Man., says: "I am a firm believer in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and always keep some by me in case of need. A few years ago while teaching school I suffered so much with rheumatism in my arms and shoulders that I had the greatest difficulty in writing on the blackboard, and after trying a number of remedies without benefit, I was almost in despair, and felt inclined to abandon teaching. But one day I happened to pick up one of Dr. Williams' almanacs, and read of the cure of a number of severe cases of rheumatism through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This decided me to give the Pills a trial, and I had only taken them a few weeks when I felt much better. In the course of a few weeks more the pains and stiffness had all left me, and I had no more difficulty in doing my work. I cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for they and they alone cured me of my rheumatism."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A BACHELOR TAX.

Russian Duma Proposes Levying a Rate on Single Persons.

In proposing to impose a tax on all people of marriageable age who remain single, the Financial Commission of the Russian Duma are only following in England's footsteps. A bachelor tax, as it is now known, was first imposed in Great Britain in 1695, and it continued in operation till 1706. William III. wanted money to carry on the war with France, and this was an easy way of raising it. Every bachelor of 25, and every childless widower of five years' standing, had to pay a shilling a year for five years and as his position in the social scale grew so also did his contributions. Moreover, a tax was levied in the case of all births, marriages and burials, graduated according to rank. Towards the end of the eighteenth century unmarried men over 21 who had servants had to pay extra taxation, and later on to contribute a greater proportion to the income tax. Mr. Lloyd-George has worked the principle from the other end by granting remissions on the income tax to fathers of children under sixteen years of age.

HOUSEKEEPING SCHOOLS

The Prussian government is about to send out housekeeping schools on wheels for the purpose of instructing the daughters of laborers, craftsmen, and farming people in cooking, preserving food, dairying and general housekeeping. It is intended that, eventually, every country in Prussia is to have one of these schools. The instruction lasts eight weeks.

Shiloh's Cure
(Specially adapted for colds, coughs, croup, whooping cough, and all lung troubles.)

A VOLCANIC WAVE.

Terrible Effects of the Explosion of Krakatoa.

What is often called a tidal wave may have no connection whatever with the ordinary tides. It should sometimes be credited to a volcanic upheaval of the bottom of the ocean. This fact was most plainly shown in the explosion of Krakatoa, which occurred on August 27, 1883. The volcano was an island in the Strait of Sunda, between Sumatra and Java. The force of the outbreak was so great as to effect the level of the water in the river Thames. What were the effects produced in the strait is told by Mr. W. B. Worsfold in "A Visit to Java." He had the story from one who was then an engineer on a boat of the Netherlands India Steamship Company. We were anchored off Telokbetong, in Sumatra, when the chief officer and myself observed a dark line out at sea which bore the appearance of a tidal wave. While we were remarking this, the captain rushed on to the bridge, and telegraphed to the engine-room to steam slow ahead up to the anchors.

I was engaged in carrying out these orders, when the wave came up to the ship. First she dropped, then heaved up and down for some five minutes. There were three waves. When I came on deck again, the long pier, which had been crowded with Europeans who had come out of the town, this pier, the houses and offices had disappeared; in fact the whole town was gone.

A government steamboat lying at anchor—with steam up—in the bay was landed high on the tops of the palm-trees, in company with some native boats. That was the first intimation we had that Krakatoa was in eruption, and from that time, eight o'clock, all through the day, the rumbling thunders never ceased, while the darkness increased to a thick, impenetrable covering of smoky vapor.

Shortly after this we got under way, and proceeded until the darkness made it impossible to go on further. It was while we were thus enveloped in darkness that the stones and cinders discharged by the mountain began to fall upon the ship. In a short time the canvas awning and the deck were covered with ashes and stones to the depth of two feet, and all our available men were employed in removing the falling mass, which otherwise would have sunk the ship. We had a large number of natives on board, and a hundred and sixty European soldiers. The latter worked with the energy of despair at their task of clearing the deck.

While we were engaged in this struggle, a new and terrible danger came upon us. This was the approach of the tidal wave caused by the final eruption, which occurred about half past twelve to one o'clock in the afternoon. The wave reached us at two o'clock, and made the ship tumble like a seesaw. Sometimes she was almost straight on end; at other times she heaved over almost on her beam-ends. We were anchored and steaming up to our anchors as before, and as before we managed to escape destruction. Well, you can fancy what it was like when I tell you that the captain was lashed with three ropes alongside the engine-room companion, while I was lashed down below to work the engines. The men were dashed from one side of the engine-room to the other.

1910 A BANNER YEAR.

Some business men say that the year 1910 will go down into history as one of greatest prosperity for Canada. Other people give it as their opinion that 1910 is only a stepping-stone to greater things for Canadian Commercial conditions.

