

THE OBSERVER

Vol. 2.

HARTLAND, N. B., May, 17, 1911.

No. 50.

The DAYLIGHT

A. L. BAIRD - Hartland, N. B.

100 Pairs of Shoes to be sold at Cost.

Including Ladies' Slippers, Oxfords and Bals. Men's Oxfords and Bals. Boy's Bals. And some other lines to be sold at greatly reduced prices. These are good shoes but there is only one to five pairs of a kind.

SEE OUR LADIES SHOES \$1.59

A full stock of the Latest Styles in all kinds for Men Women Misses Boys and Children.

Try the new bar of
ASEPTO SOAP

5 bars for 25 cents, but they weigh almost as much as six bars of almost any other soap.

WE SELL
SNAG PROOF Overalls & Jumpers

Window Blinds good quality 39c.

REDUCED PRICES

on some lines of Wall Paper a good assortment still on hand

EVERYTHING IN GROCERIES

Molasses. Our customers say that it's fine. Spices in bulk the very best we can buy. New Cheese. Blue Label Tea.

CHEAP SALE

every day in the year except Sundays and Legal Holidays.

A few days ago one of the Special Clerks who had been employed at a recent CHEAP SALE in Hartland happened in our store and noting a discount I was giving a customer remarked as follows: "Why, that is just the discount we offered at our cheap sale"

The more this is being found out the more our trade increases.

Now is the time to buy your
GARDEN SEEDS.

We have most of them in bulk and they are the best we can procure.

We have a little Timothy and Clover left and some Wheat, Barley and Field PEAS

ARTHUR S. ESTABROOKS
ROCKLAND.

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.

Mr. Carvell on the Valley Railway.

A very largely attended and enthusiastic meeting in support of the proposed Reciprocity agreement was held on Tuesday evening in the Hayden-Gibson theatre at Woodstock. The large auditorium and gallery were filled to the utmost and the closest attention was paid to the speakers.

The chair was taken by Frank Shaw, ex-warden of the county, and the speakers of the evening were Hugh Guthrie, M. P. of Guelph, Ont., and Frank B. Carvell, member for the county. Mr. Carvell said in part: Ladies and Gentlemen, I can heartily voice the expression of the chairman, in congratulating so many of the stalwart people of the county of Carleton in being present here this evening.

I realize the difficulty in which many of you are put in order to attend this meeting at this busy time of the year.

We decided in so far as it was possible, that before the summer comes on public meetings should be held all over the county in order to present to the people this great question of Reciprocity with the United States in as fair a manner as possible, and also to do it at a time when there is no election, no political excitement, when the people were in a position to listen and discuss the matter in a business manner. I am bound to say that our opponents have taken the same course. Many of you have had the pleasure of listening to them discuss the question from the best standpoint which they could find. Before I start in to deal with this matter there is one question to which I want to refer very briefly, a matter of vital importance to many of this audience and to the town of Woodstock. I refer to the St. John Valley Railway project, a question of vital importance as I have said. You all know that an agitation was started some two years ago, that the local government was asked to guarantee the bonds of a company building the road to the extent of \$25,000 a mile, and they agreed to do so if the Federal government would agree to operate it as a part of the I. C. R.

The Federal Govt. was asked to pay 40 cents out of every dollar to the province of the money earned. That does not mean 40 cents profit, but 40 per cent of the gross earnings. After the local government said they would guarantee the bonds as I have said, a delegation was sent to Ottawa, and I see before me several gentlemen who comprised that delegation. After considerable argument on the part of certain representatives of the province, the delegation was given to understand that the Dominion Government were ready to take over and operate the road as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made. I have no doubt that Mr. Hazen and Mr. Flemming had no more idea that that proposition would be accepted than they had of committing suicide that night they made it, and I think they would have been about ready to commit suicide had they thought it would be accepted, rather than make it. The Dominion Government passed Legislation which went through the house of Commons on Thursday last, and which will go through the Senate as a matter of course, under which they have agreed to operate this road when completed from Grand

(Continued on supplement)

West Side Notes

West Side farmers are making the most of the very excellent brand of farming weather but are growing anxious now for a little rain.

Every thing is very quiet and every one is so busy there is simply nothing doing in the way of making news.

They lost a valuable yearling colt over at the Highland Farm recently. This colt was a very promising 'Ostrich' colt with a well bred dam. The Shaw Bros. feel this loss keenly as they had centered great hopes in this particular animal. Not long ago Mr. Peter Clinch was a visitor at the farm and was greatly taken with this colt, asserting that he was the most perfect colt that he had ever seen. So pleased was he with what he saw of Ostrich and his get while here that after going home he started negotiations to have the horse taken to St. John for several days during this season. The project has failed through his not being able to interest enough breeders to make the proposition possible. He writes that he won't give up but will plan to send his own up here next season as he is determined to get something from this great Thoroughbred now standing in our County. Fred Sullivan was in Victoria all last week with his show. Mr. Sullivan is travelling with a company of three at present and is putting on a good entertainment in his class of show. Fred is a first class fellow and is always sure of the glad hand whenever he runs into Victoria. If he comes your way give him a good house and he will do the square thing.

NICODEMUS.

Farewell Party at Windsor.

On Tuesday evening, May 9 a large number of the people of Windsor and neighboring communities gathered at the home of G. O. Orser to bid good bye to Scott Orser and family who left on Wednesday for British Columbia. There were about seventy-five present. The first part of the evening was spent by the young people in games. Later refreshments were served after which Mr. Young presented them with a speech and Mr. Orser a set of solid gold cuff links, Mrs. Orser a very fine toilet set, Master James a writing set in a fancy box, Miss Edna a brooch, and baby Bessie a souvenir spoon and emblem. Speeches were also made by H. L. Dickinson, Thomas Forrest, and Mrs. H. L. Dickinson. Mr. Orser responded very fittingly, thanking them for their kindness.

At the time of parting they all joined in singing "God be with you till we meet again." (Press please copy)

Jailed for Stealing Dynamite.

A few days ago the Willard Kitchen Co. laid complaint to the G. T. P. Police force that some one had stolen from one of their shacks 800 pounds of dynamite. Officers Foster and Pearson took the matter in hand and on Thursday Arthur Rasterson was arrested and tried before Commissioner Farris at Plaster Rock. He was found guilty and was today sentenced to six months in Andover jail. The prisoner had disposed of the dynamite for cash to innocent and unsuspecting parties.

Before Com. Farris, Thomas and Herbert Day were sentenced to heavy fines for violation of the liquor law. Cases are pending against Gideon Day.

OUR BIG SALE

has been a tremendous success and is

STILL GOING ON!

Lots of new goods arriving. Direct importations of

DRESS LINENS

right from Scotland.

Great line of Towels, Table Linens, etc. being bought direct from the mills the middlemen's profits are entirely cut out. Yours is the saving

Frank W. Slater Shoes, latest models.

D. & A. Corsets in all styles.
Why pay \$2.00 for the HAT that we sell for \$1.25?

100 SUITS

for Men Boys and Children to go at

Half Price

Mrs. C. A. PHILLIPS
BRISTOL

WALL PAPER

Ranging in price from 8c. to 42c. per double roll. We sell border the same price as the wall. Ceiling paper to match. Call and examine.

Millinery Goods

Large Assortment, prices reasonably low; 50 to 75 hats always made up to choose from; or we shall be glad to take your order. A cheap range of nice hats for children. Special attention given to the wants of the little ones.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Ready-to-Wear Clothing

Our range of Ready-to-Wear Clothing is up-to-date; nearly every suit this Spring's Style and Color; nice Bottle Green and Browns. Serges and Worsteds. Call and be fitted.

Boys, Youths and Men's Suits
RAINCOATS of SPECIAL VALUE

Hartland Farmers' Exchange
C. HUMPHREY TAYLOR

"For Tea You Can't Beat Lipton's"

Blended, Packed and Labelled by Automatic Machinery; the Best Tea in the Best of Packages

LIPTON'S TEA

STORY OF PANAMA CANAL

WHERE \$250,000,000 HAVE BEEN THROWN AWAY.

Bad Management by the De Lesseps Company Ruined Thousands of People.

"A Colossal Error of Judgment, America Follows De Lesseps' Lead and Wastes Millions." These headlines in large type appeared in an American journal, when it was announced recently that the estimated cost of completing the Panama Canal must be increased to \$375,000,000—nearly double the amount of the original estimate upon which the United States Congress authorized the carrying on of the work five years ago. The accusations contained in the headlines quoted are scarcely justified, however, for although American experts, like the unfortunate De Lesseps, have woefully underestimated the cost of completing this great work, little money has been wasted.

Indeed, amazing progress has been made, as may be gathered from the fact that while the French excavated 800,000,000 cubic yards between 1881 and 1904 at what is known as the Culebra Cut—that is, through the great Culebra Mountain—the Americans, from May, 1904, to June, 1909, have excavated nearly 37,000,000 cubic yards.

THE "FUMIGATING BRIGADE."

As a matter of fact, the American cut was practically made in two years and six months, because for the first two and a half years the Americans did little excavation, but devoted themselves to the work of sanitation and preparation. One of the chief causes of the downfall of De Lesseps' scheme was due to the fact that he overlooked the climatic conditions at the Isthmus of Panama, which, prior to 1904, were such that they meant certain death to 80 per cent. of the white men who ventured to live and work for any length of time in the surrounding country. The dreaded mosquito, which carried the germs of malaria and yellow fever from victim to victim, was there in abundance, but the Americans have changed all that. Their "fumigating brigade" marched through the towns, destroying all larvae found in water tanks and other vessels, and poured gallons of disinfectant into all stagnant water breeding-places. And now they boast that there is not a mosquito left in the canal zone.

Altogether there are 30,000 men at work on the canal, and two years ago it was estimated by the American experts that the canal would be completed in six years at an entire cost to the States of \$200,000,000. Apparently that cost is to be doubled, at least, and it is interesting to note the different opinions as to when the canal will be finished, for while Colonel Goethals, the U. S. A. Government engineer, estimated, early in 1908, that ships would be passing through the channel on January 1st, 1915, President Taft thought that the work would be finished within four years. But whatever time it takes, and whatever money the canal swallows up, America recognizes that it will be repaid a hundredfold when the work is complete.

ITS GREAT VALUE.

One illustration of the value of the canal will, perhaps, suffice. When, some time ago the United States Navy sailed from New York to San Francisco the vessels were obliged to go round South America and travel 14,000 miles. If the Panama Canal had been cut, the fleet would have saved nearly 8,000 miles on the single journey, escaped all the hazards of the stormy voyage round South America, and have saved thousands of tons of coal.

The total length of the Panama Canal is fifty miles, and supposing that the \$375,000,000 which it is now estimated America will spend in completing the work is not exceeded, the cost per mile, including the \$400,000,000 spent by the French, will have exceeded \$15,000,000, and twenty-nine years ago De Lesseps estimated its cost at \$120,000,000!

APPALLING WASTE.

It was in 1880 that the great Frenchman floated the first company that was to cut the canal and run it as a commercial concern. It was to be opened within eight years at a cost of \$120,000,000. A prospectus was issued, and the French public rushed wildly for the shares. The capital was applied for nearly four times over. Little did those investors think in 1880 that they were never again to see a penny of their money. A painful feature of the ultimate tragedy was that 16,000 of the original applicants for shares were women.

Fresh capital was raised from time to time until nearly \$400,000,000 had been spent; and then the bubble burst. The company went into liquidation, and not one quarter of the canal had been cut. It is estimated that only one-third of those four hundred millions was spent on the actual work, the remainder being wasted; and when, ultimately, a survey was made, amazing illustrations of the waste were provided. One hundred and twenty locomotives, for instance, were found rusting in sheds. A fleet of tug-boats were found rotting at the canal mouth, while machinery and apparatus that had cost millions of dollars were left to rot in the swamps and forests.

There were hundreds of dredges brought from France and Belgium at a cost of \$15,000 each, enormous steam cranes from Birmingham worth \$5,000 each, wagons, thousands of steel rails, heaps of railway tools and steel cables—abandoned and buried in dirt and rust. Machinery which had cost \$35,000,000 was strewn along the line of the canal for a distance of about forty miles. Ten steam pumps and reservoirs, which had cost not less than \$50,000, were lying in a heap just as they had been dumped from the cars, the crating not even having been removed; while at a place near Almazilla, eleven miles from Panama, there was a pile of rusted rails, which had never been used, which could not have been bought under \$50,000.

THE FINAL ACT.

Many readers are doubtless acquainted with the final act of that great tragedy; how, in 1903, De Lesseps was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for breach of trust; his son receiving a similar sentence. Some time before the trial, however, De Lesseps sank into a state of stupor and semi-insensibility, from which he was only aroused by a visit from his son after sentence had been pronounced on the latter and he was on his way to prison.

It was impossible to carry out the sentence in regard to the elder De Lesseps, and consequently it was quashed. General feeling when the old man died on December 7th in the year of the trial was one of pity rather than anger. So sure had he been of success that he had sunk the whole of his wife's fortune and his own in the canal, which had swallowed up the millions of other people, and it was recognized that his confidence in his ability to carry out the scheme had made him blind to the means by which the capital was obtained.—London Tit-Bits.

POLICE DOGS FOR GERMANY.

Sheep Dogs and Airedale Terriers Found Best.

To equip a breeding and training establishment for police dogs the new Prussian budget makes a first appropriation of \$6,750. The German opinion is that the most easily educated and the most suitable dogs for police work are the German native sheep dog and the English Airedale terrier.

One of the largest and most powerful breeds, and a national dog of Germany the Great Dane or German boar-hound, has been tried, but without success. It is deficient in scenting abilities, and as it is excitable it is liable to get out of hand, and because of its size and strength become more dangerous than useful.

The training of police dogs is thoroughly carried out in Germany. The German police officer is supplied with a form in which to record particulars of the tracking work done by his charge.

PLAYGROUNDS OF CANADA THEY DO LIVE IN LUXURY

EIGHT GREAT PARKS HAVE BEEN SET ASIDE.

One Thousand Buffaloes and Elks, Caribou, Moose and Antelope.

The Dominion Government has set aside eight national parks or playgrounds in the west. The oldest is the famous one at Banff, where the C.P.R. has maintained a hotel for nearly 20 years. The others are the Yoho and Glacier in British Columbia, Jasper and Banff in Alberta, and Elk Island Park on the main line of the Canadian Northern east of Edmonton, Kootenay Lakes Park in Southern Alberta, and one, 30,000 square miles in extent, in the Moose Mountain district of Saskatchewan.

Banff and Jasper Parks are the largest. The newest one is the reservation, 40 miles south of Pincher Creek in Southern Alberta. It is a continuous line of lakes and is 15 miles long and 30 miles wide. This park is continuous to the Glacier National Park, just across the international boundary in Montana. It is in the heart of a great game country. A large portion of it will be fenced in and stocked with buffalo and other large animals including elk and caribou. The animals, it is needless to say, will be protected.

This park is one of the most beautiful reservations made by the government, embracing as it does a region of lakes, foothills and rugged mountains. It is in a region off the main highway of travel, but railway facilities are likely to be provided within a few years. It attracted over 500 campers last season.

BUFFALO HERDS GROWING.

Buffalo Park on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, 150 miles east of Edmonton, is the home of the herd of buffalo imported by the Dominion Government from Montana several years ago. The herd in the park last year numbered 800 and the number was increased last spring by 150 calves.

Eighty buffaloes, bought by the government, still remain at liberty in the Flathead Valley of Montana. An effort will be made in April to round them up for shipment to Canada. The buffalo are all thorough bred stock without any alien strain. Their home embraces 110,000 acres which has all been fenced in, the circuit embracing 74 miles. It is also the retreat of elk, caribou, moose and antelope. Additions are constantly being made to the original herds placed there and the birth rate is also very satisfactory.

Feathered game, which are also protected, abound in great numbers within the park limits. As illustrating the intelligence of ducks and prairie chickens, Mr. Douglas, Commissioner of Dominion Parks, relates a remarkable story. He declared that these birds are very wary of hunters just outside the park confines and, when pursued, fly across the fence into the reservation.

"They seem to realize that it is a 'sanctuary' because they are quite tame once they enter the reservation. I have known of instances where these birds after flying from outside points, would show no fear and allow the hunter to approach them in the park. They seem to have learned that they are safe on the inside of that fence," said the park commissioner.

ELK ISLAND PARK.

Elk Island Park on the line of the Canadian Northern, east of Edmonton, is the home of 50 head of buffalo. It embraces 16 sections of land. When the work of fencing it had been completed the park authorities were agreeably surprised to find that they had unwittingly "rounded up" 38 elk and 32 deer. The whole region abounds in large game and birds.

Jasper Park, in the foothills of the Rockies, on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, promises to be a rival of Banff, as it boasts of diversified scenery and abundance of hot springs. It embraces an area of 5,400 square miles, or 3,395,000 acres. It is also on the route of the Canadian Northern line now building east of there towards Vancouver.

The Grand Trunk Pacific has already intimated its intention of erecting a large summer hotel in the park in the vicinity of one of the hot springs. The hotel will be completed in time for handling tourists before the line reaches Prince Rupert. It is expected to be a rival to Banff, and will be fully exploited by the railway.

Mr. Douglas expects to undertake the work of building roads in the park this summer. It will only be a start, as years must elapse before the reserve can be provided with modern facilities of that kind. Road building has been in progress at Banff for 20 years and much still remains to be done in that way.

WHY UNITED STATES SENATORS ENJOY EXISTENCE.

It Is a Popular Joke to Call the Senate "The Millionaires' Club."

