

THE OBSERVER

Vol. 4. No. 50.

HARTLAND, N.B., MAY 29, 1913.

Whole No. 206

SUMMER SHOES with SOME STYLE
FIT LOOK WEAR WELL

NEW STYLES in SHIRT WAISTS

Large Line of House Dresses

A LARGE LINE OF Summer Dress Goods

in Muslins, Bedford Cord, Satin Stripes, Foulards and Gingham

Straw Hats and Mexican Hats
for Men, Women and Children

Special Inducements to Cash Buyers. Call and we will explain

At Baird's

Opposite the Bridge.

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Men's and Boys' Balbriggan, Wool and Porous Knit in two-piece and union suits.

Ladies' Vests, Drawers and Combinations, all prices and styles.
Misses' and Children's Vests and Nazareth Waists, etc.

HOSIERY

for Men, Boys, Ladies, Misses and Children. Black and Colored. All prices.

We have a large line of LADIES' WAISTS, ranging in prices from 75 cents to \$1.75. Also Corsets, Drawers, Shirts and Night Gowns.

PERRIN KID GLOVES, also Silk and Lisle Gloves of good quality.

We have just received a large line of Men's Ties in all the latest colorings.

If there is anything in the above list interests you we would be pleased to have you call in and inspect these goods and get our prices. We know you cannot do better in prices or quality.

We are always glad to see you. CALL IN.

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Orders Filled Promptly and Mail and Telephone Orders given special attention.
Ask for Estimates, and Plans or Sketches if you require them.

FIRST ANNUAL STANDING OF CROP COMPETITION

Conducted by Department of
Agriculture.

This competition is being conducted throughout the province by the agricultural department with a view to interesting and instructing the farmers of the province in the better selection of seed, or rather, the selection of better seed and a more thorough cultivation of the soil.

Working on the theory that nothing will convince the farmers of the good result derived from extreme care in the selection of seed like actual experiments and comparisons, the Secretary of Agriculture is making strenuous efforts to have each county take hold of this competition and thoroughly work out the principal involved.

Blanks for the entry may be obtained from A. G. Baker, at the McLaughlin store, Hartland. Mr. Baker is the Treasurer of the People's Union Agricultural Society and he would be pleased to take your dollar any day you choose to run in and join the society, and at the same time give you an empty blank and any information you may want in connection with this Field Crop Competition.

This is an undertaking that should appeal to the farmers in this county and province and if fairly well appreciated the Secretary of Agriculture assures me that next year the government appropriation for this purpose will be considerably larger.

It is not necessary for the entries proper to be made before July 15, but the intending competitor should know immediately the conditions so as to go ahead and prepare and plant the required number of acres of each of the three crops.

Andrew Elliot an expert in the employ of the provincial agricultural department has been working among the farmers in the vicinity of Hartland during the last week or so. Mr. Elliot has been in the county for several weeks and is being well received wherever he goes on his walking mission from farm to farm through the county. Personally as a farmer Mr. Elliot has had a successful life long experience on an old Ontario homestead, and as such he can get right down on an equality with our New Brunswick farmer and immediately win his confidence where the ordinary expert theorist would fail of results.

Secretary Dagget certainly was fortunate in securing a man of Mr. Elliot's experience and ability for the particular line of work that he is doing. As an expert instructor and demonstrator Mr. Elliot has had wide experience, doing work in every province in Canada and in the agricultural states of American Union. Since coming to this province he has had a tempting offer from the Dominion Government and also offers to return to Vermont or Montana where he has already done much good work. However, he tells me that as he sees a great field for work here if the people will take hold of him, and as his work is with him, as much a work of love as one of a pecuniary nature, he will remain where he is, though the other

fields offer greater financial inducements.

If Andrew Elliot gets around to your place give the hard headed old Scotchman the glad hand, don't be afraid to talk right up to him, that's what he is after, and it's a sure thing you will get something out of him and it is just possible that he will also derive considerable benefit from the interview.

Now don't overlook the Fields Crop Competition, join the People's Union Agricultural Society or the one in the county nearest you and see what you can do towards raising two acres of oats, one acre each of wheat and potatoes that will score 80 points at least.

NICODEMUS

W. Burton Morgan Ordained.

The following from the Ottawa Free Press of May 19 will interest many readers:

An interesting ceremony took place yesterday morning at Christ Church Cathedral, when an ordination service was held, W. Burton Morgan being ordained to the order of deacon in the Church of England. The sermon, a brief exhortation of the office and work of a deacon, was preached by the rector of the cathedral, Rev. Canon Kitchison, M.A., D.C.L., and the service was conducted by the Archbishop of Ottawa, Right Rev. Dr. Hamilton, and the Ven. Archdeacon Bogert, the Rev. Lenox Smith, curate of the cathedral, and the Rev. John Holmes, M.A., assisting. The service was most impressive and the music was effectively rendered by the choir. Arthur Dorey presiding at the organ.

Mr. Morgan is the son of Mr. and D. E. Morgan of Hartland, N. B., and is well known in Ottawa as secretary at the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a B. A. of Queens University and a graduate of Trinity College Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan came to Ottawa to be present at their son's ordination and are spending the week in town, stopping at the Russell. In the evening the new deacon preached his first sermon at St. Alban's Church, the rector, Ven. Archdeacon Bogert and the Rev. Mr. Wimberley conducting the service. Mr. Morgan expects to leave at the end of the week to do pioneer work in one of the out-lying missions of the diocese.

Mrs. Emeline Shaw.

On May 23rd, there died at the home of her son, Fraser London, at Armand Mrs. Emeline Shaw aged sixty-six years. She was twice married, first, to James London, who left an only son, Fraser London. Her second husband was Ami Shaw of Windsor who survives her. She leaves three brothers and four sisters to mourn her loss. Only two of these Mr. George Lunn and Mrs. Mary Craig reside in New Brunswick.

For years she had suffered with disease of the heart and all that kind hands could do and loving hearts devise could not stay the grim messenger. For her death had no terrors. In early life she had given herself into the keeping of the Saviour of men and her hope was firm unto the end. She had a quiet and unassuming disposition and was highly esteemed by all who knew her. Her body was laid to rest in the cemetery at Armand in the sure hope of a glorious resurrection. Rev. J. A. Corey preached an impressive sermon on the occasion and conducted the obsequies.

They're All Here!

The greatest assortment of Ladies' Goods ever offered within shopping distance of Bristol.

Don't Wait for Further Announcements. Come Now

Great array of Men's Goods, Suits, Raincoats, Shoes, Shirts, etc. Now open for inspection and purchase.

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PAINT, PREPARED

A durable and economical house paint. Made of pure lead, pure zinc, and pure linseed oil, thoroughly mixed and ground in scientific proportions. One quality only—the best—its color.