However that may be, the results in the way of increased business enjoyed by some of our largest Financial Concerns have been most gratifying to their shareholders. The Traders Bank, for instance, since January 1st, 1910, increased their deposits over four and one-half million, and their total assets six and one-half million. This increase is considerably greater than the percentage of increase shown by the Banks as a whole, so that it cannot be attributed entirely to general prosperity of the country. That the Traders Bank should be specially favored is no doubt partly due to the fact of its energetic progressive management which has taken every legitimate opportunity of increasing and extending its influence. The Traders Bank, too, has been doing a great deal of careful planning conservative advertising, bringing themselves before the attention of the general public to a very considerable extent. There is no doubt that Newspaper advertising is of as much value to a large Banking Institution as to any other business and the Traders Bank's progress has one argument in its favor that is a very striking one.

Barber—"You need a hair cut badly, sir." Customer—"Well, go ahead. I don't know anyone who can do it worse than you."

IT IS NEWS WORTH GIVING TO THE WORLD

HOW RAVAGES OF KIDNEY DISEASE ARE CHECKED IN QUEBEC.

Mrs. Julien Painchaud, for seven years a sufferer, finds quick relief and complete cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Whitworth, Temiscouata Co., Que., Dec. 19 (Special).—With the coming of winter the ravages of Kidney Disease are again felt in this province, and the fact that a sure cure is vouchsafed in this village is news worth giving to the world. Mrs. Julien Painchaud is the person cured and she states without hesitation that she found her cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"For seven years my heart and kidneys bothered me," Mrs. Painchaud states, "I was always tired and nervous. I could not sleep. My limbs were heavy and I had a dragging sensation across the loins. My eyes had dark circles under them and were puffed and swollen. I was so ill I could hardly drag myself around to do my housework."

"A neighbor advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I found relief in the first box. Six boxes made me perfectly well."

"If you have any two of Mrs. Painchaud's symptoms your kidneys are diseased. Cure them and guard against serious, if not fatal results by using Dodd's Kidney Pills."

When a man gets too lazy to wind up an eight-day clock he has outlived his usefulness.

For Sufferers From Stiff Neck, Stiff Back, Stiff Limbs, Stiff Joints, Stiff Muscles, Stiff Tendons, Stiff Ligaments, Stiff Cartilages, Stiff Bones, Stiff Nerves, Stiff Blood, Stiff Skin, Stiff Hair, Stiff Nails, Stiff Teeth, Stiff Gums, Stiff Lips, Stiff Tongue, Stiff Throat, Stiff Esophagus, Stiff Stomach, Stiff Intestines, Stiff Rectum, Stiff Uterus, Stiff Vagina, Stiff Cervix, Stiff Vagina, Stiff Clitoris, Stiff Penis, Stiff Scrotum, Stiff Testes, Stiff Epididymis, Stiff Spermatic Cord, Stiff Urethra, Stiff Utricle, Stiff Prostate, Stiff Seminal Vesicle, Stiff Bulbourethral Gland, Stiff Cowper's Gland, Stiff Skene's Gland, Stiff Bartholin's Gland, Stiff Mammary Gland, Stiff Nipple, Stiff Areola, Stiff Breast, Stiff Axilla, Stiff Arm, Stiff Forearm, Stiff Wrist, Stiff Hand, Stiff Finger, Stiff Thumb, Stiff Toe, Stiff Foot, Stiff Ankle, Stiff Leg, Stiff Hip, Stiff Pelvis, Stiff Groin, Stiff Thigh, Stiff Knee, Stiff Joint, Stiff Limb, Stiff Body, Stiff Head, Stiff Neck, Stiff Shoulder, 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Coun Hartley said he had returns from every collector with the exception of collectors Gallagher, of Kent and from Wakefield, and also Simonds. In the case of Wakefield there was the unfortunate incident of the death of one of the collectors which would account for the omission.

The following officials were elected without opposition:

Secretary-treasurer—J. C. Hartley.
Auditor—D. McL. Vince.
Reporter—T. C. L. Ketchum.
Mr. Colpitts, Scott Act Inspector, was absent at the time, so his report was read by Coun Balmain.

To the Warden and Councillors of the Municipality of Carleton.

Gentlemen:—I have placed my account as Inspector under the Canada Temperance Act for the year 1910, in the hands of the County Auditor.