The Senate, which corresponds in the constitution of the United States to the British House of Lords, has lately distinguished itself by voting for its own use a new set of marble baths, which are to cost well over \$50,000. When completed, they will be the most magnificent and luxurious in the world. Of recent years the senate has become notorious for its love of luxury. In that respect, indeed, it is a standing popular joke to call it "The Millionaires' Club."

Each senator has a salary of \$5,000 a year from the State. He has also, a travelling allowance of twelve cents a mile for each day of the season, to be spent in travelling between his home and the Senate at Washington, where the Senate sits. He has an allowance of \$125 with which to settle his newspaper's bill. One senator, from Georgia, by the way, has been known to save the whole of his allowance, and to draw it in cash. Every member of the senate, too, as the right—just as members of Parliament formerly had in England—of "franking" his letters, in theory, this right applies only in the case of letters on Government business. In practice, the senator interprets this phrase so generously that he spends practically nothing on postage stamps. Senators have been known to "frank" picture-postcards.

GENEROUS TREATMENT.

In fact, the Senate is treated by the State—or treats itself, for it votes its own supplies—much more generously than the House of Lords is treated in England. There are only ninety senators as against about six hundred peers. The upkeep of the House of Lords, however, costs about \$200,000 a year, while that of the Senate costs about \$125,000.

Each senator is provided with a private room in the Capitol buildings. There is a Senate restaurant, but few use it, except employees. The senator prefers to have his lunch sent into his own room.

Besides the ordinary municipal delivery of letters, the senator has three special deliveries to himself. There is a morning delivery at his own house, a midday delivery in his private room at the Capitol, and a third at his home in the evening. The Senate messengers act as the postmen.

He has the run of the magnificent barber's shop, that is one of the glories of the Capitol, and also the palatial bath-rooms—all of which he gets without paying a single cent.

A HAPPY TIME ALL ROUND.

He has, indeed, a happy time all round. The innumerable State of affairs treat him with the flattery they would pay an emperor. The common congressman, or member of the House of Representatives, does not receive this treatment at all. The secret is that Senators have innumerable Civil Service and Government posts in their gift, while Congressmen have not. Even in the case of those posts which are in the gift of the President, the recommendation of the senator for the State in which the post is to be filled has great weight in making the appointment.

One messenger of the Capitol has as easy a time as the senators themselves. They do little or no work, and have very comfortable quarters. The actual work is done mostly by negroes. When, for instance, the senator orders lunch in his private room he tells a messenger. The messenger tells a negro, and the lunch comes. Some of these messengers are men who have once held high office. Many of them never turn up at the Capitol at all, except to draw their salaries.

Everybody connected with "The Millionaires' Club," in fact, has a very good time.—London Answers.

"JOB" SEATS IN PARLIAMENT

Lord Chesterfield in 1767 lamented the increased price of seats in the British Parliament. There was a boom in trade, and prices went up. Chesterfield was ambitious for his son, and when Chatham's promise of a seat came to nothing, he went marketing. And he failed to find a single bargain. "I spoke to a borough jobber," he wrote to his son, "and offered five and twenty hundred pounds for a secure seat in Parliament; but he laughed at my offer, and said there was no such thing as a borough to be had now, for the rich East and West Indians secured them all at the rate of £20,000 at least, and many at £20,000, and two or three that he knew at £25,000. This, I confess, has vexed me a good deal."



TREASURES OF KING GEORGE

VALUE OF PLATE ALONE IS ALMOST INESTIMABLE.

Over Five Tons of It Is Used at the State Banquets at Windsor.

Both Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace are overflowing with treasures of every description—plate, pictures, jewels, statuary, books, and relics of enormous historic value. When our late King came to the throne he found valuable of all kinds locked away, undisplayed and uncatalogued, and—worse than all—absolutely unprotected from fire, says Pearson's Weekly.

During his all too brief reign King Edward effected a complete revolution. In the first place he installed electric light all through both the chief royal residences, in the second he got in every possible appliance, and after that extended the Royal library, inspected the gold pantry, and had all the various treasures of the two Palaces properly inventoried and displayed. The value of the plate alone which King George inherits is almost inestimable. The so-called gold pantry at Windsor consists of two large fireproof store-rooms in which is kept plate of an estimated value of \$3,750,000.

THE GOLD PLATE

which is used for State banquets weighs over five tons. It is not, of course, all solid gold. If the larger pieces were gold they would be too heavy to move at all. Some of the spoons take four men to lift. These are of silver-gilt. It takes one man to carry two dishes or eight plates. The latter are of pure gold.

There is not much ancient English plate in the gold pantry. Charles I. melted down all the plate of his day and coined it into money. But there are some exquisite foreign pieces, among them a great silver flagon taken from the flagship of the Spanish Armada, and the famous "Nautilus" Cup, made by that master of the art, Benvenuto Cellini. There is a shield by the same great Italian, and the wonderful gold tiger's head taken from Tipoo Sahib's throne after the storming of Seringapatam in 1799.

This tiger's head is a marvellous work of art. It is life-size, and its teeth and eyes are cut out of pure rock crystal. Another relic captured at the same time is the jewelled bird called the "Oma." In shape it is like a pigeon.

WITH A PEACOCK'S TAIL.

Its feathers blaze with precious stones, and a magnificent emerald hangs from its breast. According to an old Indian legend, whoever owns this bird will rule India.

There is also a shield formed of snuff boxes and valued at \$45,000, and a great quantity of beautiful cups and salvers, among them a rose-water fountain of silver designed by the late Prince Consort, and weighing nearly 3,000 ounces.

Detectives who reside at the Castle as ordinary officials guard these vast treasures of plate, and also the jewels which are locked in an underground safe. These jewels have, of course, nothing to do with the Crown jewels, which are kept in the Tower. They are the private property of the Royal Family. Queen Alexandra's personal jewellery is of immense value, and for protection's sake has, we believe, been all duplicated in paste. But Windsor Castle is not the place for an enterprising burglar to go "a-burgle." There is an old law, still unrepealed, which enables the reigning Sovereign to put to death any person or persons through whose carelessness any of his gems may be lost. What would happen to a burglar one shudders to contemplate.

THE ROYAL LIBRARY

at Windsor contains over 100,000 volumes, among them many that would fetch enormous prices if put up to auction. There is a Metz Psalter for which a collector would sell his last stick, a Charles I. Shakespeare, a magnificent Caxton

on vellum, and other treasures too numerous to mention.

Below the library is a room containing one of the finest collections of prints in existence. These alone would probably fetch \$200,000 to \$250,000 if sold. In the same room are no fewer than 20,000 drawings of the old masters and a collection of over 1,000 miniatures. The late Queen Victoria collected these miniatures.

Besides all these ancient treasures, King George will inherit the great collection of valuable objects got together by his father. These include the Coronation presents, valued at over a quarter of a million; and many Italian works of art, including a wonderful embossed shield of solid gold given by a number of rajahs.

There is no reigning monarch in the world, not even the Tsar of all the Russias, who is master of such an amazing collection of beautiful and valuable objects as is George V.

SEVENTY YEARS OF EATING.

Man Consumes Ninety-Five Tons of Food and Drink.

If a man of seventy years was starving, it would probably be little comfort to him to think that he had consumed in the course of his life 95 tons of solid food and 4½ tons of liquid, or about 1,380 times his own weight in both solids and liquids, but it would be true.

Being a man of average appetite and purse, he would have eaten 14 tons of bread, which would have made a single loaf containing 1,500 cubic feet and appearing about as large as the average home, and on this bread he would have spread one ton of butter. If his bacon had been cut in a single slice, the strip would have been four miles long; and his chops, placed end to end, would have extended two miles.

Twenty ordinary-sized bullocks have supplied him with beef, 16 tons of which he has eaten, along with 5 tons of fish and 10,000 eggs and 350 lbs. of cheese. If he had elected to have all his vegetables served at once they would have come to him in a train of cars, the pot containing all his peas being three miles long.

He has had 9,000 lbs. of sugar, 1,500 lbs. of salt, 1 lb. of pepper, and 100 cans of mustard. Three pints of liquid a day would have amounted to 70,000 pints, or 4½ tons. If he had been a smoker he would have burned about half a ton of tobacco in a pipe; or, if he preferred cigarettes, would have smoked about a quarted of a million.

EVEN WITH THE LAWYER.

The lawyer for the defence looked keenly at the witness who was testifying for the prosecution. "Your name, if I understood you correctly," he said, "is Horace Hinsey. Is that right?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you ever live in London?"

"Yes, sir."

"And in Hamilton before that?"

"Yes, sir."

"Mr. Hinsey, have you ever been arrested on a criminal charge?"

"No, sir!" indignantly answered the witness. "Never!"

"Did you ever commit an offence for which you might justly have been arrested?"

"Never, sir!"

"Mr. Hinsey, is it not a fact that you once stole from your own father?"

Here the attorney for the prosecution interposed, but the witness chose to answer.

"No, sir!" he exclaimed. "Never in my life!"

"Now, Mr. Hinsey," said the lawyer, "suppose I should tell you that I knew of a case when you did steal from your father?"

Instantly the witness's brow cleared.

"Gentlemen," he said, turning to the jury, "he's right. I remember now. When I was about eight years old I stole half-a-dozen eggs from my father's grocery store, took them down to the bank of the creek, cooked them and helped to eat them. This lawyer, who was a boy then, not only helped me to steal those eggs, but put me up to stealing them. How are you, Jim?"

The Court joined in the laugh that followed, and the rest of the examination was conducted on more friendly lines.

A SEVERE CASE OF NEURALGIA

Overd After Long Years of Suffering by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

There is an excellent reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured the most severe cases of neuralgia, sciatica, and other complaints in the group that are known as disorders of the nerves. This group also includes St. Vitus dance and paralysis, and the common state of extreme nervousness and excitability. Each of these complaints exist because there is something the matter with the nervous system. If the nerves have tone—are strong and healthy, you will not have any of these complaints. The reason Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure nervous disorders is that they restore weak, run-down nerves to their proper state of tone. They act both directly upon the nerves and on the blood supply. The highest medical authorities have noted that nervous troubles generally attack people who are bloodless and that the nerves are toned when the blood supply is renewed. It is thus seen that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure nervous disorders by curing the cause of the trouble.

Mrs. J. C. Adams, Norris Lake, Man., says: "I am writing you at my husband's request to let you know the great benefit Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been to him. He is a river driver and therefore much exposed to all kinds of weather and wetting. As a result he had an attack of rheumatism, and then to add to his misery a severe type of neuralgia set in, locating on the left side of the face, and causing him such terrible pain that it would drive him almost wild. He was treated by several doctors, and finally went to Winnipeg, where they blistered his head and applied hot plasters which really only added more to his misery, and he returned home still un cured. In this way he suffered for nearly six years, trying all sorts of medicine, but never finding a cure. One day while he was suffering I went to a store to get a liniment, but they did not have the kind I wanted, and the storekeeper asked me what I wanted it for. I told him about my husband and how he suffered, and he placed a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills on the counter saying, 'Take my advice, this is what your husband should take.' I took the Pills home with me and my husband started taking them. I am not sure how many boxes he took, but one thing is certain, they completely cured him, and he has never since had a touch of those torturing pains. You can tell how much he suffered when I say that the hair on the side of his head in which the pain was located turned quite gray. It looks odd, but he says it does not matter since the pain is gone. I believe he would not have been living now had Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not cured those terrible pains, and you may be sure we gratefully recommend them to all our friends and all suffering ones." Sold by all dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A GUARANTEE REQUIRED.

Two Good Stories From Sir John A. Macdonald's "Recollections."

It would be very generally admitted in ordinary business circles that if a man is living at the age of fifty years he has been alive in any one of the fifty years preceding. This, however, would not be the case in the auditing department of certain government bureaus. There must be evidence of the man having been alive, for example, on his fortieth birthday. The point is made plain by Sir John A. Macdonald's "Recollections of a Military Life." It is sometimes supposed that red tape is peculiar to official departments at home, but that is an error. There are large consignments of it sent to India, and I will give an instance. One day at Simla an old artillery officer called on me and requested me to give him a certificate of his being alive, as the audit officer refused to give him his pay without it.

"He seemed to be well and lively, and I therefore complied at once. As his jail was in August, I dated the certificate accordingly. On looking at it, he remarked, 'Ah, you have dated it August. That is of no use. I have already given them one of that kind, but what they require is a certificate that I was alive in July.'"

This opened out a new aspect of the case, but, after consideration, I certified that, to the best of my belief, he was living the previous month. Whether he ever received his pay, I am not sure."

Another instance of doubt as to previous condition is given in the volume. In 1889 the Shah of Persia paid a second visit to England. Sir John A. Macdonald had an interview with the royal visitor one

evening at a large gathering. The conversation was through the Persian interpreter.

"Looking about the room and seeing a general officer at some distance, the Shah inquired, 'Who is that great man with the red coat?' I replied that it was Sir Edward Blackett, high sheriff of the county. Perhaps that did not convey much to his mind, so I said to the interpreter, 'Tell the Shah that Sir Edward Blackett was in the Crimean War, and one day a shot came and took off his leg.' The Shah threw up his hands and was much impressed; but presently the interpreter said that his majesty could not understand it, as the sheriff had two legs now. 'That is quite correct,' I observed. 'But tell the Shah that one of them is made of wood.'"

A HEROIC SHEPHERDESS.

An Incident Characteristic of "The Scott Country."

The border land between England and Scotland abounds in stories of heroism, as all readers of Scott are aware. In those tales women have appeared with honors equal to those of the men. Mr. W. S. Crockett, in his book, "The Scott Country," relates an incident quite characteristic of the region and its inhabitants. The heroine of his story was a worthy shepherd's wife, who entertained travellers in that lonely section of the hills as Tibbie Shiel kept her famous hostelry at St. Mary's Loch. To this story the author adds a passage from the journal of Sir Walter Scott, which has relation to the same place.

In the old days when never a soul dreamed of passing this ever-welcomed hospice of the Moffat Alps, kindly "Jennie of Birkhill," the shepherd's wife, was as well known as Tibbie Shiel herself, and a figure quite as interesting.

Once, it is said, a tramp,

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

taking advantage of the loneliness of the place, pushed his way into the kitchen and attempted to make free with some of the good wife's gear. Jenny, however, was determined to see fair play. Screwing her courage to the sticking-point, she seized hold of an ax that lay near, questioning the intruder:

"Did anybody see ye come in?"

"No," faltered the cowardly fellow.

"Then," said she, "de'il a ane'll see ye gang out."

The scoundrel soon made himself scarce enough—empty-handed.

Scott records a visit to Birkhill in August of 1826, on one of his Drumlanrig trips:

"We ascended the Birkhill path, under the moist and misty influence of the genius Never mind; my companions were merry and I cheerful. Our luncheon eaten in the herd's cottage; but the poor woman adorned me unawares by asking for poor Charlotte, whom she had often seen there with me."

"She put me in mind that I had come twice over those hills and bogs with a wheeled carriage before the road, now an excellent one, was made. I felt it was true, but, on my soul, looking where we must have gone, I could hardly believe that I had been such a fool."

AN INVALUABLE MEDICINE FOR ALL BABIES

Mrs. R. McEwen, Thornloe, Ont., writes: "I think Baby's Own Tablets an invaluable medicine for little ones. I used them for my own child when he was small and last summer when I had a baby visitor whose food did not agree with him. I sent for another box of the Tablets and they quickly helped him."

It is testimonials such as this that have made Baby's Own Tablets popular—that have shown them to be an invaluable medicine for little ones. The Tablets always do good and can never do harm. Once a mother has tried them for her little one she will have nothing else. For with the Tablets she feels safe. They are sold under the guarantee of a government analyst to contain no harmful drugs. Baby's Own Tablets may be had at medicine dealers or at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE SILVER LINING.

Through the wild ways of her good-for-nothing husband, a hard-working woman had to remove to a little two-roomed cottage, where there was scarcely space to sneeze without shaking the ornaments from the mantelpiece.

"It's hard lines for you to be brought down like this, after what you've been accustomed to," said a sympathetic neighbor. "I don't doubt you feel very miserable, Mrs. Jones."

"No, I don't," the charwoman stoutly denied. "I'm happier here by a long way than I used to be in the old place. For one thing, when my husband comes home in a brute of a temper, he can't throw me down the cellar-steps, as he used to do, 'cos there ain't none now!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

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

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Quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. . . . 25 cents.

GREAT TRIALS ON TRANSCONTINENTAL

ALPHONSE JONELLE TELLS TALE WITH HUMAN INTEREST.

Hardships attending work brought on Kidney Disease which threatened his life.—Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him.

Chicoutimi Ville, Chicoutimi Co., Que., March 13 (Special).—The trials of those men who push the great railroads through the obstacles Nature thrusts in their way have been proclaimed in many a page of fiction. But no story ever told is of more absorbing interest or teaches a greater moral than the actual experiences of Alphonse Jonelle, foreman on the Transcontinental, and well known here.

"I contracted Kidney Disease working on the Transcontinental, where I am a foreman," Mr. Jonelle states. "My skin had a harsh, dry feeling, and it itched and burned at night. I was always tired. Then came the pangs of rheumatism, and I finally got so bad I could not attend to my work. For five years I suffered, and in the end Bright's Disease developed."

"Then I began to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. Six boxes cured me completely. Dodd's Kidney Pills also cured my wife, who was suffering from Kidney Disease."

From all parts of Canada, and every day reports come of Kidney Disease cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills. There is never a case reported where Dodd's Kidney Pills have failed. They never fail.

Inspiration is usually due to the fact that we need the money.

If kisses were intoxicating lovers would not be prohibitionists.

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is an unparalleled remedy for colds, coughs, influenza and diseases of the throat and lungs. The fame of the medicine rests upon years of successful use in eradicating these affections, and in protecting mankind from the fatal ravages of consumption, and as a neglected cold leads to consumption, one cannot be too careful to fight it in its early stages. Bickle's Syrup is the weapon, use it.