Everybody knows that Sherwin-Williams Paints are the very best on the market—none "just as good." It will also cover more surface per gallon than any other, and so is not any more expensive than so-called "cheaper paints." We carry no other.

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Alabastine, Whiting, Room Paper, Paint and White-wash Brushes, White Lead and Oil, Turpentine, etc.

Also a full line of all other seasonable goods, and our prices are dead right. Trade with us and you are sure of a square deal. Money saved.

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During the next few weeks you will require some of the following, which we can save you money on:

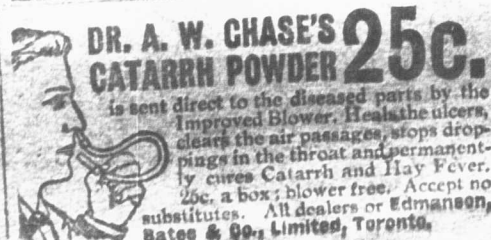
Wall Paper. A very large range suitable for all rooms.

Floor Oilcloth in six patterns; all widths.
Linoleums in different patterns; 2 yards and 4 yards wide.
Stair Oilcloth, 25 and 27 inches wide.

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DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c.
Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, cleans the air passages, stops drops in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. No aches, no box blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edman, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

On the Farm

A Useful Gate.

In feeding the little pigs with older hogs, it is necessary to have some sort of a separate feeding pen for the pigs.

The older ones can be kept out and the pigs prevented from entering the pen while the troughs are being filled by means of a swinging gate.

This gate swings outward only. It is held up while the little pigs enter the feeding pen, and being light, they can push it forward and go out at will.

It may be used to advantage in fattening hogs that run with the stock hogs. After putting out the feed the feeder raises the gate and lets in those to fatten, then lets it fall; all others are kept out, yet those in the pen may go out when through eating.

This style of gate is also convenient for the lamb lot where one uses a creep. The gate should be just large enough to admit a good-sized lamb.

Dairy Notes.

A scientific education combined with common sense and a natural love for the cow in the foundation of success in dairying and getting together a choice herd of cattle.

There is no better system of feeding for milk than to give each cow a ration according to the work she is doing and properly to nourish her body.

Opposition to a few reasonable reforms by a few crooked dairymen not only brings the dairy industry into bad repute, but turns people from the use of dairy products.

In connection with the feeding problem, do not underestimate the necessity of inducing the cow to drink large quantities of water.

Balky Horses.

Whenever you see a balky horse you may be sure that the fault lies with the man who trained him, or who over-loaded him, or beat him, or in some way robbed him of part of his senses. No horse balks from pure meanness, much as we may sometimes think so, and we have never yet discovered anything that will cure a balky animal. Occasionally a fine tempered beast may be coerced and petted until his fear or anger is allayed and he taught to do his share of the work, but as a rule the horse that balks in the harness should never be used except under the saddle.

Successful Farming.

There is one thing about farming, which is not true of some other industries, and that is that each farmer is really benefited by the success of his neighbors. In a progressive neighborhood, where good stock is kept and where farming is generally profitable, roads and schools are better, the price of farm land is higher, and, owing to the fact that a great quantity of farm products is offered for sale, markets are better; so boost your neighbors, and by so doing help yourself.

The Compost Heap.

A few old fence rails, built together in a square in the garden, will hold all the rubbish that is fit for decomposing. Add to it the weeds from the garden and manure and all ashes from the house. Pour the wash water over it and allow it to pack thoroughly. It will be of value for next spring while it concentrates now all the waste refuse and prevents the hens from broadcasting it again.

Farm Notes.

One way to supply forage is to save all forage from the corn field by cutting the tops of the stalks off just above the ears. Of course this should be done before the fodder becomes quite dry.

Oat straw is a pretty good substitute and makes very good roughage when fed with plenty of grain. A feeder may have his bin full of grain, but unless he has sufficient roughage to balance up the ration he will be shy on his profit at the end of the season.

The feed cutter should be in use on every farm, the corn shredder



A new effect in spring millinery—the girl with the Bulgarian turban hat and sailor collar.

is an excellent thing, but why not put all of the corn crop in a silo as the best probable position to get every pound of value out of it.

It takes a little more than two per cent. of an animal's weight to keep it up to normal condition without making any gains and if exposure to cold and rain and storms is to be counted against it, the feeder can easily see where his profit goes glimmering.

HOW ARABS FISH FOR PEARLS

A Record of Five Minutes Under Water Has Been Established.

The pearl-fishery is an industry that still retains the flavor of antiquity. None of its methods have been modernized; neither machinery nor the trust has yet invaded it. A pearl-buyer gives to the Youth's Companion this description of the way the Arabs fish the waters of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, and of the bargaining that follows when they dispose of the "catch."

A pearl-fisher's boat may contain as many as eighty Arab fishermen. Every two or three minutes thirty of the men dive, made fast to ropes that their companions hold. The only apparatus they use is a small bone clip that compresses the nostrils, and that compresses the nostrils, and that compresses the nostrils, and that compresses the nostrils.

A dive usually lasts from two to three minutes, although a record for five minutes has been established. When the divers come to the surface, they are greatly exhausted; often they are half-suffocated. However, after a rest of five minutes they are ready to go down again.

Most of these intrepid toilers carry an amulet supposed to protect them from fish, but they are often bitten. At night they have a meal of rice and dried dates. During the fourteen hours of their working day they take only an occasional cup of coffee.

Many of the fishermen become deaf, and it is seldom that a man continues at the business over five years.

In the evening they open the oysters, among which it is rare to find a pearl of value. But when this happens, the joy in the boat is great. Pistol-shots announce the news, which spreads from boat to boat along the whole length of the fishing-bank, and finally to the mainland, where nothing is talked of except the water, shape and color of the newly-found prize.

On his return to his native village, the master fisherman disposes of the pearls he has taken to the man who has allowed him food on credit. This man, in turn, sells the pearls in the Gulf market or at Bombay.

Here the Arab broker takes a hand. In the presence of the buyer and the vendor, he offers up a prayer to Allah. Next, he compares his voice to that of a nightingale, and praises his family and his intelligence. So the transaction drags on. For a pearl worth \$2,000 the broker does not hesitate to ask \$10,000. For a week, if necessary, he keeps his client in sight; he eats and sleeps with him. Finally, they come to terms. The dealer embraces the other, weeps over him, and, to set a deal upon the bargain, repeats a prayer. In the course of the negotiation he never quotes a figure; a handkerchief over his hands hides from prying eyes the movements of his fingers that indicate bids. Many a white man, unaccustomed to this way of doing business, has been robbed accordingly.

The Choicest Product of the finest Tea-Producing Country in the World

"SALADA"

Its flavour and strength are preserved unimpaired in the sealed lead packet.

BLACK, GREEN and MIXED.

HIS MAJESTY INVITED OUT

PEN PICTURE OF AN EVENING IN OUR RULER'S LIFE.