The expenses incurred by the County in the enforcement of the Act during the past year are very little larger than those for the year 1909, but the amount collected for fines is very much smaller. The people who sell intoxicating liquor in the County of Carleton, outside of the town of Woodstock, at the present time have no property from which to realise fines. Unlike former times when the liquor dealer was among the wealthiest and most influential of our people, the present violator of law is without any standing in the community. He does not ride in gorgeous equipages nor does he live in gilded palaces. He makes his home very often in obscure dens and caves of the earth. The time has passed when it was possible to have an honest enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act without expense to the County. During the year 1910 the violations have been principally at the extreme ends of my territory. Kirkland, Bridgewater, Holmesville, Upper Kent, Glassville and Foreston. The administration of the law in these places is necessarily attended with considerable expense. Convicted persons have not paid fines. It has been necessary during the year to seize what little property could be obtained and imprison the offenders. At the present time there are in the County gaol three convicted persons in default of payment of fines aggregating \$550.00. About \$600.00 additional in fines is outstanding against parties who have either left the County or against whom warrants of Commitment are in the hands of the Officers.

One healthy sign of the times which gives satisfaction to all those who are interested in the suppression of the liquor traffic is that our Communities throughout the County, insist upon having violators of the law driven out. The people are with us. Assistance is obtained from many who in times past hesitated about offering it. There seems to be a determined effort made among the people themselves to put an end to the sale of liquor in this County. If the law is to be enforced in accordance with the wishes of the great majority of the people, that is to say, honestly and vigorously, it will cost the County money to do it. The Canada Temperance Act cannot now be made a revenue producer, unless we shut our eyes to the offences committed and collect from the violators of the law a toll from their ill gotten gains. This, so long as I am Inspector, I will not do.

During the year seventy-five cases have been tried forty-two convictions made, eight cases now pending for the decision of the Police Magistrate and twenty-five cases in which sufficient evidence was not obtained. The list of cases is hereto annexed. The financial result of the County is that after the payment of all fines and of my own salary there is a deficit for the year of \$1771.95.

I have annexed hereto a statement of the financial result.

Dated this 14 day of January, A. D. 1911.

Respectfully submitted
DAMFRED COLPITTS.
CASES IN 1910.

Cases	Convictions
Burill Stackhouse	3
John Murphy	2
Walter Doyle	1
Ann K Bell	2
John Demerchant	2
Alexander Demerchant	2
William Styham	1
Charles W Manzer	1
Harry Law	1
Joseph Lamb	1
Michael Fanning	1
Daniel Thompson	3
Elizabeth Crain	2
Michael Crain	2
Frank Dempsey	2
Ann K Bell	1
Chalmers A Derrah	5 pending
William Love	4
James Andrews	2
John Demerchant	2
Mary Demerchant	2
Fannie Gee	2
Joseph Lamb	4
Joseph Crabb	3
Edward Currie	4
Harry White	2
Edward Banks	3
James Oglvie	1
James Caw	3 pending
John Murphy	3
Alexander Demerchant	2
Hartford Gee	2
Fannie Gee	1
Oscar Miller	2
Levi Graham	3

Statement showing the financial result of the County of Carleton from the Operation of the Canada Temperance Act for the year 1909.

The Inspector has received from fines.	\$ 841.45
Deficit	1771.95
	2613.40
He has paid for expense	\$1538.40
Salary	400.00
Police Magistrates account	300.00
W P Jones account	375.00
	\$2613.40

The net cost of administering the Act was \$1771.95.

On motion, the report was placed in the hands of the Scott Act Committee to report to-morrow.

The committee appointed on this report were Couns F. R. Shaw, Tracey and Perry.

Coun Brown said, on behalf of the committee he had only one offer for a flag-pole to be 90 feet high, to cost \$125.00 f. o. b., freight estimated at \$8.00; or they would erect a pole here at an expense of \$185.00. This was higher than the Connell Park people paid. He had talked with Mr. Carvell about getting the same people to put up a pole for the County and one for the Government at the same time, thus saving expense.

Coun Melville thought it was hardly necessary to have a flag-pole, as there was one right across the street.

Coun Scott thought the committee might have an extension of time, and a motion was made by Coun Tompkins that the committee be given further time.

Coun Brown did not think \$180.00 would be well expended on a flag-pole.

Coun Lamont moved, seconded by Coun Britton, that the committee do not erect a flag-pole this year.

Coun Williams did not see much difference between the amendment and the motion.

Coun Balmain moved, seconded by Coun Shaw, that the matter be left over till the June session.

The amendment to the amendment was carried.

Coun resumed after dinner. The Warden referred to the absence of Coun Estey on account of illness and expressed regret that he was unable to be present. The executors of the state of L. P. Fisher had invited the members of the council to visit this afternoon the late Fisher residence which was likely to become the public hospital. It was decided to accept the invitation.