"You a doctor! Why, nobody in their senses would employ you!" "Perhaps not; but I'm going to be doctor to lunatics!"

An Easy Pill to Take.—Some persons have repugnance to pills because of their nauseating taste. Parnelee's Vegetable Pills are so prepared as to make them agreeable to the most fastidious. The most delicate can take them without feeling the revolution that follows the taking of ordinary pills. This is one reason for the popularity of these celebrated pills, but the main reason is their high tonical quality as a medicine for the stomach.

Beggar—Please help me to recover my child! Lady—Is your child lost? Beggar—No, mum, but his clothes are worn out.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY. For Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine Does Not Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, \$1.00. Eye Books and Eye Advice Free by Mail. ©Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

"Old Grabber ought to be satisfied with the money he has." "He is satisfied—so much so that he wants a lot more of exactly the same kind."

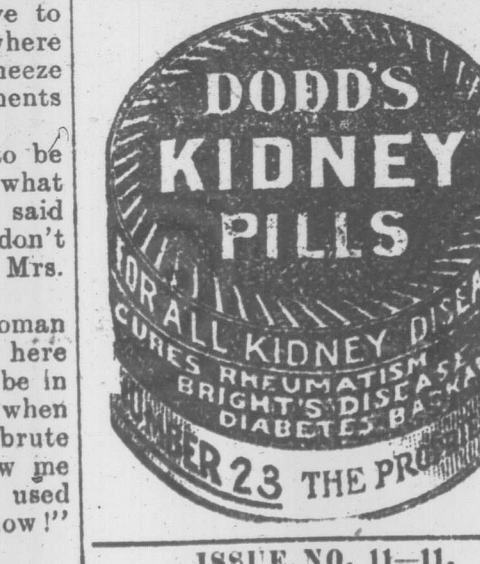
Many mothers have reason to bless Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, because it has relieved the little ones of suffering and made them healthy.

DIFFERENT PATHS.

Ashley—"Old man Muncher's three daughters took different paths when they left home."

Seymour—"Different paths?"

Ashley—"Yes, Annie took an all-path, Esther a homeopath and Rachel an osteopath."



ISSUE NO. 11-11.

PISO'S

DOCTOR'S ORDERS.

A physician, who had had scarcely any sleep for a week, was called to a patient who was suffering from pneumonia. Sitting down in a chair beside the sick man, he bent his ear to his chest to hear the respiration, calling upon the invalid to count. The doctor was so fatigued that when the patient had counted up to ten he went to sleep with his ear on the sick man's chest.

Awakening, he heard the invalid still counting: "Ten thousand and seventy, ten thousand and seventy-seven!"

DON'T WASTE GREEN FOODS.

When green food is scarce or difficult to obtain it pays to plan some way to prevent it being wasted. Cut two pieces for the ends of a box, each 24 inches long, getting proper curve by using a compass. Make the back of the holder of thin boards four feet long and 24 inches wide, and nail one end in place, hinging the other end and using small straps of leather to hold it shut. Cover the holder with coarse mesh wire netting and hang it in a convenient place high enough so that the fowls cannot roost on it, yet so that they can feed from it readily. Use hangers of wood, tin or leather.

WHY DO CHILDREN LIKE ZAM-BUK?

A Chat With Mothers. "Whenever my children have any sore places, cuts, or skin troubles, they ask for Zam-Buk. They can always depend upon it doing what is needed."

So says Mrs. A. Aloe, of 170 Chatham Street, Montreal.

A missionary, writing from the West Coast of Africa, says: "One boy who was treated for a bad case of ulcer, came back recently and said, 'I like best that green medicine.' The 'green medicine' was Zam-Buk."

Now, why should children, all the world over, show such a marked preference for Zam-Buk? Children like Zam-Buk because, as soon as applied to a burn, a cut, or a sore, it stops the pain and then, gradually, but surely, it heals.

Mothers might look a little more deeply into the action of Zam-Buk. First, it is highly antiseptic. As soon as applied it stops all danger of festering, blood-poisoning and inflammation. Second, it is soothing. It cools the wound or sore; it lays the irritation; stops the pain and numbing. Then, thirdly, it stimulates the cells, beneath the injured part, to healthy action, and creates new, healthy tissue.

Just try Zam-Buk for cuts, or burns, or cold sores, or eczema, ulcers, rashes, bad leg, piles, varicose ulcers, or any inflamed or diseased condition of the skin. Its effect will highly satisfy you. All druggists and stores 50c. box, or free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Try Zam-Buk Soap, too. 25c. tablet.

DIFFICULTY.

Sister—"Why don't you marry her?"

Brother—"I'd like to; but, unfortunately, she has an impediment in her speech."

"What is it?"

"She can't say 'Yes.'"

An Oil for All Men.—The sailor, the soldier, the fisherman, the lumberman, the out-door laborer and all who are exposed to injury and the elements will find in Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil a true and faithful friend. To ease pain, relieve colds, dress wounds, subdue lumbago and overcome rheumatism, it has no equal. Therefore, it should have a place in all home medicines and those taken on a journey.

There is always room at the bottom.

Only one "BROMO QUININE." Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

"How long is it going to take to get through this case?" asked the man who was under demand for housebreaking. "Well," replied the young lawyer thoughtfully, "it'll take me about three weeks to get through with it, but I'm afraid it's going to take you about five years."

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. Your druggist will refund money if PIAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of itching, bleeding, or protruding Piles in 14 days. 50c.

He—"You should never judge a man by his clothes." She—"I never do. I always judge him by his wife's clothes."

Thousands of Consumptives die every year. Consumption results from a neglected cold on the lungs. Hamlin's Wizard Oil will cure these colds. Just rub it into the chest and draw out the inflammation.

There is no "bargain counter" for experience.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

We own and Operate

P. BURNS & COMPANY, LIMITED, Packers, Ranchers and Provisioners, Calgary, Alberta.

6%

First and Refunding Mortgage Twenty-year Sinking Fund Bonds

Dated January 3rd, 1915.

Due January 1st, 1935.

Interest payable 1st January and 1st July. Principal and interest payable at Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Montreal, and London, England.

DENOMINATIONS—\$100, \$500 and \$1,000 with Sterling equivalents.

Trustee: National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto.

SECURITY.

Real Estate under the Mortgage, conservatively valued by independent experts at \$1,007,138, and total assets of \$4,020,070 as security for \$2,000,000 of bonds (\$45,000 held in Sinking Fund).

Bondholders consist of four separate properties in the Province of Alberta, aggregating 19,845 acres.

The retail business is conducted through 78 branch markets, well located in the principal cities and towns of Alberta and British Columbia.

EARNINGS. The average annual net earnings for past four years, 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908, was \$2,000,000.

SINKING FUND. An annual sinking fund beginning July 1st, 1915, sufficient to retire the present issue prior to maturity at 100 and accrued interest.

Copies of the Trust Deed and of the Certificates of Mr. William Toole, of Messrs. Toole, Peat and Company, Calgary (late District Land Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway), and of Messrs. Clarkson, Cross & Hollingsworth, Vancouver, B.C., covering the valuation of the Real Estate and the audit of the Company's accounts, may be seen at our office.

Send for descriptive circular and map. PRICE: Per and interest to yield 6%.

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

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.—\$2.00 a day easy. No experience needed. Sells on sight. Absolute necessity to farmers. Does work of thirty men. Pays for itself in one hour. Write today. MODERN MACHINERY CO. (Dept. A), Barrie, Ont.

LEARN THE BARBER TRADE—NEW system—constant practice—careful instruction—a few weeks' complete course—tools paid. Graduates earn twelve to eighteen dollars weekly. Write for catalogue. Motor Barber College, 121 Queen Road, Toronto.

FARMS FOR SALE.

NORTHWEST FARM LANDS.—Have a million acres in most fertile districts. Special inspection excursion in April. Write now. Stewart & Mathews Co., Ltd., Oak, Ont. (Agents for the Northwest).

SEVENTY-FIVE acres in SWARTZBURG, near County Middlesex, well suited for a timber, frame house, have on cement blocks, 9 miles to London.—The Western Real Estate Exchange Ltd., London, Ont.

CLEANING LADIES' WALKING OR OUTING SUITS
Can be done perfectly by our French process. Try it. British American Dyeing Co., Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Quebec.

CANCER, Tumors, Lupus, etc. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

THE GREATEST PAINT IN THE WORLD
It has no equal for barns and outbuildings, cement, brick or stone structures.

"POWDRPAINT"
—PAINT WITHOUT OIL—
Reduces your paint bill to a minimum. SAVES 75 per cent. of the cost. Write for Booklet, Color Card, etc. The Powderpaint Co., 27 Front Street E., Toronto.

"I suppose," said the cynical bachelor to the young bride, "that your husband's love is fiery hot?" "Well," admitted the bride, "it's not so hot that it will kindle the morning fire."

Whether the corn be of old or new growth, it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure, the simplest and best cure offered to the public.

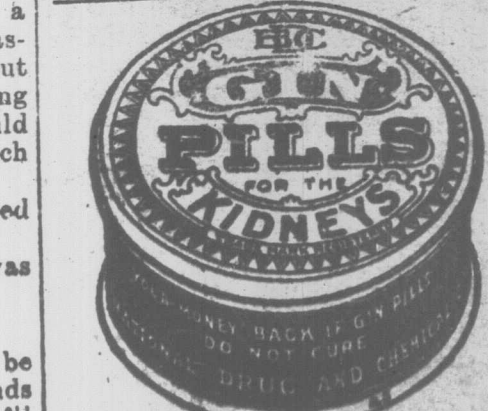
Self-denial as practised by some people means that they deny themselves nothing.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

SURPASSED.

"You are building a very handsome house," said the admiring friend.

"Yes," replied Dustin Stax, "but you ought to see the one the contractor is going to build with the profits."



Send for free sample to Dept. W. L. H. H. and Drug & Chemical Co., Toronto.

THE OBSERVER

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VOL. 21 MAY, 17 No. 50

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

"OH, YOU KIDDI!"

There was a largely attended political meeting at Lakeville on Saturday night addressed by Hon. J. K. Flemming and Donald Munroe, M. P. P.

Among other things Mr. Flemming said these words as a "challenge."

"If the Dominion government would agree to give the subsidy of \$6,400 a mile, and if within three months of that time he had not a contract signed and entered into for the building of the valley railway, he would resign his seat in the cabinet and as a representative of the county and retire to private life."

That was the only way the Liberals could get rid of him in the county. They could not defeat him at the polls, so the easiest way would be to agree to give the \$6,400 subsidy and if he could not get the road under way inside of three months he would pledge his word as a gentleman to resign his seat. Would the Liberals dare to refuse the subsidy? The people were waiting.

Indeed the people are waiting—waiting for the Hazen government to stand true to their offer in regard to the Valley Road.

But no one doubts Mr. Flemming's sincerity. The great fear of Carleton county people is that Mr. Flemming may get sufficient encouragement to carry out his plan of building a trolley line from Andover to some southern point on the C. P. R. shutting out forever a competing line or the hope of thorough up-to-date railway connection.

All the railway interest that the Hon. J. K. has at heart is that which best serves the purposes of the C. P. R.

Card of Thanks

We wish to thank our many friends for their kind help during the illness of our loved one JOHN N. GRAHAM, who has so recently been called from us.

MR. and MRS. FRANK GRAHAM and FAMILY.

Dr. and Mrs. Martell, George Smith and the Misses Gibb of Florenceville, were in town Sunday afternoon by auto.

One day last week fire destroyed the buildings on the farm at Ashland owned by George McCollom. Geo. Brown occupied the house.

I have good pasture for five or six head of young cattle; also a good milch cow for sale. Apply next few days to CHARLES M. SHAW, Victoria.

Mrs. W. W. Ross of Vancouver, who is touring the east is this week visiting her brother A. R. Foster, Mrs. L. deC. MacIntosh and other friends here.

J. H. Crockett and son and Messrs. Jardine and Moore came from Fredericton by auto on Sunday, registering at the Exchange. They made the trip up in three hours.

Sick headache results from disordered condition of the stomach, and can be cured by the use of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Try it. For sale by all dealers.

Our Neighbours

CENTREVILLE.

At a largely attended meeting held a short time ago, the United Baptists burned the mortgage on the church. Their entire property, parsonage and church, is now free of debt. The pastor, Rev. C. W. Waldron, is now getting them interested to get together and fix up the grave yard. When that is done their property will be in good shape.

Rev. Mr. McGill preached in the Baptist church Sunday evening, May 7. His sermon was much enjoyed by a large congregation. Mr. McGill formerly supplied here for 3 months, and his many friends, were very glad to again see him. He expects to take up Foreign Mission work next year.

F. K. McKenzie, John Gregg and F. D. Tweedie attended the Reciprocity meeting in Woodstock last Tuesday, addressed by Hons. F. B. Carvell and Mr. Guthrie.

A peculiar circular was addressed to electric light patrons a few days ago. While intimating at the start that a reduction in price was to be made, when the whole circular is read it is found that instead of a reduction, the price is to be increased quite perceptibly.

Two of our citizens are negotiating for automobiles. If Messrs. Hazen and Flemming do not go back on their first proposition and allow the Valley Road to be built and operated by the I. C. R., and if we also get reciprocity, everyone will have automobiles and prosperity will be assured.

N. B. Telephone line 80 has been made a strictly business line and there will be no rubbering in the future. Now if they would adjust their rates so all business men would pay alike, very little would be left about which to kick.

Now is the time that road work should be done. The roads are dry but rough, and many small bridges out of repair. The Owen's job on the Tracy Mill road has been completed and a good job done.

Rev. J. B. Daggott has resigned the pastorate of Tracer Mills church as it is necessary for him to have at least a year's complete rest.

GORDONSVILLE.

Israel Pelky who has been sick for some time is not improving as friends would like to see.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dubar spent last Sunday at Gordonsville.

S. J. Dubar and wife spent a day in Woodstock recently.

Rev. C. S. Young held meeting in the U. B. Church Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Earnest Hallett are rejoicing over the arrival of a young son.

Rumor says Mrs. James Scarran will start for the West May 10.

W. A. Bell will leave for the West shortly.

Miss Blanch Derrah was the guest of Miss Azalea Campbell last Friday.

Miss Jennie Pelky who has been sick for some time is able to go out again.

Miss Minnie Perkins has gone to Hartland.

Mr. Vinal Derrah, who is working at Lockarts Mill, Bristol, spent last Sunday at home.

The circle will meet at Mrs. S. J. Barlocks on Thursday.

WINDSOR

Rev. Wm. Whitehouse of Hartland gave a splendid address at Windsor on last Friday evening. All were pleased to hear Mr. Whitehouse.

The yearly meeting of the Baptist Church will meet in Windsor June 13th. All are requested to be present as this will be a very important time. First session Tuesday evening 7.30.

Misses Arallia and Laura Orser, Hazel Britton, Laura Forrest and Messrs. Harold Britton, Clifford Dickinson, and C. S. Young spent last Saturday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Somerville, Biggar Ridge.

Preaching services Sunday May 21, River Bank, 10.30; Lansdowne, 3, p. m. Windsor, 7.30.

Now is the time to get rid of your rheumatism. You will find Chamberlain's Liniment wonderfully effective. One application will convince you of its merits. Try it. For sale by all dealers.

KNOWLESVILLE.

The farmers are taking advantage of the fine dry weather to hustle a lot of seed in the ground.

Mrs. George Phillips entertained a number of her friends on Monday afternoon, the event being her seventy-fifth birthday. Among those present were Rev. J. C. Corey and wife and Mrs. J. S. Whitehouse of East Knowlesville. A very pleasant time was spent, and she received some handsome and useful presents.

Charles C. Avery has purchased a new wagon.

Edith Cook is visiting friends at Bath.

Miss Sadie Craig of Lower Windsor is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. V. Frazier at this place.

Shearing sheep is the order of the day.

Arthur Avery and wife were recent callers at E. Manuel's, also, G. H. Lawson, wife, and little daughter, Edna.

Mr. Bell, the veteran clock cleaner, was in this place last week. We regret to hear of his serious illness at the home of his daughter Mrs. Sweete of Glassville.

Mrs. John Avery has recovered from a bad attack of rheumatism.

Herb Dickinson of Hartland was in this place last week.

Mrs. Alfred Corey is in poor health, as is also Mrs. Eddie Carle.

B. N. Shaw of Victoria passed through here this week.

Edgar Odell is working for H. V. Frazier.

Lois Frost spent a few days in Bristol last week.

UPPER BRIGHTON.

Austin Campbell with his mother and sister returned home from the west on Friday, May 8.

Miss Mildred Carpenter was the guest of Miss Abbie Drake at Coldstream on Sunday, May 7.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey London of Jacksonville spent Sunday with Mrs. London's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Munzer Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Dickinson of Newburg were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Dickinson on Sunday last.

Chester Carr is visiting relatives at Perth.

Miss Ethel Day who has been visiting relatives in Millinocket returned home on Thursday, May 4.

Fire at Houlton

Houlton had a \$20,000 fire early Monday morning. The fire started in the Fowler boarding-house about 2.15 o'clock and made rapid headway, soon spreading to the Nickerson and Burnham blocks, those buildings and their occupants being considerably damaged by fire and water.

The losses were as follows: Nickerson's block, \$5,000, insured. Burnham block, \$5,000, insured. Fowler boarding-house, \$1,500, insured for \$500. Frank Blethen, \$500, insured; Hamilton & Clark Company, \$7,000; Nathan Weston, dry goods, stock total loss, \$5,000, insured; Lewis Dalton, barber, \$3,000, insured.