How He Is Guarded From the Time He Leaves the Palace Until He Returns.

His Majesty dines out to-night. Not at a great dinner-party, but at the house of an old friend. It is to be quite a quiet, informal entertainment, as is evident from the fact that the King is not wearing Court dress, but an ordinary dress suit and white waistcoat.

It is 7.30, and His Majesty is going through his short toilet in his dressing-room. The chief valet unlocks a very heavy, solid old gold jewel-case, selects from a treble row of sleeve-links a pair of old purple enamels, gold framed. These are perhaps the most valuable links His Majesty possesses. They were a present from the Tsar. The enamels are many hundreds of years old, of the rarest quality, and are worth several thousand pounds.

Instructing the Guardian.

The valet selects these links because he knows that the Russian Ambassador is to be one of the King's fellow-guests to-night, and His Majesty, when putting on his shirt, catches sight of the links, and nods his approval of his valet's selection.

At 7.45 the King leaves his dressing-room and passes into the King's Room, where the equerry who is to be in attendance on his Majesty for the evening is engaged in conversation with a slightly-built man of medium height, dressed in a dark grey suit. His eyes are keen, and the mouth firm and well-cut. He is listening attentively to the equerry, and occasionally jots down a few notes in a pocket-book. When the King enters the room the man in a grey suit salutes, and retires to the ante-room. He is the chief detective at Buckingham Palace, and is engaged in completing his arrangements for the evening.

In a few moments the equerry follows him to the ante-room, and informs the detective that the King will leave the Palace at a quarter past eight, and tells him of the route he will take going to and coming from the house where he is dining.

Our Sovereign's Safeguards.

"Thank you, sir," says the detective, shutting up his notebook, and then rushes off. He is at the telephone in another couple of minutes, and ere the King leaves the Palace every policeman or duty in the streets through which the King will drive that night has been notified to expect his Majesty; and a minute after the King leaves the Palace the chief detective himself will follow the Royal carriage on a bicycle, and will enter the house of the King's host a minute or so after his Majesty, and will not leave it until the departure of the Royal guest.

Whilst these arrangements for safeguarding the sovereign are being unobtrusively carried out, let us return to the King's Room, where his Majesty is being helped on with his overcoat by the equerry. A servant enters the room with a pile of letters and telegrams, which are placed on the King's desk. The equerry runs through the telegrams, and takes up two of the latter, the envelopes of which are marked with an "R." This signifies that they are from members of the Royal Family, and the King opens them. One is from the Queen, who left London that morning for Sandringham, and announces her safe arrival. The other is from the Duchess of Fife on a private family matter.

Guests of Distinction.

Whilst the King is reading these messages, the equerry has pressed the electric button on the King's desk, which summons a clerk on night-duty in the private secretary's department. The equerry hands him the letters and telegrams, and they will be sorted, opened, and got ready for the King's inspection on his return to the Palace, and, if necessary, any that require immediate attention will then be answered; otherwise the replies will go into the morning's correspondence.

Twenty minutes later the King is

seated at a round dinner-table, beautifully decorated with crimson roses and white carnations. The room is filled with an exquisitely soft light, thrown from a myriad of little rose-shaded electric lamps with which the beautifully-painted ceiling is studded.

The butler of the King's host stands behind his Majesty's chair, and it is he who attends on the King during the meal. To the right of the King sits his host, and on his Majesty's left the Russian Ambassador. The other guests, who number but six, include a well-known figure in the political world, a peer who is a famous shot, and two members of the Royal Household.

The conversation is bright, amusing, and very "anecdotal." The King tells a kindly but amusing story of a famous diplomatist which makes the Russian Ambassador laugh very heartily, and his Excellency replies with an equally witty anecdote concerning his early days in the diplomatic service. The French artist later on greatly amuses the company by some lightening sketches which he makes on the back of the menu-cards, at the King's request—good-natured, but exceedingly clever caricatures of present-day celebrities—and the King honors the artist by asking him to present him with one of them.

Direct From the Premier.

After coffee and a cigarette, the King rises. A servant at the same moment comes up to the King's host, who at once approaches his Majesty and informs his Royal guest that a messenger has arrived from Buckingham Palace with a letter for his Majesty, and he conducts the King and the equerry in attendance to his own library, where a Palace servant is standing with a long white envelope, which he hands to the equerry, who opens it. The white sheet of paper is from the Prime Minister, asking for an interview with the King the following morning. His Majesty sits down to write a short note to Lord Knollys at Buckingham Palace to inform the Premier at once that the interview will be granted the following morning at eleven. The servant from Buckingham Palace then departs.

The Silent Rider.

A few minutes later the King is playing a game of bridge with his host and two of the other guests. After the rubber his Majesty inspects his host's collection of stamps, in which he is much interested, and gives his host quite a useful and interesting little bit of information about a very rare class of Spanish stamp.

At 11.15 the King takes his departure, and, as the Royal carriage bows rapidly along Berkeley Square, there comes stealing swiftly after it the grey-clad figure of a man on a bicycle, who has appeared suddenly apparently from nowhere. He passes with the Royal carriage through the gates of Buckingham Palace unchallenged, and speeds away to the back entrance of the Palace. He is the chief detective, and when he gets his report from the night detective on duty his day's work will be over.—London Answers.

Shiloh

"The Family Friend for 40 years." A never failing relief for Croup and Whooping Cough.

REAL MEANING OF POTLUCK.

One Plunge of the Ladle and Take What You Get.

The real origin of the word "potluck" is unknown to most of the people who use it. In Limoges, France, however, one runs into potluck itself. In a certain corner of that quaint city of jostling roofs there is still segregated, much as if in a ghetto, a Saracen population, probably a remnant of the wave of Saracens that swept over Europe hundreds of years ago. Here they live in their crooked, narrow streets, following old customs handed down from generation to generation. There are many butcher shops in the quarter, and outside of each steams a great pot of soup over a glowing brazier. In each pot stands a ladle as ancient as the pot.

When a customer comes with a penny, in goes the ladle and comes up full of savory broth and chunks of meat, odds and ends, that the butcher has had left over. And what comes up the customer has to take. One can imagine how anxiously the hungry urchin or the mother of seven must eye the inexorable ladle and how a pretty girl might get another draw from the butcher's boy.

At any rate "to take potluck" means to take what you get and say nothing whether the pot is in Limoges or in the flat of the man who eagerly invites a friend of his youth to dinner.

"Look here, now, Harold," said a father to his little son, who was naughty, "if you don't say your prayers you won't go to heaven."

"I don't want to go to heaven," sobbed the boy; "I want to go with you and mother."

A 5 Per Cent. Solution

Of This Compound Will

Kill Germs

of DISTEMPER, PINK EYE, EPIZOOTIC



Prood mares in times of Distemper. Booklet, "Distemper, Cause, Cure and Prevention," free. Druggists sell Spohn's Cure.