Coun Balmain on behalf of the Finance Committee, said he was not in a position to give the bonded indebtedness of the county but this information would be forthcoming later on. It was a matter which was a good deal of importance.

Mr. Hardley said the total bonded indebtedness was \$41,000. There \$2000 to pay this year \$11,000 was of the old issue for the gaol, and there is \$30,000 on debentures issued for the Court House.

Coun Phillips submitted report of Building Committee as follows:—

Woodstock, N. B., Jan. 17, 1911.

The Building Committee for the Municipality of Carleton, beg to submit the following report.

Expenditures of committee for the year 1910 are as follows:—

JAIL EXPENDITURES.	
To W. F. Diblee & Son—12½ tons coal at \$8.00 per ton	\$100.00
To H. E. Burt 12½ tons coal at \$8.00 per ton	100.00
To Light and Power Co. For year's lighting	56.05
To Smith Lumber Co.—Two cords wood	4.00
To H. D. Baird—For electric lamps and work	3.55
To Hamilton Bros.—For cleaning and repairing furnace pipes	7.50
Albert Hayden—To 1 load wood	2.00
	\$276.58

(Continued next week.)

BANKING BY MAIL

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

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK

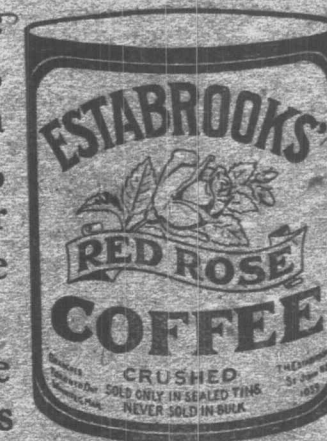
East Florenceville, N. B.

Those who desire may get the OBSERVER and Family Herald and Weekly Star both for \$1.25.

Crushed Coffee— what it is

By a process of crushing between steel rollers, instead of grinding, the skin, which remains in the eye of the bean after roasting, is separated from the kernel and removed by air suction, while the kernel is broken into small even grains. These grains when steeped, being free of the skin or chaff, settle quickly, leaving the liquid clear and bright, and give the true coffee flavor.

Estabrook's Red Rose crushed Coffee is as easy to make as Red Rose Tea. Directions are in each tin.



Estabrook's Coffee for Breakfast and Red Rose Tea for other meals.

Estabrooks' RED ROSE Coffee

Try it for Breakfast To-morrow

GET THE BEST

During these trying times when so many light Fire Companies are going out of business would it not be well to consider your own interests and place your Fire Insurance in a Reliable Office.

We have the oldest and strongest Fire Companies on the continent, companies that are generous in their settlements, prompt in their payments, and their policies are free from technicalities.

We will call and inspect your dwelling if you will drop us a card.

ASTLE & COSMAN

Queen Street, Woodstock, N. B.

The Waterloo Boy Gasoline Engine

besides many exclusive features. A few days trial will enable you to point out the superior points that make the WATERLOO BOY the best engine for every conceivable purpose. Write today for our free catalogue, showing styles and sizes for

J. D. FRIER, Sussex, N. B.

HARDWARE

See my Line of Down Draft, Box and Coal Stoves

Oil Heaters and Ranges.
An Elegant line of Lamps, also a beautiful line of Nickel-ware for Xmas presents. Handsome Carving Sets, Clocks of all kinds, also "Those Chiming Sleigh Bells."

Handmade, Horse Blankets, Whips, Labrobes, Skates and Hockey Sticks. (All at very low prices)

IBA ORSER

Do You Need a Pung?

I can sell you a good one at a reasonable price. Having a carload of the most popular styles, I am in a position to satisfy all who are in need of a first class job.

FRANK HAGERMAN

C. P. R.

St. John to Montreal

WEEK DAYS
AND
SUNDAYS

THE
SHORT ROUTE
FROM

HALIFAX
AND ALL POINTS IN THE
MARITIME PROVINCES
TO
MONTREAL & WEST

W. B. Howard, D.F.A., C.P.R., St. John.

AUCTION —SALE—

There will be sold at Public Auction at the residence of

Alpheus Gray, Upper Brighton

—ON—

Wednesday, February 8, 1911

Commencing at one o'clock in the afternoon,

the following Goods and Chattels:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| One Team | One Seeder and Harrow |
| One Mowing Machine | One Single Driving Waggon |
| One Reaper | One Double Waggon |
| One Horse Rake | One Long Sled |
| Two Harrows | One Robbins Potato Planter |
| One Riding Plough | Two sets Single Harness |
| One Pung | One set Double Harness |
| One Cream Separator | |

and other Farm Machinery and Implements. Also all the Household Furniture on said Premises.

JOHN McDOUGALL, Auctioneer.