J. M. Howell, a popular druggist of Greensburg, Ky., says, "We use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our own household and know it is excellent." For sale by all dealers.

Why Keep Poor Cows?

It has been stated on good authority that the average yield of 17,000 cows in the famous Bellville, Ont., section for the factory season of 1910 was 3,480 pounds of milk. There are sections in Quebec where it is doubtful if the average yield is much more than 2,500 pounds. The average income per cow in connection with one Quebec creamery was only \$19.60. As some patrons obtained as much as \$34.00 per cow, it means necessarily that some cows earned scarcely \$15. Some primary principles of dairy farming need attention here. Records of each cow's production will soon show which cows should be beefed because unprofitable.

During 1910 the average yield of 1,100 cows in Quebec cow testing associations for the fall period of lactation was 179 pounds of fat, double the above creamery average.

Two good records near Winchester, Ont., for January, February and March are 5,725 and 9,370 pounds of milk from two cows that freshened in December. Two such cows, sources of keen pleasure and good profit, are found in increasing numbers where cow testing is practised. Plenty of individual cows in Canada are giving 10,000 and 12,000 pounds of milk and from 300 to 400 pounds of fat in one season.

Why keep poor cows?

Conservatives Object to Aid to N. B. Farmers.

In Parliament on Thursday last the question of subsidizing the St. John-to-Cula steam ship service was discussed.

Mr. Perley, chief conservative whip, entered an objection to the subsidy. He asked what was the reason for it, and declared it was not justified.

Replying, Sir Wilfred Laurier stated that he understood that initial steps were taken upon representations from the merchants of St. John who desire to develop trade, and in order to secure the Cuban market.

Mr. Crosby, a Conservative, spoke for some time, vigorously opposing the subsidy. He protested against the whole service. It was secured through Hon. Dr. Pugsley and the member for Carleton, Mr. Carvell. It was not the result of the demand of the farmers in the vicinity of St. John.

Sir Wilfrid said it was quite true that the attention of the government had first been called to the desire of the New Brunswick people for such a service by the minister of public works and the member for Carleton. It was in no way for their personal benefit, but for the benefit of those they represented. They had urged upon the government its obligation to assist the farmers and fishermen of New Brunswick to find a market for their products. It was the desire to develop trade between the Maritime Provinces and the West Indies.

Dr. Daniel thought there was no doubt that the giving of the subsidy was all right at the time it was given, but his fellow Conservatives protested otherwise. Mr. Crosby persisted there was no justification for it. There were other ways of securing markets and trade for New Brunswick.

"The government sees that," observed Sir Wilfrid, smiling. "When reciprocity is put through, as it soon will be, the maritime provinces will secure a return for their potatoes, fish, apples and agricultural products which will be even greater than the government can secure for them through steamship subsidies." (Applause.)

The vote then passed and William Thompsons will have the contract as usual.

A Loss to Journalism.

The Montreal "Witness" of late has come out strong with an appeal for firmer support from its readers and advertisers, holding that the proprietor of the paper, through unfair competition, has in the last few years continually lost money. The "Witness" warns its patrons, that unless an organized effort is put forth to increase its circulation and advertising business, it will be obliged to discontinue publication or change hands, which, in the opinion of the OBSERVER, would be a serious loss to Canadian journalism.

We are pleased to subscribe ourselves as believing the paper all in all one of the best conducted journals in Canada—particularly as regards its editorial page, which has been noted for its fair and earnest treatment of public events.

We think we voice the sentiment of the press of the province of New Brunswick, irrespective of politics, when we say, all would be grieved to see the "Witness" go out of existence, and we only hope that Mr. Duggan's appeal for increased support will be generously responded to in order that a newspaper of which the Montreal "Herald" truthfully says, "Its discontinuance would be a public loss; its transfer to unscrupulous hands a public crime," may still remain to continue the good it has already done.

For soreness of the muscles wether induced by violent exercise or injury, Chamberlain's Liniment is excellent. This liniment is also highly esteemed for the relief it affords in cases of rheumatism. Sold by all dealers.

Sensation at Edmundston

At Edmundston, Friday, a sensation was created by the arrest of Thomas Daigle, on a charge of having caused the death by drowning of the six persons who perished in the ferry accident on May 1. Daigle was running the ferry at the time, and had a narrow escape from drowning. The cable was found to be in a rotten condition. At the point where it broke there were only five strands of the wire intact at the time. Pending criminal action against Daigle, it is understood the Public Utility Commission may be asked to make an investigation into the causes of the accident.

School Suits



Good School Clothes

Like good boots and good company have a lasting effect on a Boy's life.

Our Boy's Suits are Stylishly Cut, the fabrics are handsome, but more than all they are thoroughly made.

Our good Suits are very much cheaper in the end than the Bargain Sale job lot offerings which in nearly every case prove to be very disappointing.

Always Come to us for Boy's Clothes and You Will Make no Mistake.

JOHN McLAUCHLAN Co., Ltd.

HARTLAND AND WOODSTOCK
Boys' and Men's Outfitters.

POLITICAL MEETINGS

For the Discussion of the Political Questions of the day, will be held at

Hartland, Sat. May 20th
Clearview, Mon. " 22nd

SPEAKERS: F. B. Carvell, M. P.,
G. W. Upham, M. P. P., and others.

For the Land's
: : Sake Buy

PURE SEED

York Timothy
Kent " "
III Long Late
Clover : :

Local News and Personal Items

C. H. Taylor has a desirable tenement to let.

Rev. H. O. Archer, of Woodstock was a visitor here on Monday.

Mrs. S. S. Miller and two children visited Woodstock on Monday.

Miss Jessie Young of Woodstock was a recent visitor with friends here.

Reuben Hagerman of Woodstock, spent Sunday with his parents here.

Mrs. George DeWitt of Somerville, is slowly recovering from her severe illness.

O. Michand's barn and contents, near Grand Falls, were burned on Tuesday.

C. H. Taylor offers a lot of boy's suits at cost to clear. Don't miss this opportunity.

Mrs. Chas. McCormack returned last week from a week's visit to Boston and Portland.

Service in the Methodist Church next Sunday at 7:30 p. m. Subject: "The Deceitfulness of Sin."

Arthur Estabrooks has a nice line of White Canvas Shoes on which he is offering special discounts.

A breaking of an essential portion of the newspaper press was among the OBERVEYER's troubles this week.

Go to Arthur Estabrooks for Summer Hose and Summer Underwear in Men's, Women's and Children's.

C. Humphrey Taylor has sold the trotting stallion, Montrose, to Samuel Lovely of Perth. Mr. Taylor has purchased an automobile.

A barn belonging to David Page, in Ennichone, Victoria county, caught fire from a bush fire and burned with all the live stock and machinery.

There will be Church of England service in the hall on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, conducted by Rev. David Jenkins. Sunday school in the hall at 2:45.

The body of young Allen Phillips was found five miles below Edmundston, where he was drowned two weeks previously. The funeral was held at Woodstock on Sunday.

If you intend to buy a fence, Just exercise your common sense And buy a "PAGE," and you will find A fence that's suited to your mind.

—H. N. Boyer.
Miss Marion W. Stevens, and Misses Kate and Maude Phillips of Jacksonville, will start tomorrow on a holiday trip to Boston, New York and Norwich, Conn. They will be absent two or three weeks.

Rain is very much needed. Every thing is dry as a bone and grass has not begun to grow. There will be no pasture or hay if it does not rain soon. Farmers are getting along well with seedling and will finish much earlier than usual.

Frank E. McGee, who carried on B. F. Good's farm two years, is this season carrying on the farm of Charles Leith, just across the road from Mr. Good's. Mr. Leith, who left town some six weeks ago, is in the West—Review.

Louisa, the two year old child of Thos. Hourihan, of Newburgh, was playing with matches in her bedroom last Wednesday when her clothing caught fire. Dr. Prescott of Woodstock was called, but the child died within a few minutes of his arrival.

Charles Merritt's handsome residence, two barns and out-buildings on the Tobique road, a mile and a half from Grand Falls, with all their contents were destroyed by fire on Wednesday, incurring a loss of upwards of \$4,000. Boys playing with matches caused the fire.

The first shoot over the range of the Little Presque Isle Rifle Club will be on May 24, beginning at 9 a. m. All members who want to shoot for the Dominion Silver Salver for 1911 will please come early. By the vote of the meeting any member holding a rifle and not bringing or sending it on the range that day will forfeit the rifle, so members should not forget to bring their rifles. The fee of membership must be paid before shooting. Your Captain, S. G. BARTER.

J. McIsaac of the International Harvester Co. was here yesterday.

Bedford Boyd of Fort Fairfield has been visiting relatives at Peel.

Miss Stevens has been engaged by J. T. G. Carr as assistant Milliner.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Caldwell left a week ago for British Columbia.

Bartlett Wasson of Armand was here yesterday. He is advertising a fine span of horses for sale.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Price and Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Rideout and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Stockford are rejoicing over girl babies recently arrived at their homes.

Fred Fisher died at Maine General hospital at Bangor, May 3, very suddenly. He lived in Etna Me. where he and his half brother Alfred owned a farm, moving there from Westfield. He leaves one sister Mrs. Frank Wilcox of Mars Hill, brother Alfred of Etna and parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stone who mourn the loss of a kind brother and son. He died at the age of 50 years.

Lieut. S. W. Smith and Pte. Wm. A. Crandall, both of the Mount Pleasant Rifle Club have received notice that they have been appointed members of the N. B. Rifle Team, who compete with teams from N. S. and P. E. I. for the Inter Maritime Cup at Charlottetown, P. E. I. on June 8. This speaks well for the Mount Pleasant Rifle Club, having two members on a team of eight, picked from the best shots from the whole province. Mr. Smith has been a member of this team for two years. This match has been shot annually in June for the last twenty-one years and is one of great interest to the marksmen of these provinces.

Disastrous Fire at Peel.

With a wind blowing a hurricane, everything dry as tinder from the prolonged drought, fire caught on the roof of a house owned by Herbert Clark and occupied by himself and by Howard Boyd and after hours of hard fighting some twenty buildings are in ashes, a score are homeless and there is a monetary loss of near twenty-five thousand.

Fire supposed to have caught from a burning flue, the beautiful residence with contents and buildings annexed were swept away entailing a loss of five thousand dollars and only seven hundred insurance.

W. W. Melville lost a barn and contents. Small insurance.

Harry Corey's buildings and contents wiped out with loss of ten or twelve hundred, with small insurance.

Buildings owned by Mr. Ross were saved with difficulty, but a large barn owned by Manzer Clark was burned with contents. His house was also damaged to the extent of about \$200.

Arch Hatfield lost his house and everything he owned, totalling about fifteen hundred.

The fire leapt from these buildings to the MacIntosh house occupied by John Thomas. This stand was formerly the Isaac Tompkins place. Buildings total loss; some furniture saved.

The fire worked back and caught in Thomas McRae's fine new farm buildings—excellent house, two sheds, three barns, machinery, furniture and main stock—loss of five thousand with six hundred insurance.

Clark & Craig had one and a half million lath stored at the C. P. R. tracks, and a total loss with no insurance. Mr. Craig was called from this fire to one at Charleston where his mill was threatened.

Many other building were endangered in the Peel conflagration, but the full river was close at hand and the telephone brought crowds from every quarter. Nevertheless the buildings, fences and trees, showed many acres in blaze, most spectacular.

Planting Potatoes April 25.

The Review last week spoke of the early planting of potatoes by J. B. Williams, who began May 1, and of Warren Sawyer, who began April 29. We have since learned that Frank T. Kimball of Fort Fairfield planted potatoes Tuesday, April 22, continuing the work all the week so that by Saturday night he had eight acres planted. This planting by Mr. Kimball is the earliest heard from so far.—Fort Fairfield Review.

ADVERTISING FOR ADVERTISING

We will devote this space regularly to a series of advertisements to stimulate interest in our Classified Want Ads. We are publicity advocates and practice our own precepts because we appreciate their value. This series will be pregnant with pertinent points of general interest, whether you wish to buy or sell, to employ or be employed, to borrow or to lend, to find a finder or an owner. It will pay us to run these advertisements. That is the best proof we have to offer that it will be profitable to you to use our Classified Want Ad. Columns.

Want Ads.

Order this heading ad, will be inserted at the rate of 5 cts. a line per week. Seven words count as a line. Cash must accompany orders. Write plainly and address OBERVEYER, Office, Hartland, N. B. No charge will be made if the advertiser wishes to have the replies sent direct to this office to be forwarded.

TO RENT, May 1st, the Warehouse lately occupied by Frost & Wood known as the Matheson shop. Apply to W. D. KEITH.

For Sale: A new Massey-Harris Cream Separator and a double wagon with a new rack and potato body. Apply at the OBERVEYER office.

For SALE: One set rubber tired wheels, good as new. Will be sold reasonably, or exchanged for farm produce. Apply to R. B. OWENS.

For SALE: A five octave parlor organ in good condition for the price asked. May be seen at the OBERVEYER office.

Mrs. A. D. Hartley
Has sold her millinery business to
B. C. McISAAC

Who will continue the work with Miss Emma Hoffman as trimmer. She has a fine reputation for beautiful creations in Spring and Summer Hats. All who have been so fortunate as to secure her work have had perfect satisfaction. Bridal hats a specialty. June brides leave your orders which will be executed in the shortest possible time. Mrs. Hartley is now having a slaughter sale. Some Lachore Hats for children at 10 cents each, Trimmed Hats \$1.00. Thirty-five cent gloves for 15 cents. Flowers, wings, feathers, yet to be sold at very low prices. Call and get articles at half price.

MRS. A. D. HARTLEY
East Florenceville, N. B.

FOR SERVICE!
REGISTERED
Ayrshire Bull

Sir Duke, Reg. No. 31713
First Prize Winner at Woodstock and Centreville Exhibition
At Hartland Poultry Yards
Service Fee \$1.00 per season.

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.

Eggs for Hatching

I can supply a limited number of Maplewood Strain Rhode Island Red Eggs at \$1 per 13. This is the best laying pen in Carleton county. Will sell, one each, Barred Rock and R. I. Red Cocker.

CHAS. M. SHAW
VICTORIA

Thornton's Barber Shop

When you want barbering call on W. E. THORNTON. Thornton is the only up-to-date Barber in Hartland. Work done twice as quick as anywhere else.

OLD-FACES MADE NEW

Get the Habit!

Follow the Crowd!
to the

HARTLAND ROLLER RINK

Fine music; healthy recreation; floor free from dust.

BREAD

like MOTHER used to make.

Fine Confectionery and Soft Drinks.

SIMMS

C. E. ALLEN, the Hartland Barber, is the owner of the fast stallion

BROWN DICK
Breed to him if you want speed and colts that will sell.

D. Fitzgerald & Son
Double and Single
HARNESS

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

Miles Sherwood
Dealer in
Fresh Meats of all kinds
Buyer and Shipper of Hides
FLORENCEVILLE, 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

A GOOD POSITION

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
I attended the C. T. P. SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY four months and was well pleased with the instruction given. I highly recommend the school to any one intending to take up telegraphy. As soon as anyone is qualified they have no difficulty in getting a position. I hold the position as assistant agent and operator at Norcross, N. B. on the B. & A. Railroad at a good salary.

Yours truly,
(Signed) E. O. SHELTON, St. Marys, N. B.

What we have done for others we can do for you

Enter any time. For free Catalogue and "Special Offer" Address
W. T. LITTLE, Principal,
Corner York and King Sts.
Fredericton, N. B.

TWO 4-YEAR OLD COLTS

Black and sorrel Percherons; pair weighs about 2,300 with room for more. Good working condition; kind dispositioned, sound and smooth; both geldings. Apply to

LEVERETT SHAW
AVONDALE, N. B.

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

New Barber Shop.

H. B. BOYER
Everything new, neat and clean. Ladies Massage and Shampooing a specialty. Over Gezien's Store, Main St. HARTLAND, N. B.

Hartland Department Store.

POOR COPY

We have also still on hand a few bags

CLOVER SEED

(Alsike, Red and Long Late.)
also Field and Garden seed.
Quality of all Guaranteed.

Just unloading Two Cars

High Grade Fertilizer

Last Car of the season expected in a few days. Those wishing some out of these cars should place their orders at once.

Ontario Flours have advanced lately and Manitoba's may follow. We are still selling at the old price.

FEEDS

Just received: Whole and Cracked corn, Middlings, Eureka, Banner and Puritan Feeds.

We will pay Twenty Dollars per ton for good clean oats.

JOHN T. G. CARR

LADIES' SHOES



We have the most complete, varied, substantial, neat, nifty and stylish assortment of Ladies

Boots, Oxfords, Slippers, Pumps, etc. and want you especially to know that

Royal Purple is the Equal to any Shoe with the name of Dorothy

Same Grade of Stock; same style—same careful make, same price—less a liberal discount. Made in Canada.

H. R. NIXON

Wedding Invitations!

None are produced in New Brunswick than those that come from The Observer Office, Hartland, N. B.

NO INVASION OF BRITAIN

CONCLUSION OF AN ENGLISH NAVAL EXPERT.

Reasons Why a Foreign Army Would Have Small Chance of Landing.

Much discussion has arisen in London and Berlin over the publication of "Notes Containing the (British) Admiralty View of the Risk of Invasion" of Great Britain, which, by permission of the British Board of Admiralty, are added as an appendix to the second edition, just issued, of "Compulsory Service," by Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton.

These notes, which are signed "A. K. W.," the initials of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Knyvet Wilson, were prepared, it is officially stated, for the use of the War Office in a debate which was to have taken place last November in the House of Lords on a motion of Lord Roberts, who raised somewhat of a scare at the time by declaring that the shores of these islands were by no means so invulnerable to foreign invasion as their inhabitants liked to think. The debate never took place owing to the intervention of the general election, writes a London correspondent.