Catarhal Fever and Influenza, under the microscope. Given on the Horse's Tongue, it unites with the fluids of the alimentary canal, thrown into the Blood, passes through the Glands, and cures the Germs of Disease. Absolutely safe and sure for Brood Mares, Baby Cattle and all others. Do not depend on any powder in this class of Disease. Give it 42

SPHOHN MEDICAL CO., BOSTON, U.S.A.

TRIP TO MOON IN 48 HOURS!

French Engineer Says It May Be Done at No Distant Time.

A stir was caused by a paper read recently before the members of the French Physical Society by Robert Esnault Pelterie, the brilliant young engineer, on how to get from the earth to the moon in forty-eight hours. M. Pelterie insists his idea is practicable, based on scientific calculations, and not reminiscent of Jules Verne's romances.

The vehicle for the first travelers to the moon will be, he says, a closed vessel of extreme lightness provided with a motor of great power, a combination which the astonishing advances of locomotion during the last hundred years brings well into sight.

Since there is no atmosphere in the space between our planet and the moon, no system of propellers would be of any use, and the only possible means of driving the vehicle forward would be an adaptation of the rocket principle, which, he says, works as well in a vacuum as in air.

The motor then would "work" a kind of continuous rocket, and M. Pelterie has made calculations of just how much power the engine must have to carry the vehicle along the 340,000 odd miles between the earth and its satellite.

For a vehicle weighing one ton the motor would have to be of 414,000 horsepower. For added weight the horse power must be proportionately increased. When this combination is realized the journey would be divided into three parts. The first would be to drive the vehicle with increasing speed until the sphere of the earth's attraction was passed. During the second the vehicle would continue its journey by inertia until it reached the point where the moon's attraction began, while the third would be the simple matter of dropping onto the latter surface, no motive force being necessary.

The first of these phases, according to the lecturer, would last twenty-four minutes and nine seconds; the second phase, forty-eight hours and fifty minutes; the third, three minutes and forty-six seconds, giving a total of forty-nine hours, seventeen minutes, and fifty-five seconds.

During the first 4,000 miles, he says, the passengers would have the sensation of weighing one-tenth more than usual, but afterwards they would cease to weigh at all and have the sensation of falling indefinitely into space.

To remedy the bad physical effects which might result from these phenomena, special appliances, says Capt. M. Pelterie, might be installed.

Faet and Fancy.

"I'm after you!" the trapper cried. "Don't care a rap!" the seal replied.

Fish never stop growing. A bee collects a teaspoonful of honey a year.

Blue coral, the rarest of all, is only found in the Bay of Benin.

Better be a busy little body than a little busybody.

Paris has female bootblacks. You don't have to be a cannibal in order to live on your wife.

The Turks believe amber to be an infallible preventive of nicotine poisoning—hence its use for pipestems.

A pen may be driven, but a pencil does best when it's lead.

Brush-tail gold-fishes bring \$500 apiece.

One swallow does not make a summer, but one grasshopper can make a dozen springs.

Junks at Chinese Port.

The junks hold to the middle of the stream as they sail lazily up and down. Some are very old, being at once the cradle and the bier of their navigators. The sampans drape themselves along either bank of the river for miles, both below and above Canton. At congested points they block together solidly, sometimes twenty and thirty abreast. They are low, unpainted, from ten to fifteen feet long and about five feet wide, having a good cargo capacity. A bamboo outrigger at the side helps to maintain balance. Steering is done by one big oar, which works in a groove at the stern.

Death is the nurse who will one day put us to sleep.

When a man gets engaged to a girl all the other fair maids of his acquaintance begin to talk about his poor taste.

HEALTH

After the Adenoids are Out.

It is not unusual to hear a mother say, "We had John's adenoids removed, but he did not get a bit better, and the growths soon came back." Parents do not always understand that after an operation for the removal of growths in their child's nasal passages, an important duty rests upon them. The surgeon's work may be perfectly done, but a surgeon must pick up his instruments and go away. He leaves behind him a child who has perhaps for years fallen into the unfortunate habit of month-breathing, because he could get breath in no other way.

Now, month-breathing when well established is, like other bad habits, hard to break. Just because the adenoids are gone, the child does not immediately close his mouth and draw his breath through his nose. He actually does not know how to do it. His mouth has always been open, and open it remains. The first result is that parents think the operation was either unnecessary or unskillfully done; probably another result is that the adenoids come back.

The child must be taught to breathe just as he is taught to know the multiplication table. You cannot do it by nagging reminders that his mouth is open; only patient training will undo the mischief. When a child is old enough to understand, a sensible talk with him will often accomplish a great deal. Explain to him how to breathe properly, and what are the consequences of breathing improperly. After you have aroused his interest and gained his co-operation, arrange for him a system of exercises.

Show the child what is meant by "the top of the lungs" and "the bottom of the lungs," and persuade him to breathe through the whole lung until he does it naturally. Exercise with the arms, accompanied by deep, slow breathing, are often helpful. If the child's nostrils are obstructed, teach him to snuff up a simple solution of lukewarm water and salt, in order to clear the nasal passages.—Youth's Companion.

Nerves.

This is the age of nerves, because it is a strenuous age, and all classes and types of people are liable to a nervous breakdown. There are several causes which bring about this condition. 1. A very common cause is indigestion, and a famous physician goes so far as to say that by very careful dieting and then thoroughly masticating the food most nervous ailments might be carefully cured. 2. Some chronic ailment, which may not be very serious in itself, but all the time is sapping away the vitality, and causing the persons to be extremely irritable over trifling matters. These people should consult a doctor, who in all probability effect a cure in a short time. 3. Living at too great a tension, and not knowing how to relax—burning the candle at both ends—working hard at business all day and attending social functions in the evening for fear of being out of the running, and of being so terribly afraid of missing anything, all this craving to keep up to the scratch, as it were, is bound to end sooner or later in an attack of nerves.

The most common symptoms are depression of mind, irritability, worry, uneven temper, a tendency to be continually nagging; a general feeling of listlessness, a feeling that people are jarring upon you, or, as you say, getting on to your nerves, and a general distaste of life. All these tendencies are signs that your nerves are getting out of control, and unless you set to work to alter this state, it may end in neurasthenia and a complete nervous breakdown.

NA-DRU-CO LAXATIVES

are best for nursing mothers because they do not affect the rest of the system. Mild but sure. 25c. a box at your druggist's.

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED.



It's the CLEANEST, SIMPLEST, and BEST HOME DYE, and can be bought. Why don't you even have to know what KIND of Cloth your Goods are made of—No Mistakes are impossible. Send for Free Color Card, Story Booklet, and Booklet giving results of Dyeing over other colors. The DYOLA DYEING CO., Limited, Montreal, Canada.