The notes as contained in the appendix are as follows:

"The really serious danger that this country has to guard against in war is not invasion but interruption of our trade and destruction of our merchant shipping.

"The strength of our fleet is determined by what is necessary to protect our trade, and if it is sufficient for that it will be almost necessarily sufficient to prevent invasion, since the same disposition of the ships to a great extent

ANSWERS BOTH PURPOSES.

"The main object aimed at by our fleet, whether for the defence of commerce or for any other purpose, is to prevent any ship of the enemy from getting to sea far enough to do any mischief before she is brought to action. Any disposition that is even moderately successful in attaining this object will almost certainly be effective in preventing a large fleet of transports, than which nothing is more vulnerable or more difficult to hide, from reaching our shores.

"To realize the difficulty that an enemy would have in bringing such a fleet of transports to our coast and disembarking an army it is necessary to remember that all the ships operating in home waters, whether they are in the North Sea, the Channel or elsewhere, are in wireless communication with the Admiralty and the Commander in Chief, so that if a fleet of transports is sighted anywhere by a single cruiser or even by a merchant ship if she is fitted with wireless, every ship which happened to be in a position to intercept the transports would at once get the order to concentrate as necessary for the purpose, whether she was at sea or in harbor.

"It is further necessary to remember that, even supposing that by some extraordinary lucky chance the transports were able to reach our coast without being detected, their presence must be known when they arrive there; and long before the troops could be landed the transports would be

ATTACKED AND SUNK

by submarines which are stationed along the coast for that purpose. Besides the submarines there would be always a large force of destroyers, either in the ports along the coast or within wireless call, as in addition to those that may be definitely detailed for coast defence the system of reliefs for those acting overseas will insure a large number being actually in harbor at their respective bases or within call while going to or returning from their stations.

"These destroyers, though not specially stationed with that object, will always form, in conjunction with submarines, a very effective second line of defence in the improbable event of such a second line being required.

"To understand thoroughly the small chance of an invasion from the other side of the North Sea being successful it is necessary to put oneself in the place of the officer who has to undertake the responsibility of conducting it.

"His first difficulty will be to consider how he is to get his great fleet of transports to sea without any information of it leaking out through neutral nations or otherwise.

"Next, he will consider that somewhere within wireless call he have nearly double the number of battleships and cruisers that he can muster, besides a swarm of destroyers.

"He has probably very vague and unreliable information as to their position, which are constantly changing.

"His inability to cover great masses of water, and as all the ships will be obliged to

carry lights for mutual safety, they will be visible nearly as far as BY NIGHT AS BY DAY.

How can he hope to escape discovery?

"Many of his transports will have speeds of not more than ten to twelve knots, so that there will be no hope for escape by flight if he is met by a superior force.

"If he is sighted by any of our destroyers at night they will have little difficulty in avoiding the men of war and torpedoing the transports.

"Is it possible to entice part of our fleet away by any stratagem? Possibly. But even if he succeeds in drawing off half our fleet the other half, in conjunction with destroyers and submarines, would be quite sufficient to sink the greater part of his transports, even if supported by the strongest fleet he could collect. The fleets would engage each other, while the destroyers and submarines torpedoed the transports.

"Finally even if he reached the coast in safety he would see that it was quite impossible to guard his transports against the attacks of submarines while he was landing the troops and that it was quite certain that a superior force would be brought to attack him before the landing could be completed.

"Taking all these facts into consideration, the Admiralty has decided, as the Admiralty has done, that an invasion on even the moderate scale of 70,000 men is practically impossible.

A ROYAL SIAMESE STUDENT.

How the Late King of Siam Learned English.

The late King of Siam, Maha Mongkut, began his study of English late in life, but soon acquired a fair proficiency in it. His success is not to be wondered at, in view of his extraordinary zeal. Mrs. A. H. Leonowens, in her valuable book, "The English Government at the Siamese Court," has told of his earnest but capricious method of study.

More than once had we been aroused at dead of night by noisy female slaves, and dragged in hot haste and consternation to the Hall of Audience, only to find that his majesty was not in his last gasp as we had feared, but simply bothered to find in Webster's Dictionary some word that was to be found nowhere but in his own fertile brain; or perhaps in excited chase of the classical term for some trifle he was on the point of ordering from London—and that word was sure to be a stranger to my brain.

Before my arrival at Bangkok it had been his not uncommon practice to send for a missionary at midnight, have him beguiled or abducted from his bed, and conveyed by boat to the palace, some miles up the river, to inquire if it would be more elegant to write "murky," instead of "obscure," or "gloomily dark," rather than "not clearly apparent."

One night, a little after twelve o'clock, as he was on the point of going to bed, like any plain citizen of regular habits, his majesty fell to thinking how most accurately to render into English the troublesome Siamese word phi, which admits of a variety of interpretations—ghost, soul, devil, evil angel.

After puzzling it over for more than an hour, getting himself possessed with the word as with the devil it stands for, and all to no purpose, he ordered one of his lesser state barges to be manned and despatched with all speed for the British consul.

The consul, inspired with lively alarm by so startling a summons, dressed himself with unceremonious celerity and hurried to the palace, conjecturing on the way all imaginable possibilities of politics and diplomacy, revolution or invasion. To his vexation, not less than his surprise, he found the king in dishabille, engaged with a Siamese-English vocabulary, and mentally divided between "deuce" and "devil" in the choice of an equivalent.

His preposterous majesty gravely laid the case before the consul, who, although inwardly chafing at what he termed the "confounded coolness" of the situation, had no choice but to decide with grace, and go back to bed with philosophy.

FATAL.

The prison chaplain was going his usual round, when one prisoner in some way took his fancy. This prisoner evinced a religious fervor as deep as it was gratifying to the chaplain.

"Of what were you accused?" the prisoner was asked.

"They say I took a watch," answered the convict. "I made a good fight. I had a smart lawyer, an' he proved an alibi with ten witnesses. Then he made a strong speech to the jury. But it wa'n't no use; I gets ten years."

"I don't see why you were not acquitted," said the chaplain.

"Well, sir," explained the prisoner, "there was one weak point 'bout my defence—they found the watch in my pocket."

THE EAST OR THE WEST?

A DISCUSSION AS TO THEIR RESPECTIVE POSITIONS.

Diverse Views of Desirability of Living in the West—Hustle and Optimism.

Everybody has his likes and dislikes. We have heard considerable talk about "God's country." Now, this so-called country? A westerner will tell you, when trying to enthrone you about the great opportunities and possibilities for one in the land of the setting sun, that the golden west is "God's country." Some easterners will inform you that the west is "God forsaken," rather than the other. They advise you to fight clear of the west. "Don't take Horace Greeley's advice, it's unreliable," they say. Well, when it comes to this, whom are you to believe? The best policy, in all likelihood, is to see for oneself.

Two chums of boyhood days in old Ontario met on a train running eastward towards Winnipeg. One had lived in the west a couple of years. He was "strong" for the west. The other had been out on a trip. He was returning home rather sick, sore, and disgusted at things in general, and the west in particular.

WEST MONEY MAD.

"Give me the east any day where one can live a peaceful life and not have matters of homesteads, real estate transfers, get-rich-quick schemes and the long green grating your sensitive nerves," quoth the easterner. "The west is money mad. There's too much chatter about the filthy lucre to suit your Uncle Horace. Oh, yes, the climate is nicer, but give me the east, rain or shine."

"After you've got that off your chest," said the westerner, "I'll tell you a story. I've been in the west for some time now, and I've seen a good country when you see it. Why, one can breathe freer out here. There's as much money grubbing in the east. Everybody's out for the dough now-a-days. I'd rather have a farm with golden wheat yielding lots of money than earning a meagre salary, say \$8 per, by dreaming over a mouldy ledger in a jail-like structure on a city street, where your only outlook is congested traffic, people hanging on cars with their teeth almost, and most person's faces showing signs of their putting a terrible fight to keep the wolf from the door."

FIGHT FOR FOOD.

"I was raised in the east and know whereof I speak. I've been through the grind and have fought like a demon to earn my meal tickets in the east, and I find the west far more profitable, easy money with not so much strenuous work. There's a peculiar fascination about the western country. It gets a grasp of you and won't let go. The east is a thing of memory when you've been out here a few months. Stay around awhile and you'll never go back. Take my tip. Why, I pulled in a couple of thousand bones last year with ease on land sales. It's a dream. This is the only place to pile up the money, while down east you have to—"

EVERY ONE TALKS MONEY.

"There you go again," chimed in the easterner. "Money, money, money, all the time. Let up on that. It'll drive me into hysterics. That's what sickness me. Everybody you meet out in this neck of the woods talks money, the great chances of success, the possibilities of western Canada and its resources. You fellows are incessantly harping on how you accumulated a fortune out here. You came out with not enough money to purchase the first instalment of a meal ticket, and now you have sufficient simoleons to gather in the whole blame restaurant. That's the talk that gets to me every time."

WAITER'S HIGH FINANCE.

"The other day I was travelling on the branch from Calgary to Edmonton. I got into an interesting confab with a man who was raised in your country. I accompanied him into the diner. After paying out almost my last bone for a sirloin I slipped the straight-backed waiter a quarter, which is customary, and of course, I suffered remorse. When the white-coated chap had strutted away juggling the tray, the westerner broke out into very healthy peals of laughter. 'What's up?' I asked anxiously, fearing that I had split some gravy on my shirt front or something similarly disagreeable had happened. 'Do you know who that waiter is?' he quizzed. 'How should I know?' I replied.

"Well, that fellow has enough money to buy out you or I," he said. 'He owns a block, I believe, on Main street, Winnipeg, and other land, too.' Talk about suffering from remorse!

"Why does he work at this job?" I asked my friend. "Well, he's wise," answered the westerner. "That chap knows how to make money at both ends. He gets sufficient out of this job to pay taxes and running expenses, and all the time his property increases in value. That's what I call high finance."

WORKS ALL SEASONS.

"I know a fellow who runs a sort of hash foundry in Calgary, a cheap dump it is, but he knows how to charge a big price," went on the easterner. "Well, this fellow is making money hand over fist in the business, and he owns a couple of lots in Saskatoon and Calgary in the best localities. He also has a homestead on which he has worked the required time of eighteen months in three years. Now this chap closes the restaurant in summer, and chases about the country taking orders for enlarged pictures. He enlarges them himself, while you wait, I think, and accumulates a young fortune in this line of trade during the warm months. He's worth a couple of hundred thousand, and is still after the long green, and doesn't care how he comes by it."

OPTIMISTS IN WEST.

"Another thing: the west is built up principally of optimism, as you know. That's a great scheme. Be optimistic and the place will develop. No westerners could possibly utter or write anything that would knock their country. For instance, in the papers sometimes you'll notice an account of the yearly yield of wheat. There will be a few statistics and if the output is below that of the year previous, do you mean to say the exact figures will be published? Not on your life. It will read something like this: 'The yield this year was slightly less than that of last year.' If they came right out in the open and stated definitely the loss, why, it might hinder the expansion of the country a little."

GOOD ADVERTISING.

"Another thing: I know of towns and cities growing with rapidity, that have advertising campaigns continually. Elaborate views of public buildings have been given. I stopped off at two of these places a few days ago and discovered that the buildings were still under course of construction and will probably be finished in a year or so. That's optimism from the ground up. Anything to boost the west."

The conversation drifted to other topics. In a short while Winnipeg station was reached. The two alighted, and walked up Main street. The easterner suggested visiting a cafe.

Well, George, you go in and get a chair for me," said the man from the west. "I'll follow shortly. I have to see a man about putting through a sale."

"Oh, for Heaven's sake!" exclaimed the easterner with disgust. "You'd rather suffer the pangs of hunger than miss a deal which you could easily postpone."

"I sure would," was the reply. "Money talks. It gets the cream and the honey, you know."

"Well, you'll have to hurry," said the other. "I have to catch the two o'clock for God's country the east."

"No, my boy, the 'God's country' limited," noises out at one o'clock towards the Rockies."

So there you are. Can you beat it?

OKRA VALUABLE FOOD.

Tropical Plant Famous "Gumbo" of Southern States.

The famous gumbo, or gombo, of the Southern States and of all southern countries, particularly of the western hemisphere, is really a nickname for okra, or okro, as it is sometimes spelled, for while the dish is composed of several and varying ingredients, okra is the foundation—the body, and likewise furnishes the "frill," the remaining component parts being so blended with it that they lose their individuality in its all pervading mucilaginous beginning and end, beguiling and delicious from first to last.

The okra is known botanically as the hibiscus esculentus, being a near relation of the flowering hibiscus, whose brilliant blossoms are so familiar.

In the tropics okra seeds, matured and dried, are cooked very much as a barley in northern climates. The mucilage of the roots is said to be free from the slightest odor and perfectly white when powdered, superior to even the powder of the marshmallow, and around Constantinople the okra is much cultivated for the root powder as a base of confections.

Medicinally the root made into a decoction, is given to allay irritation and inflammation internally and poultices to apply externally.

As food this mucilaginous quality (the gumbo) renders the plant of much value. It is so easily digested, so acceptable to all the organs which take up, disintegrate and distribute food through the system that it may be readily understood why it has become such a favorite in the tropics, where heaviness is instinctively avoided in form of nourishment.

SHOOTING A TIGER.

In the Days of the Muzzle-Loading Musket.

The shooting of big game is not so much a matter of risk and adventure to-day as it was in the days of muzzle-loading, smooth-bore muskets. Modern improvements in firearms have given the hunter too great advantage for sport, to say nothing of fair play. What the business was more than fifty years ago General Ruggles tells in his "Recollections of a Lucknow Veteran."

One day a native came in and told me that a large tiger was lying down on the ground on the opposite side of a small stream that ran at the bottom of the parade ground. As there was no jungle there, only a few scattered bushes, I would not at first believe him, but the man persisted that the tiger was there.

Accordingly I went to see, and we agreed to go in pursuit. In order that our dogs might enjoy the sport, we decided to let them go with us. Two recruits armed with smoothbore and some small dogs setting forth to shoot a tiger!

On our way we picked up one or two others, who were anxious to be in at the death.

There was no doubt in our minds that we should kill the tiger if he were there. All our talk was of what we should do with the claws, the teeth and the skin. Poor tiger! I wonder if he had any inkling of what was coming.

Before we reached the parade-ground we met Major Biddulph, who wanted to know what we were up to. We said that we were going to shoot a tiger, and then told him what the native said. He, too, would not at first believe that a tiger could be there; but at last, after listening to the native's report, he said, "If the tiger is there, and you attack him by yourselves, mark my words, there will be no shooting him, but he will make a meal off you and your dogs. Wait till I get my rifle and I'll come with you to see fair play."

Now we should have liked to do it all ourselves; but as the major was an old hunter, and one who had shot big game of all kinds, we were glad to have him with us, as he said, "to see fair play." We none of us wished to take an unfair advantage of the tiger.

When Biddulph joined us, we set off again, and soon arrived at the small stream which was crossed by a bridge. Here the native stopped, and declined to go any farther. Pointing to a small bush about a hundred yards distant, he said, "If the tiger has not moved, there is where you will find him."

By this time our dogs were in a very low-spirited condition—I suppose they scented the beast; no more joyous barks and capers. They came along close to our heels, their tails between their legs.

The major marshalled us in skirmishing order, himself in the centre, and he begged us to be cool and not to fire recklessly. If the tiger came out, those on the right were to fire first, so that all the guns would not be unloaded at the same time.

When we got to within about forty yards of the bush, we saw him, that is, his head only, as he looked up. Did we remember all we had been told? Not a bit of it! We fired a volley that would have done credit to any regiment in the service, and some one hit him on the jaw.

That roused the tiger with a vengeance. He lightly jumped over the bush, and came and laid himself down in the open, preparatory to a charge. Biddulph now fired and wounded him mortally, but not sufficient to stop his charge. Down he came direct at the major, who, not having a second barrel, knelt down and raised his rifle, holding it in front of him, horizontally, with both hands, and rammed it into the tiger's jaws. They both rolled over together, and when he got up the tiger was dead. I never went out tiger-shooting on foot again.

PARIS TALK WITH AMERICA.

Battery of 1,000 Leyden Jars Placed on Eiffel Tower.

The Eiffel Tower, Paris, has become one of the talking posts of the world. During the Moroccan War it kept in constant touch with the ships in the Mediterranean, and by its means despatches were received from the seat of hostilities. At midnight the great tower speaks to the ships in the surrounding ocean, giving them the exact time, furnished by the Observatory of Paris. A battery of a thousand Leyden jars has been established on the top of the great steel column, and by the side of it is the transformer to raise the 270 volts of the ordinary current to the required 100,000.

When this formidable instrument is harnessed to its work of transmitting messages the electric discharges emit the sound of cannon. The latest installation enables Paris not only to talk to America, but to receive messages in reply. The radius of conversation has been increased to 6,000 kilometers. Canada and the United States can now, for the first time, communicate in the modified Morse code with the Champ de Mars.

THE FREAKS OF LIGHTNING

SOMETIMES SKETCHES PICTURES ON ITS VICTIMS.

With Seeming Intelligence It Alternately Destroys and Leaves Uninjured.

Although there is hidden law underneath, each lightning flash is as freakish and capricious as a cymbal of women. Some of the incredible actions of lightning read like mysterious dreams of Poe. Superstitious savants still seem to endow it with a kind of intelligence, an intelligence that seems midway between the rough lumpish intelligence of the universe and the discriminating intelligence of animals. Keen, capricious, malicious or stupid, farseeing or blind, behold it, writhing out into space, harmlessly flickering among man and trees, or loaded up to the clouds with instant death and destruction.

CHOOSING VICTIMS.

In 1886, after an awful thunder clap, a young man saw an immense ball of fire fall at his feet. It did no damage to him and then passed harmlessly through a nearby house, in which were unhurt nine people, and there only hit a box of matches. It then took its way to a nearby barn and killed six cows. Lightning will sometimes sketch pictures on its victims, and seems to know colors, for it sometimes strikes a huddle of sheep, selecting and killing only the white ones, and again it will kill only black ones. It may strike a spotted cow, and show only on the spot. Of our trees the oak is the most stricken, the maple least.

Lightning has struck, plucked feathers from and insides out of chickens, and, better than some cooks, roasted them to a proper turn for the table. It has roasted apples on the trees and corn on the stalk, and has struck pot, to vines, and cooked the tubers into the very ground, and "they were eaten and partaken of and pronounced good."

NOTHING FASTER.

According to Clark Maxwell sunlight travels at the rate of 187,000 miles a second, but Clark did not inform a listening world that some lightning is faster than 187,000. Lightning, not sunlight, is the fastest thing in the universe.

One thing more; lightning has made ships go crazy and caused shipwrecks by mildly throwing the compass off only a point or two. Some old salts do not know this, else they would be using it for excuses, thus getting that many more drunks and sleepers, for if anything went wrong they could lay it to the lightning.

WISE SAYINGS.

It is not our bitter enemies who do us the most harm; it is our bitter friends.

Man is the Lord of Creation; woman, the Lady of Recreation.

Life is like walking through Paradise with peas in your shoes.

This is the age of the well-fed ill-bred.

We say nothing but good of the dead; for we have exhausted our stock of evil of them when they were living. It is a relief no longer to have to strain our ill-nature.

All who have made a noise in the world have had the little dogs bark at their heels.

The fool succeeds where the wise man fails, for the former generally has the courage of his folly; the latter, the fear of his wisdom.

Love—A sentiment we all entertain for ourselves, and occasionally imagine other entertain for us.

We insist that "money is the root of all evil," and behave as if it were the source of all good.

Genius is a combination of aspiration and inspiration.

We generally turn the sunny side of our character towards the public; the shady side towards home.

Were the process reversed, life would be much more happy than it is.

How generous we feel towards others when we want something ourselves!

Pit cleverness against character; character wins.

Originally an animal, man has improved by circumstances, and may eventually develop into a perfect beast.

HE GOT THE JOB.

Once upon a time there was a boy, and he applied for a job.

"We don't want lazy boys here. Are you fond of work?" asked the employer.

"No, sir," answered the boy, looking him straight in the face.

"Oh, you're not, aren't you?" Well, we want a boy that is. "There ain't any," insisted the boy doggedly.

"Oh, yes, there are. We have had a dozen of that kind here this morning looking for a situation with us."

"How do you know they are not?" persisted the boy.

"Why, they told me so."

"So could I have told you so; but I'm not a liar!"

GOOD FOR DRAINAGE USE.

Pick Plover, Easily Made, Described and Praised by Wisconsin Farmer.

I have used this plover for digging trenches for laying tile on my Wisconsin farm for many years and am surprised that so useful and efficient an implement is not in more general use. It is a Wisconsin correspondent of the Orange Judd Farmer. Any good blacksmith, with an assistant, can make this plover in less than two days. An old smith and his son made mine in one day. The total cost was only \$8, including a heavy four foot chain for use in hitching to the plow when it is deep down in the ditch.

I first used it in 1894. I had heard that out in Minnesota men were charging 25 cents per rod to construct drainage ditches with the steam ditching machine. I was able to build these simple homemade contrivances. On one piece of work, by using this plover and two horses, four men made a ditch 1,050 feet long, from two and one-half to three and one-half feet deep and one foot wide, in one day, from 8 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock in the afternoon. This was in clay soil, which at the time happened to be very dry and was shoveled easily. If the ground had been wet, of course, so much could not have been accomplished.

In building ditches for tile I first plow it as deeply as possible, usually going over it twice with an ordinary plow. All the dirt that is not thrown out by the plow is then shoveled out. Next I go up and down the ditch with the pick plover. Ours is made to cut twelve inches wide, and by having it so strongly constructed that there is not much spring in it a uniform width and straight sides can be maintained in the ditch. After the ground is loosened we shovel out the loose dirt and then go over it again with the pick plover. We use an even eight feet long, so that the horses work far enough away from the ditch that there



PICK PLOVER IN DRAIN DITCHING.
(From Orange Judd Farmer.)

is no danger of their falling in. As additional depth is secured the ditch is lengthened, and the plow can be used in digging ditches three to four feet or more deep. Where we have to cross an elevation in the field which requires greater depth we go over that part two or three times with the plow, bringing the bottom of the ditch down to the required level. Broadly speaking, the depth to which this can be used is limited only by the length of the chain to which the eraser is fastened.

There is an old Flemish proverb which reads as follows: No grass, no cattle; no cattle, no manure; no manure, no crops.

Dairy Doings.

An ounce of the fluid extract of black haw in a pint of warm water will be found very valuable for a cow threatening abortion. A half dose can be repeated in two or three hours as often as necessary.

To the man of little money and many children the Shorthorn is a bonanza, supplying milk and butter and a good salable calf at weaning time. The Jersey, Ayrshire and Holstein are great milk and butter cows, but their calves are not to be considered when seeking cattle for the feed lot.

Calves are often troubled by ringworms. It is due to a vegetable parasite. The best treatment is sulphur ointment, made of powdered sulphur, lard or grease. Wash the part affected with soap and water and then apply the sulphur ointment.

Cows require from one to eight ounces of salt per day. The more concentrates they receive the more salt they require. It should be where they can have access to it every day. According to an experiment made at the Wisconsin station, about two ounces per cow per day is the average amount required.

The Kansas Agricultural college makes cream as follows: First grade cream, 30 or more per cent of butter fat; second grade, 25 per cent and less than 30; third grade, having less than 25 per cent butter fat. Creameries like to get high testing cream, say 30 and above. They make more butter from this, as the overrun is greater.

Alfalfa hay is a most excellent feed for dairy cows. The animals always relish clean, bright alfalfa hay, and its milk producing value is high. The dairyman that has plenty of alfalfa is especially fortunate.

Never allow the cows to be excited by hard driving, abuse, loud talking or unnecessary disturbance. Do not expose them to cold currents.

If you have six cows and no separator sell one of the cows and buy a separator. You will save work and make money by the deal.

Kindness to cows is one of the essential elements in profitable dairying. No matter how well cows are fed and sheltered, they will not be good milkers if they are handled roughly.

USES OF THE BARLEY CROP.

Nearly Equal to Corn in Feeding Value—Directions For Preparation.

Barley is nearly equal to corn in value for feeding purposes, but should not make up more than half of the grain ration for horses and cattle. For the best results in feeding to horses and cattle it should be crushed or coarsely ground, as this aids digestion and also reduces the danger of injury to the mouths of the animals from the beards. For hog feed, simply soaking the whole grain overnight will suffice. The finest kind of bacon is produced from feeding ground barley mixed with skim milk. Barley is also an excellent feed for sheep. It can be fed whole or crushed.

Barley properly cut and cured will furnish a very nutritious hay that is readily eaten by all kinds of stock. When intended for hay it should be mown more thickly than when intended for grain. In growing winter barley for hay the mistake most commonly made is in letting the crop become too ripe in the belief that better results will be secured if the grain is allowed to fill. This is done at the expense of the stem and leaves, as much of the



BEARDED BARLEY—HOODED BARLEY.
(From bulletin, United States department of agriculture.)

material from which the grain is produced is stored there. The barley is bearded, and if left too long before cutting the beards become hard and will injure the mouths of the animals. When the crop is cut in the flowering stage the beards are soft and will be found to be less injurious than if allowed to ripen further. The crop can be cut with a mower and handled like other hay.

Spring-hooded barley should be sown as early as possible in the spring after the danger of severe frosts is over. The plant has a large, juicy stem and very broad, green leaves. As the heads are not bearded, this variety is preferable to the Tennessee Winter for silage and haymaking purposes. If sown early it will grow rapidly and yield a large quantity of excellent green feed, relished by all kinds of stock. If cut when the grain is in the milk stage it will yield a large crop of nutritious hay that will give better results in feeding than will most native hays. Bulletin of United States Department of Agriculture.

Pruning in Winter.

Now is the best time to take out dead branches from old orchard trees, says the American Cultivator. Some of the leaves are still on, and it is easy to pick out dead limbs. Pruning now will save much extra work in the spring, when time is precious. Moreover, many insects and diseases will be destroyed. To make sure of it burn the limbs. Dead limbs provide excellent camping grounds for insects and diseases. Always cut close to the trunk; do not leave a stub.

To meet the requirements of a good farmer it is necessary to spend some of the winter weather in studying the problems of the farm.

Orchard and Garden.

Those who argue that fruit is unobtainable and that the orchard is seldom profitable do not give an estimate of the work given their trees. It may be that their orchards do not get much attention, which, of course, explains why they are unprofitable.

Permanent labels for trees and shrubs may be made from zinc cut into strips. If the name is written on the zinc with an ordinary lead pencil it will prove indelible and will not be affected by the elements.

It is a good idea to plan now for an evergreen windbreak to protect your orchard, but do not set the trees now; wait until spring.

Store the ladders under cover, but give them a good coat of paint first.

Good garden implements are essential for successful gardening. Much of the benefit and pleasure derived from work in the garden is missed by having poor tools. Spend part of the winter leisure in getting the tools in shape.

Prepare the soil for your bedding plants which are to be planted next spring. You cannot take too much pains in preparing the soil.

If you have decided to diversify your crops carry out the idea by planting several kinds of fruits. The garden, too, should show a nice variety. You may specialize if you wish, but be sure to have something else besides your specialty.

Get busy with the saw and pruning shears and clean out every dead and cankered branch.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN H. SMITH

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

WINTER is cold and sometimes uncomfortable, but there is balm in the thought that the lawn doesn't have to be mowed in that sort of weather.

Ever notice how happy the average man acts when he is playing host at his wife's swell party?

There are people who are mysterious in that they never can figure out what use they serve in an awfully utilitarian world.

It certainly is the business of an aviator to get up in the world.

Many a woman who hasn't the nerve to shoot a spider will walk right into the office of the busiest man in town and fritter away half an hour of his time getting \$15 for a home for friendless cats.

If we could see our own finish as clearly as we see the other fellow's we would quit before we begin.

There are too many of us who can't see the difference between even handed justice and our own desires.

Funny how much more closely related we feel to that member of the family who has made good than we do to the one who is always needing a lift.

We should be mighty thankful to our friends for the things they don't tell on us.

The first thing his wife asks when he gets home from calling on a friend is, "What did you have to eat?"

Took the Prize.



"I bet my pa is the strongest."
"I bet mine is."
"How strong is your pa?"
"He can lift a stove. How strong is yours?"
"Too strong to work. My ma said so."

So Easy.
We live but such a little while! Then on the journey why not smile. Considering it is quite as cheap To smile as 'tis to weep!

Wise Youth.
"What are you going to do when you start out for yourself, Jack?"
"What am I going to do?"
"Yes. What will you busy yourself about?"

"Well, thus far it has taken all my time to keep out of trouble, and I don't see any prospects of a change."

Accommodating.
"That rich old blunk came to me this morning and wanted me to do something for him."
"Something good?"
"Well, I did something good."

"What was it?"
"Him."

Pa Explains.
"Pa!"
"Yes."
"What is meant by paralysis of the will?"
"That is another name for matrimony."

The Way They All Do.
"He accomplished wonders."
"Who?"
"Brown."
"How?"
"Just by wondering."

A Winner.
"I have here a new sort of camera."
"What is new about it?"
"It will make any woman handsome."

The First of Course.
"What's the news?"
"Baby has cut a tooth."

As You Feel About It.
Though winter freezes up the land And after the drifting snow, A picture chill, but fair and grand, Wherever you may go, Within your heart you may have spring If you will only smile and sing, Though cheerless is the day.

The winds may sing a lullaby That bears an arctic wail, With snowdrifts piling mountain high, The plaything of the gale, And icicles the eavesman span While windows raise a din, But that need not affect old man, The way you feel within.

Jack Frost abroad his pranks may play With all his skill and art, But you may keep him well at bay By warming up your heart, For tingling toes won't matter much, Nor can the chill abide, If you can only smile and touch The hidden springs inside.

Then make a season of your own And have it always May, If winter occupies the throne No tribute to it pay, It's easy when you know the trick And such a little thing The very kind you want to pick And revel in the spring.

(Continued from first page.)

Falls to St. John through the valley and to pay 40 cents out of every dollar earned, no matter what the cost may be, and, in addition to that to provide a subsidy of \$6,400 per mile and to provide the rolling stock. You know our Conservative friends for the last three or four months were wailing through the country that the Federal Government would not provide the rolling stock. When they asked that the legislature be passed at Ottawa they said the rolling stock must be provided by the company before the local legislature would guarantee the bonds. We only took them at their word and when our legislation was passed we provided that when the road was built and provided we would take it over. On Thursday of last week the Government at Ottawa agreed to take over the road regardless of rolling stock, they would furnish that, keep it in repair and lease it for 99 years. Our Conservative friends for some reason or other don't want to agree to do this. They want to build an electric road not from Grand Falls to St. John, but from a point somewhere in the parish of Andover, and that means the south-west corner of that parish—from Presque Isle in the State of Maine, down to the corner of Andover parish and then through the county of Carleton to Fredericton. They don't say where they are going from there, but I happen to know they want to go to Westfield or Welsford on the C. P. R. They want to begin at Presque Isle on the C. P. R. and end at Westfield or Welsford on the C. P. R., and they want to saddle on this province an amount of money, \$25,000 a mile or in the vicinity of between four and five millions of dollars, and they have in that arrangement not one word which provides for the freight rates to be charged. They have no provision for one cent coming back to pay for the interest on the bonds. All in the world they have in the way of security for the four or five millions is a mortgage on the road. If the road won't pay its way, what on earth is the use of the mortgage? We have an illustration of this in two railways in the county of Albert, two branch lines, in one of which the rails as you know were taken up and sold, and in the other case the company has refused to operate 20 miles of the road. I do not say this will happen, but it may happen. They have no guarantee that the road when built will be operated, you can read that statement through from end to end and you cannot find any agreement that anyone must operate the road, let alone pay the interest on the bonds. Under the proposition which Mr. Hazen asks the Federal Government to accept you have a provision for 40 cents out of every dollar earned going to the province of New Brunswick, the interest has to be paid and the balance goes to the company.

You may say what guarantee have you that they can pay the interest on the bonds. I have no guarantee, but I have an argument for presentation. Last year the I. C. R. over the whole of its 1500 miles earned between \$7,000 and \$8,000 a mile. If you call that only \$6,000 a mile, and take 40%, that means \$2,400 per mile and 4% on \$25,000 is \$1,000. You have the interest paid and \$1,400 per mile goes back to the company. With a road of 207 miles in length you have \$300,000 all the interest paid and no financial liability on the part of the province. I want you to look at this as business men, I don't care what your political views may be, but I want you to go home and think this matter over. It is an important matter for this small province, because there is no province outside of Prince Edward Island that has less funds to spare than the province of New Brunswick. I do not mean that the people are poor individually, but that the revenue for provincial purposes is very limited. You get about \$800,000 from the Federal Government and we are not likely to get any more for ten or fifteen years any way. There is about \$300,000 from the Crown lands, and it is not possible except at the sacrifice of our capital to cut the lumber any closer than it is cut today or in twenty years there will be no lumber on your Crown lands. There is something received in corporation fees and from other sources, which is practically stationary. It is a fearful thing to take four or five million dollars without any provision being made for the payment of the interest on it. While if you accept the I. C. R. proposition you have the interest absolutely guaranteed, suppose there is only \$3,000 per mile, 40 per cent, that is \$1,200, and you still have \$1,000 to pay your interest and \$200 to go to the company. They say it is going to take a lot of money to build this road, I admit that. No person has ever stated it will not. They say it will cost \$43,000 per mile. Granted it does, although I do not believe it will, they would have \$25,000 per mile, the bond guarantee, and \$6,400 subsidy, that is \$31,400. Then I may tell you that is

(Concluded on last page.)

<p>C. P. R.</p> <p>St. John to Montreal</p> <p>WEEK DAYS AND SUNDAYS</p> <p>W. B. Howard, D.P.A., C.P.R., St. John.</p>	<p>THE SHORT ROUTE FROM HALIFAX AND ALL POINTS IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES TO MONTREAL & WEST</p>
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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.

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ASTLE & COSMAN Queen Street Woodstock, N. B.

Spring Has Come

Your walls need a coat of Alabastine. A full line of all the different shades at the

Hardware Store

Also the old reliable English Paints now in stock. Calf Meal the great milk substitute. Poultry Meat, Oyster Shells and Grit for Hens. Sugar and Flaxseed for Horses (the best and cheapest tonic for horses.)

DUST BANE for house cleaning. Do not try to clean house without Dust Bane. It saves labor brightens carpets—NO DUST.

Sap Cans and Spiles for the Honey Makers. Peavies and Boot Calks for the steam drivers. Tools of all kinds for the Carpenters. Nails, Building materials of all kinds for the builders. Horse Nails, Shoes, Iron and Steel for the Blacksmiths. X-cut saws and axes for the Lumbermen.

In fact everything you need in Hardware you will find at my store. Prices always reasonable and especially low for cash.

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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, Guardian Assurance Co., of England, German American Assurance Co., of New York.

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

Birkhler & Angberton
INSURANCE

QUEEN ST. WOODSTOCK, N. B.