Local News and Personal Items

Mrs. A. F. Campbell is quite seriously ill.

A new platform has been built around the station.

Mr. and Mrs. Rex York spent the week-end at Florenceville.

H. H. Hatfield was in Fredericton and St. John last week.

Men's dress and work gloves in great variety at McLauchlan's.

Misses Robertson and Hagerman spent Saturday at Bristol.

Keith & Plummer are paying cash for wool and want all they can get.

H. L. Dickinson and wife of Windsor have gone on a visit to Bangor.

Keith & Plummer have on hand a stock of Snow White Flour.

J. Walter Doucette has returned from Alabama, where he spent the winter.

Complete assortment of trunks, suit cases and bags at McLauchlan's at all times.

Don't forget the auction of general merchandise Saturday afternoon on Main street.

Neckties in all styles and materials at two for a quarter to five, or a dollar at McLauchlan's.

Mrs. G. E. Boyer and her daughter, Ruth, of Fort Fairfield have been visiting relatives in town.

John McGraives has moved back to Somerville occupying the house on H. M. Stevens' lower place.

Miss Alice Thistle, who teaches school at Wicklow, has been spending a few days with her mother here.

Levi Clark and wife and Mrs. Moses Hallet have returned from California quite satisfied to remain in New Brunswick.

Mrs. Samuel York and Mrs. Fred Culbertson went to Fort Fairfield Saturday to visit their brother who has been ill.

After their devotional services on Friday evening the Epworth League was pleasantly entertained by Mrs. Guy McKinley.

Mrs. E. B. Foster of Lower Windsor died on Tuesday evening. She had been troubled with cancer. The funeral was held today.

Wedding invitations and visiting cards, in the very latest styles and of the best possible workmanship may be obtained at the Observer office.

There will be a donation at the home of John Mead, Bristol, for the Rev. D. E. Brooks on Saturday, May 31. All are cordially invited to attend.

Wanted—10,000 lbs. wool, either washed or unwashed. Highest prices paid for any quantity delivered at either of my stores. S. W. Smith.

Get interested in the Fields Crop Competition. Look up the article on this subject elsewhere in this issue, then hike to A. G. Baker and get fixed up to win.

Mrs. Fred Dickinson of Victoria is seriously ill. Dr. Curtis has been the attending physician and Miss Marion W. Stevens, R. N., the nurse in charge.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Jennie Goodwin, daughter of Harvey Goodwin, to Henry Sharp. The ceremony will take place on June 4.

Theodore Jarvis, of the Fort Fairfield Review staff, was a caller at the Observer office on Tuesday. He had been visiting at his home in Fredericton.

If your local trader has got out of Clover and Timothy Seed, send to CARRS. He is not out and has more on the way. Expects to keep some as long as the season lasts.

N. E. Constantine, employed as bookkeeper with F. E. Sayre, went to Petitcodiac on Friday and returned on Monday, accompanied by his family. They have taken up residence in Hagerman & Baird's building.

Panama, straw and wood fibre hats in all the latest styles and prices, suited to the times at McLauchlan's. They will clean and reblock your old panama and make it equal to new.

Miss Mary Carr left yesterday for Sackville where she will meet her friend, Miss Amy Stevenson, who this week was graduated from Mount Allison Seminary. Miss Carr will visit her friend at her home in St. John's, N.B.

Where is the base ball team?

Miss Emma Cogswell has been visiting friends in Woodstock.

Elmer Alexander spent the holiday at his home at Fredericton.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pond of Centreville were guests of Mrs. C. E. Allen last week.

At the service in the United Baptist church on Sunday evening the male choir will lead the singing. The pastor will speak on "The Young Man in the Making."

The ladies will delight in inspecting the thoroughly new and up-to-the-minute summer coats that are being displayed at McLauchlan's Hartland store. New materials, newest styles and big value for the money.

As Saturday is their busiest day, the barbers of the village did not close their shops on Victoria Day. Instead they will observe the King's birthday, June 3, remaining closed all day. There is to be a big field day of sport at Woodstock then and a great many Hartland people will no doubt go down.

Wanted—Everybody having laundry, to know that we have taken over the agency from J. F. Everett, and to assure you we will look after your work promptly and carefully. S. W. Smith, East Florenceville and Mount Pleasant.

The summer timetable will go into effect on Monday and trains will leave Hartland as follows: mixed, south, 10.30; express, south, 4.12; express, north, arrives 11.29, departs 11.54, mixed, north, 6.18. Eastern standard time, which the C.P.R. is again adopting, is here given, which is one hour slower than the Atlantic standard in common use in New Brunswick.

The most delightful confection brought out in recent times is "Turkish delight." H. R. Nixon got a few pounds last fall that went so quickly that he has just ordered and received a hundred pounds. The delicacy is made in fairy land.

At the closing exercises of Mount Allison Seminary Miss Sadie Barnett of Hartland graduated in domestic science. She also won a ten dollar prize for an essay and a prize for Bible study. The name of Miss Beulah Phillips of Bristol and of Miss Grace Harper of Jacksonville is on the graduating list.

We thought the car Fertilizer received last week would be the last we should require this season. As the demand still continues, we have another on the way. This will positively be the last so those requiring any should leave their orders at once. J. T. G. CARR.

The ball game between Woodstock and Florenceville at the latter place drew a large contingent from Hartland on Victoria Day. The game resulted disastrously for Florenceville. The same teams met at Woodstock on Tuesday afternoon with even worse defeat for the upriver boys.

S. W. Smith of Mount Pleasant and East Florenceville has had such a sale of suits and men's and women's raincoats that he has had to reorder a second and third time, each time the new order being greater than the original. This shows the extent and the fast growth of the business of this enterprising merchant.

The advance sale of seats for H. Price Webber's entertainments has been large. There are still good seats available, however. Mr. Webber by a long, clean career has won such a reputation as wins for him audiences representative of all the people in the towns he visits. The play on Saturday evening is a good one. Do not miss it. Tickets 25 and 35 cents. The seat plan will remain at the Observer office until Saturday noon and will then be taken to the hall.

Pneumatica Stops Your Pain
or breaks up your cold in one hour. It's marvellous. Applied externally. All Druggists.

Farm For Sale
100 acres—80 cleared—two good houses—one of them always rented—fair out-buildings, 1 mile from Hartland on the river road. For terms apply to C. C. CARR, Hartland, N. B.

PURE BLOOD MAKES HEALTH

Disorders of the Blood are Cured
by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

If people would realize the importance of keeping the blood rich and pure there would be less sickness. The blood is the medium through which the nourishment gained from the food reaches the different parts of the body. If the blood is impure the nourishment that reaches nerves, bone and muscle is tainted with poison and disease follows. The blood is also the medium by which the body fights off disease. If the blood is thin and watery this power of resistance to disease is weakened.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People build up the blood. They increase the ability of the body to resist disease. They strengthen the nerves, increase the appetite and cure every disease caused by thin and impure blood, and that embraces such diseases as anaemia, indigestion, neuralgia, nerve exhaustion, rheumatism, and many others. Every claim made for this medicine is amply proved by the grateful testimony of those who have been cured. Here is one instance. Mrs. Jas. Sanger, Peterboro, Ont., says: "I began to be troubled with dizzy spells. These were especially noticeable in the morning on rising and were accompanied by a feeling as if my body had taken on two or three times its weight during the night. When I went out of doors everything would suddenly seem to get topsy turvey for a few moments and I would apparently see specks floating in front of me, and for a while I could hardly drag myself along. This feeling at first only lasted for a few minutes, but as time went on the duration of the spells seemed to increase. Whilst during the day I would be suddenly attacked with dizziness compelling me to hold on to something until the feeling passed. I had in the meantime been taking various blood tonics, as I was convinced my condition was due to my blood being out of order. None of these, however, seemed to have any permanent effect. For a little while I would be fairly well, but as soon as I quit using them the attacks used to come back with renewed vigor. One day I came across an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to try them. I soon noticed a more decided improvement than I had felt before. The dizzy spells were becoming less frequent and less violent, and by the time I had taken six boxes I was well again. From former experience I had some fear that the trouble might return, but now, four months after discontinuing the use of the pills, I have had no return of the trouble. In fact, I never felt better than I do now, and I think nothing can equal the Pills as a blood medicine."

The Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or can be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Bargain for Someone!

Editor of The Observer:
Dear Sir,—I have in my possession a domestic animal of the horse variety. It is of the feminine order, sound and smooth and in good flesh (which she is not now) would weigh about 1250 lbs. She is true to pull, an excellent worker, except that she has developed to an unusual degree a free use of her hind limbs. In fact, she is a past master at the art. I have used her for about ten months in the oil business, but have given up that work and have no use for her. If anyone else thinks they have a use for an animal of this sort I should be pleased to communicate with them with a view to making a sale. Would transfer her to anyone for a cash consideration or in exchange for any commodity of the animal or vegetable kingdom having a market value.

Yours truly,
S. B. CHARLTON,
Florenceville, N. B.

RELIABLE INSURANCE

FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT

Perley S. Marsten,
Successor to
Astle & Cosman

Representing the
OLDEST AND STRONGEST COMPANIES
Queen Street, Woodstock, N. B.

To Secure the Best Results

SPECIALS ... FOR ... All Next Week

Fresh Stock B. C. Canned Salmon
2 for 25c

Good English Breakfast Tea
A splendid blend, regular 40c Tea
in half pound tins for 15c

Fresh Haddock, 5c lb. or 25c each

Fresh Salmon, 25c lb.

Fresh Halibut, 15c lb.

H. H. SMALLEY

The Best is always
Cheapest. Quality
remains long after
price is forgotten...
I can sell you nearly
anything you need in

Farm Machinery

also

Phosphate, Land Plaster

and many other useful
articles.

Frank Hagerman

Agent for Frost & Wood
Machinery.

When in Hartland call on

W. E. THORNTON

for up-to-date work in
Barbering and Hairdressing

You cannot get better Satisfaction in any
barber shop north of Woodstock.

Auction!

On Saturday Evening

May 31st

Commencing at 7.30

Mr. Frank Hagerman

will continue to sell at Public Auction

A Miscellaneous Assortment of General Merchandise

New Lines Will be Offered at
YOUR OWN PRICES

Main St., Hartland

as before



Do You
Know What This
Label Means?

It means cement of the highest possible quality.
It means cement tested by experts whose authority is final at all our mills.
It means cement acknowledged by engineers, architects and hundreds of thousands of farmers to fulfil every requirement of scientifically made Portland cement.
It means a cement that is absolutely reliable, whether used for a great bridge or for a concrete watering trough. You can use

Canada Cement

with complete confidence that your concrete work will be thoroughly satisfactory. You ought to have this confidence in the cement you use, because you have not the facilities for testing its qualities, such as are at the disposal of the engineers in charge of big contracting jobs. These engineers know that when cement has passed the tests made upon it at Canada Cement mills, it will pass all their tests. And this same cement is sold to you for your silo, your foundations, your feeding-floor, your milk-house or your watering-trough. Used according to the directions in our free book "What the Farmer can do with Concrete," Canada Cement never fails to give satisfactory results. Write for the book. It not only tells you how to mix and place concrete, but will also suggest scores of uses for it on your farm, every one of them valuable to you. In asking for the book you do not incur the slightest obligation.

There is a Canada Cement Dealer in Your Neighborhood

Address: Farmers' Information Bureau

Canada Cement Company Limited, Montreal

Bristol Carding Mill

Now in Operation
All Work Guaranteed

Exchange Hotel
BATH

Turney Giberson, Proprietor.
Splendidly equipped. Good table.
Livery, Sample Room, Hack to all trains.
Special attention to commercial men.

For Sale

100 Acre Farm on Rockland road,
good buildings, etc.

200 Acre Farm at Rockland Village,
excellent buildings—a bargain.

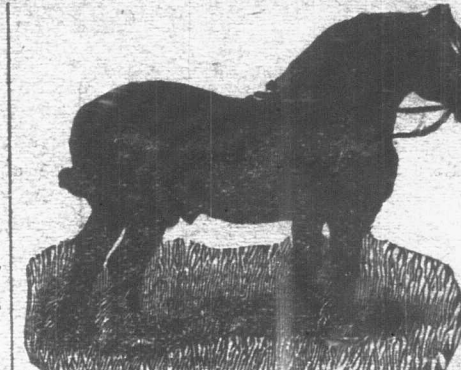
105 Acre Farm on Highgate road,
good barn, 30 acres cleared.

House and Lot at Avondale on
proposed Valley Railroad.

M. L. HAYWARD,
Box 248 Hartland, N. B.

Exchange Hotel

W. F. Thornton, Proprietor
Well equipped in every way. Livery Stable in
connection.
Main St., Hartland, N. B.



THE PUREBRED CLYDESDALE
STALLION

Copyright

of the renowned Baron's Pride, weighing
1,665 pounds, brown with stripe in face
and white hind feet, will stand at George
Lamoureux's stable for service through
May and June. Copyright is intelligent,
smart and very strong. His breeding
shows in his stock.

Terms: \$5, \$7 and \$10

Will start the first of July, travel to
Hartland on the east side of the river and
return on the west side to Wicklow.
T. BARRY WAKEM, Prop.

Use York and Kent Timothy's GOVERNMENT STANDARDS

HOME

Selected Recipes.