FRIENDS And CUSTOMERS

As I come before you for another Spring's Business, I wish to thank one and all of my many customers for their generous patronage for the last year. The past year has been a good one in my business. But I do not claim all the credit to myself, for without my many friends and customers my business would be small. Still I claim that prices, and fair treatment, must count for something. That has been my aim from the start, and this year will be no exception to the rule.

Every dollar you spend here you are sure to receive a dollar's worth. I am determined to keep down the price and keep up the Quality of everything I handle, and it is by intensive, close attention to business, and selling for Spot Cash that will enable me to do so. Pay down system after May 15. Call and get my cash prices.

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HARDWARE MERCHANT

SEEDS

A New Real Estate List.

We have secured the following very desirable properties in choice locations in village of Hartland. As such property is not often on the market the early wide awake buyer will secure a bargain.

1. A well built 9 room house with bath room on a fine lot in the heart of the village at a bargain.
2. A fine two storey house on corner lot in one of the most desirable situations in Hartland. Water in house. Outbuildings and house in good repair. A fine house for a quick buyer. Terms easy.

One of the most desirable and best paying tenement properties in the village.

This is most centrally located and an excellent chance for a money producing investment. Look up these offers at once.

Wanted
100 Farms and village properties listed at once for intending spring purchasers. It does not cost you a cent until a sale is made.

CARLETON REAL ESTATE AGENCY
Hartland, N. B.

TWEEDIE & Co.
Centerville

Commercial Hotel "A Home Away from Home."

George G. McCollom, Proprietor. The best table in Carleton county. Fine bath. Large sample rooms. First class livery in connection. Meals ready on arrival of trains.

HARTELAND, N. B.

BARGAIN SALE

A Fine & Co's entire stock of BRAND NEW Clothing, Furnishings and Footwear

will be offered to the people of Hartland and Vicinity for the next ten days at LESS THAN COST.

HERE'S WHY

Our lease expires on June 1st and we must vacate the premises. We have received orders from Headquarters not to take away a Dollar's worth of Goods if we can find buyers at their own prices.

SALE OPENS SATURDAY MAY 20th at 8 a.m. sharp

CLOSES FOR GOOD THURSDAY JUNE 1, at 9 p.m.

Nothing Reserved

The Entire Stock Must Go!

Come prepared to buy the finest Clothing, Furnishings and Footwear in Hartland and your dollar will do the work of two. Be wise and get lucky. Tell your friends and neighbours of what we are compelled to do and you can help us by helping yourself from the best Clothing, Furnishing and Footwear stock in Carleton County at prices you never even dreamed of.

Remember The Place

WATSON

HARTLAND, N.B.

A. FINE & CO.

YOURS TRULY

THE SHORT ROUTE FROM HALIFAX AND ALL PORTS IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES TO MONTREAL AND WEST

WEEK DAYS

Spring has come

DUST BANE

Insurance

SALE OPENS SATURDAY

CLOSES FOR GOOD THURSDAY

Nothing Reserved

The Entire Stock Must Go!

Come prepared to buy the finest Clothing, Furnishings and Footwear in Hartland and your dollar will do the work of two. Be wise and get lucky. Tell your friends and neighbours of what we are compelled to do and you can help us by helping yourself from the best Clothing, Furnishing and Footwear stock in Carleton County at prices you never even dreamed of.

Remember The Place

WATSON

HARTLAND, N.B.

A. FINE & CO.

YOURS TRULY

PERT PARAGRAPHS

WINTER

There are too many of us who can't

Look the Prize

Wise Youth

Now is the time to take out

The Way They Live

What is meant by prizes of the

The Way They Live

What is meant by prizes of the

The Way They Live

What is meant by prizes of the

The Way They Live

What is meant by prizes of the

The Way They Live

USES OF THE BARLEY CROP

Early Made, Dried and

From the Point of View

From the Point of View

From the Point of View

From the Point of View

From the Point of View

From the Point of View

From the Point of View

From the Point of View

From the Point of View

From the Point of View

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From the Point of View

NOTES AND COMMENTS

An English paper recently took up a campaign against houses that are traditional death traps, houses in which successive tenants persist in dying and have cited some remarkably gruesome cases which emphasize the necessity thoroughly of disinfecting any room, flat or dwelling before moving into it. One striking case is that of a pretty little cottage, now about thirty years old, outside of London.

Twenty years ago a family moved into it and three members died in rapid succession. The remnant moved out and another family took its place. Again three died and it was noted that the same disease had attacked the newcomers, namely consumption. For some time the owners had difficulty in renting the place and then a third family came and were scarcely installed when a child contracted lung trouble and died. The relatives fled from the place in horror and from that time forth no one would occupy the place. It was said to be haunted or to be presided over by an evil spirit.

At last a young physician took it, heard the gossip and made outside inquiry and internal tests. He found that twenty-five deaths had occurred in the place since the original occupant, a bachelor with lung trouble, had died there ten years before. He fumigated thoroughly and moved his family in, where they have lived in perfect health ever since. The medical journals have taken this investigation up and it is astounding the number of such houses they have found which are shunned as death holes, are reeking with germs and are simply in need of the same disinfection that is given the clothes of a person who has recovered from a contagious disease.

Certain rooms in lodging houses are notorious for the lives they have claimed and are shrouded in superstition. English medical authorities advocate the fumigation of every room and dwelling which changes tenants and are trying to impress upon the English people the folly of exposing themselves to dangers so terrible and yet so easily evaded.

A certain Englishman, Dr. T. Anderson by name, has made a discovery which may render our man-made structures as immortal as the hills themselves. He has been making a special study of stone and has looked into stone crumbling and the rot which affects stone in buildings and has come to the conclusion that it is all due to nothing more or less than a germ. The germ has grown in importance enormously in the last few decades, but we certainly never expected to find him in stone. Dr. Anderson's cure for the disease which troubles buildings is as unique as the theory itself. It is simply the use of germicides. Of course it takes years to test either the theory or the cure; owing to the slow process of decay; but the statement of Dr. Anderson's findings sounds plausible at least.

He discovered that treatments of building stone based upon the chemical theories and abrasion were failures. He found that the disease was not necessarily on the surface, but might begin in the most unexpected part of the block, so he decided that wind and weather had nothing whatever to do with it. Two years ago he treated certain stones with sulphate of copper, bichloride of mercury, and cresote on the theory that there was some organic creature or plant working the downfall of building stone and that it could be best treated with germicide. As compared with others treated on the basis of other theories at the same time these stones are remarkably well preserved, but of course a two years' test is scarcely efficient and it will take many more to prove or disprove anything.

The parent of all the wheat in the world has recently been found. At least the finder, Dr. Aaron Aaronsohn, a distinguished botanist, claims that it is the patriarch of wheats, and he is a good authority. It grows in Palestine, in the upper Galilee district, and is of good quality and an exceptionally

WELLAND THE STEEL CITY WATCH IT GROW

Factories are the life-blood of the community. Welland has twenty-five. Welland has nine preparing to build this year. Welland needs about 5,000 men this year. Welland needs about 2,000 houses built this summer. Have you any idle money you would like to double? If so, help us supply the above need for the homes of these men by investing in a few cheques.

For particulars send NAME _____ ADDRESS _____ TO Canadian General Securities Corporation, Limited, 30 Scott St., Toronto, Can.

adaptable and hardy nature. It reproduces itself vigorously on Mount Hermon, 6,300 feet above sea level, and also along the shores of the Dead sea, which is absolutely arid and lies 500 feet below the level of the Mediterranean. An effort will be made to transplant this species to the wheat country in the extreme north of Canada, where it is hard to find a crop that is cold-proof. The same plant also has been sent to Algiers, Tunis and Egypt, to be sown in waste and desert lands where no other profit-bearing plant will thrive.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Annual Report Shows Good Year's Business.

The report of business done by this Company during 1910, as shown by annual report printed in another column, shows net profits of \$163, \$12.51 after deducting all expenses. The Company's assets are now well over \$2,000,000, and surplus to policyholders considerably over \$1,000,000. The losses paid by the British America since incorporation in 1833 total the tremendous sum of \$34,470,308.91. This splendid record of 78 years continuous business is gratifying to those interested in this Company whether as a policyholder or otherwise.

The re-elected President, Hon. Geo. A. Cox, and Vice-President, W. R. Brock, are well known to Canadians in this as well as in various other administrative capacities.

THE HERALDS.

(To be sung by several of the youngest or recited by one at the Mission Band meeting.)

1st. The members of this Mission Band Who have been asked to lend a hand

Have cheerfully consented: And while they now their gifts employ,

We know that you will all enjoy The programme here presented.

2nd. When first the glorious Gospel Was sent to every clime,

Those who received the message Were filled with faith sublime. They had that gold most precious In which there is no dross:

To us there comes a message From soldiers of the Cross.

3rd. To make us earnest workers We need informed to be Of what is now transpiring In lands beyond the sea.

And now a friend will tell you Of that in which we find The needful information And help of every kind.

4th. Those who believe in Jesus Possess the Light divine: And He most plainly tells them To always let it shine.

But we are called to listen To one from distant lands Who wonders why we falter In keeping His commands.

5th. Richly the Lord has blest you With life and health and vim: And we to-night request you To freely honor Him.

Those He is onward leading Who in His service live: He sends what they are needing By what you freely give.

WATSON.

Uniondale, Ont., 1911.

A society is being formed at Quilchena, B.C., to promote the importation of marriageable young ladies to that district. The first ten miles of the Kettle Valley Railway out of Merritt, B.C., has been completed. By next August 20 more miles will be completed.

At 20 cents per thousand gallons, the cost of water in Calgary is materially less than in any other city in Canada.

Some of the cities of Alberta are spending large sums in the erection of up-to-date buildings on their fair grounds.

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

On the Farm

COMFORT OF COWS.

Only a few years ago the average dairyman gave the sanitary stall little consideration and used any method of housing his cows which best suited his individual ideas. He troubled little about the condition of the cow at milking time so long as she gave plenty of milk. A great many of the old dairy barns are built so that it is impossible to keep cows clean in them.

Many systems have been tried for fastening cows to secure sanitary milk. Ties, rigid and swinging stanchions, stalls and the open-shed system have been resorted to and are still being used. The method of fastening dairy cows which best meets the demands of the dairy and pure-fod law is the stall. But this must be sanitary to be a success.

There are many and varied styles of stalls, several of which are good. It is best to select such a stall as will give comfort to both the cow and milker. The construction should be such as to permit good light in the stall. It should be built of such material and in such a way as will leave only a minimum space on which dust can collect. Solid wooden stall partitions are very objectionable because they obstruct light and collect a large amount of dust. There are many different kinds of stanchions and various other ways of tying cows now in use. Many of these are comparatively free from objections.

The new builder, however, should carefully investigate some of the best types of swinging stanchions now on the market. These are being installed with much satisfaction in many of the most modern barns. In behalf of the swinging stanchions it can be said that they give the cow considerable freedom, and yet are sufficiently rigid so that practically all the manure is dropped into the gutter, thus keeping the cows clean and reducing the labor of barn cleaning to the minimum.

Dealers in manufactured stalls and stanchions report that, judging from the vast number of inquiries regarding them, there has been a great awakening among dairymen all over the country. These inquiries relate to the best swing stanchion stall, and which is better, a stall or a stanchion.

Before purchasing any of the patented animal fasteners on the market, the farmer should consider the sanitary and humanitarian principles involved in the construction of these ties. Study them for principle, not alone for economy. Of course, economy should be considered, but it should not be placed above the consideration of the welfare of the cow; she should always receive due consideration, and in turn she will reward her owner.

A high-priced patented stall is not a necessity, and if the farmer will carefully study the principles involved in the construction of stalls, he may make a stall at home that is the equal of many of the patented stalls, and in many ways more satisfactory. Some of our most prominent dairymen are using stalls which were made from instructions in stall construction sent out by various experiment stations, in preference to many of the patented stalls.

In the dairy business success or failure to a large extent depends upon the kind of a man in charge of the business. If a man has no natural inclination toward the cow, if he is unwilling to give her the best that can be had in the way of cleanliness, feed and care his chances for profit from her products are quite remote.

WORTH THINKING ABOUT.

How pleasant it is during snappy cold days to sit by the fire and through the window watch one's wife wading through the snow to hang out the week's washing.

The man who owns a two-year-old colt that is not harness broken has much to learn about horses. Cut out the 30 cent middle-man and send your butter and eggs and other produce direct to your customers in town. Two dollars worth of postal cards will give you a start in the business.

We have more respect for the farmer who puts a stone in the butter jar or conceals the wormy apples in the middle of the barrel than the man who poisons the children's food with chemicals.

At a barn raising the man who grunts the loudest generally lifts the least and eats the most.

The farmer who dresses like a tramp is sadly out of place among self-respecting men these days.

THEY RISK LIFE FOR HONEY

BEES DEFEND THEMSELVES WITH GREAT VIGOR.

Their Stronghold in India Attacked by an Englishman—Wore Suit of Armor.

In India, about eight miles from the town of Jabalpur is a place called "The Bee," from the fact that swarms of the insects live there and defend their holding against the world. Shocking tragedies have resulted from invasion of the spot. Some men who had unwittingly disturbed the bees were set upon by millions and stung to death, or those drowning in the river near by as a more tolerable fate. Deer, pigs, and even the lordly tiger have paid the same penalty for their indiscretion.

DESIGNED ARMOR.

A bold Englishman, who some years ago determined to invade the home of the bees, began by designing a suit of defensive armor. It consisted of a sort of overall suit, tied round the neck with tape, a bee veil to be tucked into the garmets, riding boots, gauntlets and two pairs of gloves. Into this suit he was sewn by a tailor, so that there should be no chink or crevice. He took with him a native, similarly armored.

The two were to climb up to the back of the hills so as to get above the bees, and another native, also armored, who was in charge of the boat, ascended the rocks. They went to the bank of the river, which was under the point of attack, and made his boat fast.

COULD HEAR HUM.

With his first attendant, the Englishman climbed to a well-considered height, and then crawled cautiously forward alone.

A dense mass of bees and comb lay about fifty feet below the Britisher, and fifty feet below that were the boat and the native in charge.

The hunter put one end of the rope round a tree growing at the edge of the cliff, gave the other end to his attendant, and went over. He found that he would have to get a swing to reach the ledge on which he meant to stand. Hanging down over this ledge from above were ten or fifteen feet of comb.

The Englishman reached the rock with his hand, gave a push, swung out, then in again, struck in the middle of the comb, and gained his feet upon the ledge with a scramble.

Immediately the bees were upon him. The noise of the water below was drowned by their angry hisses. The Englishman was completely blinded, for they had swarmed over his veil, blocking out the light.

For a few moments the daring Britisher was stupefied. Then he realized that his armor was trustworthy and that he was safe. The native lowered the "bucket," and blindly the hunter felt about for the comb, and as well as he could, scurried it into the bucket. He then lowered it to his native, giving the signal for himself to be lowered also.

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

BRAIN WORKERS "NA-DRU-CO" Laxatives

They tone up the liver, move the bowels gently but freely, cleanse the system and clear the brain. A new, pleasant and reliable laxative, prepared by a reliable firm, and worthy of the NA-DRU-CO Trade Mark. 25c. a box. If your druggist has not yet stocked them, send 25c. and we will mail them.

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, MONTREAL, 21

MAPLEINE

A Savoring Food the same as human or animal. By dissolving granulated sugar in water and adding Mapleine, a delicious syrup is made and a good better than maple. Mapleine is a pure vegetable product. If not sent for 7c. bottle and recipe book. Crescent Hill, Co., Seattle, Wa.

British America Assurance Company

INCORPORATED IN U.S.A. 1833		TORONTO	
Statement for the Year Ending December 31st, 1910			
Premiums	\$1,664,856.45		
Losses	\$392,094.69		
Expenses	\$57,332.78		
Interest and other receipts	\$1,549,327.30	\$175,566.05	
Profit on Year's Trading		\$16,512.31	
Assets		\$2,015,670.45	
Unearned Premiums and other Liabilities		\$99,740.73	
Surplus to Policyholders		\$1,015,929.72	
Losses paid since incorporation in 1833		\$14,470,208.01	
Directors: Robert Bickerton, M.P.; E. W. Cox; D. R. Hanna; John Harkin, M.P.; L. D. Allen; J. A. Lusk, Esq.; H. B. W. R. Muller; Geo. A. Murray; Augustus Myers; Frederic Nicholls; James Kerr Osborne; Colonel Sir Harry Pallant, C.V.O.; H. R. Wood.			
President, Hon. Geo. A. Cox.	Vice-President, W. R. Brock.		
W. B. MEIKLE, General Manager.	P. H. SIMS, Secretary.		

MAN COVERED WITH BEES.

The Englishman swung out into the dark, bumping as he went. At last he was clutched, and at once knew that he was at the bottom. He brushed the bees from his veil, and through a driving mist of them saw a cluster of other bees in the shape of a man. This was the native who had the boat.

They cut themselves adrift, and rowed to a convenient place, where they made for the shore. There, five miles away, they made a sulphur smoke and were freed from the last of their persistent enemies. The armor had held, none of the men were stung, and the booty was just fifteen pounds of honey.

BLIND OBEDIENCE.

A gentleman had a new head gardener who never thought of having a holiday or missing a day from work, and so somewhat surprised his employer by asking him if he could have "next Friday off."

His request was immediately granted; but on the Saturday he did not show up, and a week went past, and then a fortnight, and still no sign of Mike. The gentleman reluctantly employed another man in Mike's place.

About three months afterwards he was surprised on going into the grounds to find Mike at work just as if nothing had happened.