Sauce for Pudding.—Mix in a basin one level tablespoonful of cornstarch with one cupful of milk, then pour it into the chafing dish and boil, stirring all the time. Cook for 10 minutes, then add half a teaspoonful of vanilla extract and two yolks of eggs. Sweeten to taste and reheat the sauce without boiling, or it will curdle. Strain and serve hot or cold with any sweet pudding.

Rocks.—Three eggs, one and a half cupfuls flour, one cupful butter or part butter and part dripping, one pound raisins, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in one tablespoonful hot water, nutmeg or cinnamon to taste, a pinch of salt, flour enough to make a batter that will drop from a spoon. They must run a little in the pans and must be baked in greased tins.

Green Tomato Mince.—Half peck green tomatoes, sliced. Two tablespoonfuls salt. Let these stand together two hours, and drain. Cover with cold water and boil for two hours. Prepare half a pound of chopped suet, two pounds raisins, chopped fine, two pounds brown sugar, one pint cider vinegar, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves, mace, and nutmeg. This will keep in jars all winter and is equal to mince made with meat.

Salad Dressing.—One-third of a pint of good vinegar, two-thirds of a pint of water. Bring these to the boil, having ready the following mixture: Two teaspoonfuls of mustard, one teaspoonful of salt, four tablespoonfuls of flour, five tablespoonfuls of sugar. Mix these ingredients well, add a little water and the beaten whites of two eggs. Stir well and pour in gradually the hot vinegar and water. Boil until thick, stirring all the time. Put in to glass jars, and when it is cold cover with a close lid.

Apple, Cherry and Raisin Salad.—Two cups diced tart apple, one cup diced celery, one-half cup raisins, dash salt, one-fourth cup olive oil, two tablespoonfuls lemon juice, one teaspoon powdered sugar, celery tips, or lettuce leaves. Stew the raisins in a little water. Mix together the oil, salt, lemon juice, sugar and a tablespoonful of the raisin juice, beating well. Marinate the apple, celery and raisins separately in it for thirty minutes; then toss together and serve garnished with the green.

Molding Pie Pastry.—Sift three cupfuls of flour into a basin, add a pinch of salt. Melt four tablespoonfuls of butter with half a cupful of milk, then pour them into the middle of the flour, add one yolk of egg and mix to a smooth paste. Cut off a small piece for the lid and mold the large piece with the hands into a round pie shape. Chop some ham and veal fine, mix and season with salt, pepper and a little grated nutmeg, then fill up the pie case with them. Pour in a little rich stock, wet the edges and cover with the smaller pieces of pastry. Brush over the top with beaten egg, lay on a buttered tin and bake in a moderate oven for 1 1/2 hours.

Scripture Cake.—One cup butter (Judges 5: 25), three and one-half cups flour (I. Kings 4: 23), three cups sugar (Jeremiah 6: 20), two cups raisins (I. Samuel 30: 12), two cups figs (I. Samuel 30: 12), one cup water (Genesis 24: 17), one cup almonds (Genesis 43: 11), six eggs (Isaiah 10: 14), one tablespoon honey (Exodus 16: 21), a pinch of salt (Leviticus 16: 13), spices to taste (I. Kings 10: 10), two tablespoonfuls baking powder (I. Corinthians 5: 6). Nuts should be seeded, the figs chopped, and the almonds blanched and sliced, and all these well floured to prevent their sticking to the bottom.

Aids When Cleaning.

If there are spots on the wall-paper try rubbing them with dry bread. Often most persistent marks may be removed in this way. Marks caused by scratching matches on painted surfaces should be rubbed vigorously with a little lemon.

A wooden skewer will be found most helpful for taking dust and dirt out of crevices around the window panes. Go over the place a second time with a skewer wrapped. The dirt from the corners will not be carried on to the glass when the window-washing is done.

In washing windows, remember that alcohol will do the work quickly, and has a decided advantage over water in that it may be successfully used in cold weather without danger of freezing on the glass.

Combs and brushes are best cleaned by dipping them up and down vigorously in warm water, to which borax and ammonia have been added. Wipe frequently on a piece of soft cloth, for this removes much of the dirt. In immersing the brush, be careful not to wet the back, for this may loosen the bristles.

Crushed egg shell and warm, strong soap-suds will remove stain from the inside of caskets and

bottles. Shake vigorously, changing the water from time to time. Clean all tooth brushes at least once a week by soaking for a little while in diluted peroxide or other antiseptic. Of course, each brush should be treated independently.

A cloth dampened with kerosene is excellent for cleaning porcelain and enamel tubs, basins, sinks and such surfaces.

Linoleum should be washed with out soap if one would keep it in the best of condition. After washing, wipe it off with a cloth dipped in milk, and then wipe dry. If linoleum is varnished or given a coat of shellac, it will wear better.

Dry whitening, or borax, on a cloth moistened with alcohol brightens nickel-plated surfaces.

Kerosene is an excellent medium for cleaning zinc.

Ammonia or salt will remove egg stains from silver spoons.

If the cellar is damp, keep a box of unslaked lime there to absorb the moisture in the air. It will perceptibly sweeten the atmosphere. Of course, the lime must be renewed from time to time.

Pour a few spoonfuls of kerosene down the drain pipes after flushing thoroughly with boiling water and washing soda.

After washing the mirror there is nothing better for polishing the surface than an old handkerchief.

Wiping the matting with salt water not only cleans the surface, but will prevent the floor covering turning yellow.

HE LEADS A QUEER PEOPLE

PETER VEREGIN IS HEAD OF THE DOUKHOBORS.

Their Mistaken Pilgrimage in 1899 Succeeded by Prosperity.

Out of a five-volume official report emerges the figure of an empire-builder in a small way—Peter Veregin, leader of the Russian Doukhobors in British Columbia. The report has just been presented to the British Columbian Government by William Blakemore, appointed last August to enquire into the desirability of the Doukhobors as colonists. It has many interesting things to say of them, but its striking feature is the picture it sketches of their leader.

Back in Russia in the time of their persecution they were led by a woman, Lukerya Vasylyna Kalmykova. On her death Veregin succeeded to the office. The sect split, Veregin's enemies had him exiled to Siberia, and sleighs travelled 2,000 miles over the snow to maintain communication between him and his people. After the Doukhobors were enabled to migrate to Canada, largely through the efforts of Count Leo Tolstoy, the Society of Friends of England, and the Quakers in Philadelphia, things went badly. Therefore the Russian Government was induced to liberate Veregin, and he has since been the actual ruler of the Doukhobors.

A Benevolent Despot.

He is described as a benevolent despot, absolutely devoted to the interests of the Doukhobors, at all times plotting, planning and scheming to advance their cause, not enriching himself, ruling with a rod of iron, exacting implicit obedience and exercising rigid discipline.