"Where have you been to-

Here's a Home Dye

That ANYONE Can Use. HOME DYING has always been more or less of a difficult undertaking. Not so when you use

DYOLA ONE IN ALL KINDS OF DYE

JUST THINK OF IT! With DYOLA you can color either Wool, Cotton, Silk or Mixed Goods Perfectly with the SAME Dye. No change of using the WRONG Dye for the Goods you have to color.

Michael!" he asked.

"Well, sorry, it's loike this. You remember the day you let me off? I had to appear at the court as a witness. When I gets there, I sees the ould gint with the wig on 'is 'ead and 'is spees on the tip of 'is nose."

"Michael Dooley, sez 'e."

"Yis, sorr, sez I."

"Go into that box," says 'e."

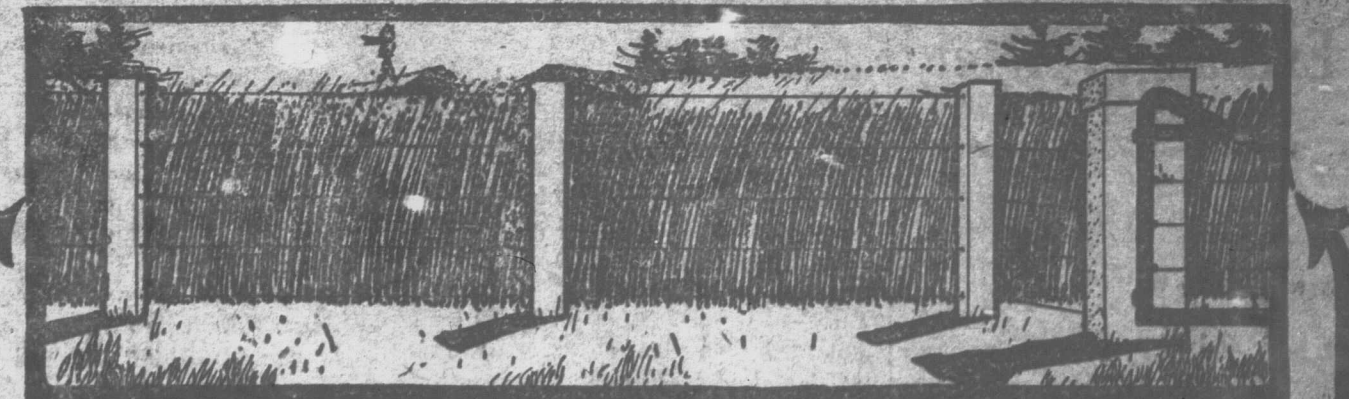
"Right, sorr, sez I."

"Swear, sez 'e."

"I did as 'e told me, though I don't use bad language as a rule."

"Three months for contumpt of court, sez 'e."

"And they've only just let me out, sorr."



Concrete Fence Posts Like These

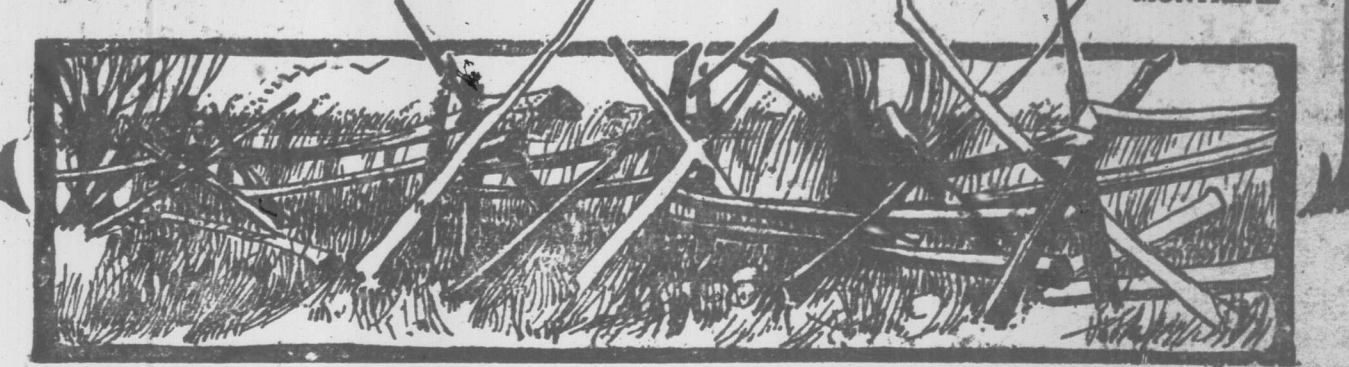
are slightly, strong, permanent. Concrete is, in many localities, cheaper than wood, for fence posts, and more durable than stone, brick or iron. Our book, "What The Farmer Can Do With Concrete" is sent FREE.

It tells how to make, not only fence posts, but walks, curbs, horse blocks, barn foundations, feeding floors, well curbs, drinking troughs, silos, dairies, and many other farm utilities where cleanliness, strength and durability are required. Many of these things are simple and inexpensive to make, and may easily be put together in your spare time. The book carefully and simply tells all. The regular price of the book is 50c. We are distributing free, a limited number, however, and charging up the cost to advertising. That's why you get your copy free, if you sign the coupon and send it to-day. Do it now.

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

Name _____ Address _____

CANADA CEMENT CO., Limited 50-55 National Bank Building MONTREAL



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.

P. R. SEMPLE

East Florenceville, N. B.
Dealer in

Hardware, Plumbing,
Tinware, Furnaces
and Stoves

The
New Empress Range

manufactured by the National
Life Co., of Ottawa and Brock-
ville, is the best on the market
today. Come and see it. Ask
us to prove the assertion.

F. N. GRANT

PHOTOGRAPHER

Keith & Plummer's Block, Up-stairs

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 tele-
phone and I'll call on you.

J. RICE WATSON

MOUNT PLEASANT, N. B.

Exchange Hotel

W. F. Thornton, Proprietor

Well equipped in every way. Livery Stable in
connection.

Main St., Hartland, N. B.

Watches, Clocks, Wedding and
Engagement Rings.

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

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

Quick Lunch Room

Fruits, Nuts, Confectionery
Full line of Cigars & Tobaccos

G. A. DAY, Gillin Bldg.

FOR ANY

Eye Trouble CONSULT

H. M. Martell

the only reliable travelling op-
tician 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.

Carvell on the Valley Railway

the Federal Government stands ready to give assistance to bridges to be built over the St. John and the Kenebecasis rivers. They so told the local government representatives last week. In fact there is a standing offer under the subsidy act of last year by the Dominion Government, whereby they may assist in the erection of any bridges if they wish to do so. They say what inducement is there for any company to build this road? I have shown, to you how it is possible for the road to pay. Now they say you have nobody to build this road. My answer to that is, there is a company called the Quebec and New Brunswick Railway Company of which Mr. Malcolm is the manager. You have all seen it in the newspapers, they have agreed to build this road, taking the bond guarantee and the subsidy. They say Mr. Malcolm is a man of straw. I can only say Mr. Malcolm has just completed the construction of the International railway, a road which cost \$23,800 per mile. All he got to build that with was \$6,400 a mile subsidy, and a bond guarantee of \$4,000. It cost him over and above the subsidy and the bond guarantee \$1,000. Mr. Flemming and every member of the government at Fredericton knows who is behind Mr. Malcolm, that he has behind him a man who is well able to finance the road, they know that it is a gentleman who lives in Toronto a very wealthy man, the owner of the leading conservative paper in Ontario. They have dealings with him, they have met him and they know that he has got the money. If they did not believe this man was able to finance the road, the first thing they would have done would have been to accept the proposition and then find out, instead of resorting to the miserable subterfuge they have resorted to. They could have accepted the proposition and have asked Mr. Malcolm to put up his money the next day.

If they knew that he was unable to do so, they knew they had him.

I can tell you that if they want collateral Mr. Malcolm can put dollar for dollar and that he has the money and is ready to put it into the road.

If they will accept this offer in two months they can begin to build this road all the way down the river from Grand Falls to St. John. It is no use trying to hide behind any subterfuge. (Applause.)

I want you, as business men, to think this thing over. Take the two propositions. You have one, the I. C. R. down the river with lower freight rates, lower passenger rates, with a splendid service from Grand Falls to St. John, all through the province connecting with the G. T. P. with all that advantage, and built without costing the people of this province one dollar. Why on earth don't these men accept that offer.

Why do they want to saddle on this province another C. P. R. road costing from four to five millions to the province? I leave this for you to think over. It is not for the benefit of the country traversed by the road, it is not for the benefit of the country at large. It is for the benefit of the C. P. R.

It must be for the benefit of the men who are behind the deal. There is no getting around that. Something has happened. I don't know what it is. I don't want to say hard things; I will leave you to draw your own conclusions. Something has happened. Something happened nearly two years ago, and something has been happening about every month since. There has never been a meeting of the legislature, there has hardly been a meeting of the local government for past two years, that there is not a C. P. R. official sitting around. There has never a member of the Local Legislature gone to Ottawa or Montreal but there is a high official of the C. P. R. on the train. Four members of the government were at Ottawa recently and the C. P. R. was there. They did not send any minor official either, they sent Mr. McNicholl the vice-president of the road. From the time they left Montreal to Ottawa till they got back to Montreal it was the C. P. R. and nobody else. The local government has asked that while under the legislation they asked the road is to go from Grand Falls to St. John, has asked that we change our grant of the subsidy so that it will be applicable for any portion of the road, and that means from River de Chute to Westfield or Welsford. The local has asked the Federal government to accept this condition and agree to their request to change the law and give them a chance to help the C. P. R. and thus shut us out forever from any competition. I don't know what the government is going to do for the matter has not been decided. Mr. Flemming has been around this county and has told the people that they are going to sign a contract. I want to tell you they are not going to sign a contract, just now, no matter what he will tell you. There are certain

preliminaries before they do sign a contract. I think the people of this province can trust the government and members at Ottawa to safeguard their interests, if these men down here who have sworn that they will safeguard your interests, do not do so. We do not propose to allow the interests of this country to be sacrificed unless it is absolutely necessary to do so. (Applause.) I might go on further but negotiations are still in progress, and as these negotiations advance the people will know what is being done. There will be no more private letters. I do not intend to go into this private letter matter, but, I take full responsibility for making the contents of the letter public. (Applause.) That letter was sent to me at the House of Commons the same time it was sent to Mr. Hazen, the same day it was sent to him, not a copy but the original, signed by Mr. Malcolm, to be used in the railway committee of the House of Commons in having his bill put through for the charter for his road. I used it publicly at Ottawa, I sent a copy to Mr. Tweedale at Fredericton and I have no apologies to offer to Mr. Flemming or Mr. Hazen or any other gentleman for doing it. It is too serious a matter to refuse to make it public. I can readily understand how the government would not wish that letter to be given to the people of New Brunswick, and if it had not come out as it did, it would have still been in the pigeon holes in Mr. Hazen's office.

I am sure you will see that the Federal government is trying to protect your interests, and if the people of Carleton county are to have a railway from Grand Falls to St. John, it will be built in spite of Mr. Hazen and Mr. Flemming. I don't want to discuss the matter any further with you. I agreed that I would not take more than three quarters of an hour and for once in my life time I am going to try and keep my word. I know you are all anxious to hear Mr. Guthrie. I am not going over Mr. Cowan's speech, but I am going to tell Mr. Cowan that when he said that lambs and sheep were worth \$1.50 more in this county than in Aroostook he was decidedly wrong; and that he was wrong when he said that we would suffer by reciprocity for our shingle industry would be destroyed. Cedar shingles have come in free of duty to Canada for the past twenty years, they were made free by the Conservative government twenty years ago. They make an argument as to what may happen if this pact goes into force. I want to refer to the agreement. A gentleman came into my office yesterday and said, 'I hope this agreement will go through for it will make my property higher.' I don't think I need argue that before a county of Carleton audience. You all know that as a general rule potatoes are a higher price in Aroostook than in this county. This year, it is true, owing to the failure of the crop in Alberta and Saskatchewan, they have been higher on this side, but that is not likely to happen again in years.

[Here Mr. Carvell read the correspondence between Messrs. Fielding and Patterson and President Taft as to the terms of the proposed agreement and their understanding of it.]

Either party can end this agreement at any time it chooses. We are trying to get the farmers of this county a better market than they have ever had, and we are trying to get the lumbermen a better market for their lumber. It is true that we let the same things come in free from the United States, but you know that in the matter of lumber the only solitary item that comes in is southern pine, and no farm produce comes into Carleton county except a few potatoes this year and perhaps, four years ago. I tell you I know of nothing in the way of farm produce that comes into this county from the United States other than the items I have named. If anyone can think of any item let him come to my office and tell me of it tomorrow. Why they actually said raw cotton was a natural product. Well it is, but we can't raise cotton in Carleton County. Such is an illustration of the arguments presented by our opponents as a reason why this agreement should not be ratified. We claim that everything is to our benefit and nothing to our detriment. Take the things you farmers raise. Take hay. I would like to know if I got a telegram informing me that the duty was taken off hay, I don't believe I could say anything which would raise such a cheer as that would. All the tons of hay you can sell now, you can get five or six dollars for. You know if the duty was taken off you could get \$1 more than you are getting today. Horses—you know if that duty were removed you could get \$30 or \$40 more for your horse, for your lambs you could get 75c. more and for your sheep \$1.50 more. There is no other place for your horses to go. Last year one horse was sent into England and it was worth \$75. We sent hundreds of thousands of

dollars worth into the United States. Take your short lumber. You know you have to pay \$1.25 to get it over there. Last year we sent 15,000,000 to England and 18,000,000 to the United States. Take any lumberman you know and ask him what will be the effect if that duty of \$1.25 is taken off lumber. In other lines you will find exactly the same condition of affairs. I know the answer to this. While admitting it is a good thing for the farmer, I can understand the people in small towns will say it will raise the price of our food.

And here I can understand the feeling of a man who says, 'I have always been a Tory and my family was Tory and I don't want to change my political faith,' but in this matter I am speaking to you as farmers and business men.

If you sell millions of dollars worth of potatoes to the United States, it means more money in circulation, and here I turn again to the argument of the residents in the town. I am going to answer that in this way. How many potatoes does an ordinary family use? Say half a dozen barrels. That would cost him three dollars a barrel a year more. He would pay a little more for the few turnips he uses. He might have to pay more for his butter and something more for his eggs. It might increase the price of butter three or four cents and eggs two or three cents. I don't believe there is a man in Woodstock who can figure up his increased cost at more than \$20 a year. But every farmer will have a great deal more to spend. Money will be more plentiful with him and he will buy more in the town of Woodstock and that will far more than offset the increased cost of living. Better wages will be paid, I want to ask you one question. You know there are 50 or 100 people who have left the town of Woodstock and have gone to the town of Houlton. They left to better their condition, not because they would not rather work here. How many men are working in this town who have come from Houlton in the last four years. Yet these people who have gone over there are paying the prices which it is said will be so big for us to pay.

'Oh but,' they say, 'if this agreement goes into force and is in force three or four or ten years it will tend to annexationist sentiment, at all events rather than have it rescinded.' 40 years ago a reciprocity treaty was rescinded and it begot no such sentiment. We are able if necessary to get along pretty well, ourselves. Our grandfathers did not prove annexationists when the treaty was rescinded, and if this were repeated we would meet it as true British subjects. I tell you and I may say it sincerely I want this pact to go through. I am in earnest about this. It is said that lawyers sometimes say things they do not believe and that politicians sometimes argue for a principle they do not believe. However that may be this is something with which I am in perfect accord. I believe I am as loyal a British subject as is in this building tonight and I don't think any man would charge me to endanger our connection with Great Britain. If ever I believed in anything in my life it is in this reciprocity agreement which we have agreed to put through and which we will put through in the next three or four months. I believe it will make the greatest change for the better in the economic conditions of this country that has ever taken place in your lifetime or in mine. I can only say it is going through or we are to go under in endeavoring to do it. If there is any gentleman in this county, any conservative who believes it will not so through he is fearfully mistaken. They say they will fight this thing to the bitter end. Under our system 45 men can delay the government in putting this thing through. It is only a question of physical strength. If we got it to a vote we could put it through at once. If this were in England the government would give them about six or seven days to discuss the matter and then take a vote. They did that with the Veto Bill. The United States is about the same. Unfortunately in Canada unless we change our ways we cannot put it through until the Opposition cease talking on it. It is rather a peculiar condition of affairs. But every man in Canada has the right of free speech as a British subject, yet if the Opposition persists in its course there is going to be a general election and as far as I am concerned it cannot come one day too soon to suit me. I have sufficient faith in the intelligence and judgment of the people of this county to believe when this matter is put up to them they will vote in favor of the agreement. If on the other hand it was turned down, if I went to defeat on it to-morrow I would still say it was the best thing that we ever had before us. And while I am as desirous of election as any man, if my defeat would mean the passing of this pact I would willingly go down to defeat.

There is going to be the liveliest fight here if there is an election on this question; and if I can judge the temper of the people from what I see here to-night and all over the country, and the letters I am receiving from all over the province, I have no fear that it is going to be defeated. They cannot bring on the election one day too soon. I have to say to the people of this county that I have this cause very much at heart. In conclusion I must repeat I am more than pleased to see so many people here to-

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night. I know you will be pleased to hear from my friend Mr. Guthrie who will discuss this matter from a national standpoint, while I have discussed it from a local standpoint, for the liberal party is not going to try and put something through because it will help one part of the country at the expense of another part, but they are proposing a policy which will help all Canada, while I believe no where will it be more productive of good than in this province of New Brunswick. (Applause.)

[Mr. Guthrie of Guelph, Ont., was given a rousing reception and had the closest attention of the people for nearly an hour and a half. His speech has, however, been reported already in several papers and OBSERVER readers, we are sure, will be more interested in the local aspect of the matter than as reciprocity affects Canada as a whole.—EDITOR.]

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