He is a big man in every sense of the word; the history and traditions of his people, his own suffering, his contact with great men have been his education. He inherits the characteristics of his race, among which are strong reasoning capacity, diplomatic skill and subtlety. The greatest evidence of his ability is the manner in which he has for thirteen years been able to hold together his people in an environment entirely alien to their ideas, their cherished beliefs and their ambitions. In the freest country in the world, where individual feeling is the keynote, says Mr. Blakemore, he still holds six-sevenths of the original settlement in the thrall of community life, with individuality extinguished except for his own personal control. He is in fact a theocratic czar; he possesses not only the genius but the capacity for governing.

His personality is both attractive and impressive. He is tall, broad, muscular, massive, with a fine head, great natural dignity of carriage, and the atmosphere of strength. Yet, like many such men, he has a remarkably gentle manner. He speaks in a low voice. His every mood is marked by a natural courtesy and simple dignity which would single him out for notice anywhere.

His features are regular and his skin has an olive pallor. His hair and beard were jet black, but are now streaked with iron gray. His eyes are dark and thoughtful, and in moments of excitement shine with hidden fire; his whole expression is that of a man who has suffered much and has triumphed over everything through the force of courage and confidence. His people yield him the utmost deference and obedience, due, perhaps, not alto-

gether to his great personal endowments and magnetism, but partly to their religious belief, which invests him with almost supernatural attributes.

The Real Problem.

As for the Doukhobors themselves, the report speaks favorably of what they have accomplished. The chief ground of complaint against them is that they refuse to comply with certain laws, the school laws among others, and that they will not be naturalized. There were also questions raised as to their community system, in the working out of which supplies are purchased at wholesale, and very little trade is enjoyed by local retail merchants.

The report finds that the Doukhobors are desirable settlers from the standpoint of their personal character, farming skill and general industry. Their refusal to comply with certain laws is based on their religious beliefs. The report recommends that the Government follow a policy of patience toward them and put pressure on the leaders to secure compliance with the laws, resorting in case of prosecutions to the imposition of fines rather than imprisonment, which the Doukhobors regard as persecution. It suggests appointing a Doukhobor agent on somewhat similar lines to the Indian agents and cancelling the order-in-Council granting exemption from military service. It opposes the admittance of Doukhobors into Canada in future save on the clear understanding that no exceptions of any kind will be allowed in the matter of observance of laws.

The Doukhobors were brought to Canada thirteen years ago in consequence of the persecution to which they had been subjected in Russia for three centuries. They settled in Saskatchewan amid very unfavorable surroundings. They had no money, they arrived at a bad time of the year, for the winter lay just in front of them; they were unprepared for the rigorous weather of the prairies, and they were without their leader. But they never lost heart. Lacking horses and teams, the women turned to and hauled the plough and scattered the seed, while their husbands and sons went

the Doukhobor community and became naturalized British subjects.

This was a serious blow to the community and its leader. It meant not only the breaking away from communal life, but the establishment of the idea of individual holding, a thing unknown in Russia and inconceivable to Doukhobor minds until it was demonstrated in Canada. From this moment may be said to date the determination of Peter Veregin to move the community to some other province where conditions would be more favorable for continuing the community life and less subject to the disintegrating influences which had now begun to operate in Saskatchewan.

This happened about five years ago, and in a year and a half later Veregin had secured, by private purchase, his first land holdings in British Columbia, and had moved the first instalment, two thousand of his people. Thus at the end of little more than one decade these people once more had to face another trek into the unknown with the same accompanying conditions that signified their departure from the land of their birth and persecuting.

The Doukhobors have now acquired 1,400 acres in British Columbia at a cost of \$846,017, and have established four large settlements at Brilliant, Glade, Pass Creek and Grand Forks. They have water-works, electric light systems, saw-mills, brick yards and a jam factory. The evidence goes to show that in all their business relations the Doukhobors have been found satisfactory. The total number in the Grand Forks district is upward of 7,000 and there are about 2,500 left in Saskatchewan.

During the year ended August 31, 1912, the total income of the central community fund was \$342,099 and the total expenditure for the year \$375,999.

"What you need, madame, is oxygen. Come every afternoon for your inhalations. They will cost you two dollars each." "I knew that other doctor didn't understand my case," declared the fashionable patient. "He told me all I needed was plain fresh air."

there is money in flying, as well as fame.

Pupils From All Classes.

Aristocratic birth and university education do not seem to stand for much as qualifications for becoming a first-rate aviator. Quite as clever and as intrepid flying men spring from the humblest classes as from the finest family of soldiers that ever donned a uniform. And women pick up the art quite as quickly as men. Mrs. Stooke, the most famous of women aviators, on this side, was trained at Hendon, and so was the Baroness Schenk, a Belgian, and both these women picked up the technicalities with the rapidity and sureness of the best masculine pupils that ever climbed into a biplane.

Many of the pupils are boys under twenty—healthy, wholesome-looking British lads who hate the idea of a trade or a profession and long to work in the open air. They are not in the business for amusement. They reckon on winning races and buying machines and giving exhibition flights or on traveling to distant countries and opening flying schools of their own. So, as they believe, no city of any size will be complete without its aerodrome and its flying instructor corps. Later, perhaps, everybody will own a flying machine, but present prospects are quite rosy enough to go on with.

The art of teaching flying has now been reduced to a system at Hendon, and a very interesting system it is when explained on the spot by an expert who understands all its technicalities and yet has no forgotten its fascination and romance.

"The first thing, for instance, we do with a pupil," said Marcus D. Stanton, "is to take him to one of our biplanes, and to teach him the controls. Until he has learned how the machine is guided and steered and brought into position during a flight, he is not allowed to go up. As a rule, this is taught him on windy days, when even a trip with a pilot is impossible; but once he has mastered these technicalities he is allowed to take a passenger's flight and to go up two or three trial trips on a biplane, so as to get

or so, and very gradually to increase the distance from the earth until he reaches an altitude of 500 feet and can descend in two small circles. In the next stage he has to practice first the left-hand control and then the right, so that he knows how to make sharp turns to the left or the right and can describe the usual air test of figure 8's. Following that, he masters the true volplane—a descent with the engines out off—but at such an angle that the equivalent speed is supplied by the momentum of the fall. Once he reaches that point he is usually eligible for examination by the Royal Aero Club and for obtaining his brevet.

How It Feels.

"In flying there is practically no sensation. All the stories about it making men deaf and seasick are mere moonshine. In all my experience of the flying on this ground I have only known one man sick after a flight, and he did not put it down to the machine, but turned up the next day and went on with the lessons without any other mishap. As a matter of fact, the pilot of a flying machine feels very little sense of movement at all. He usually gets the impression that the machine is absolutely still and that it is the earth that is leaving him, not he the earth, exactly as it is the experience of a balloonist.

In the case of a flying monoplane, a pupil, of course, has not got the advantage of the presence of the instructor on the machine, as his machine only carries a single seat. The system of instruction in flying a monoplane does not differ, however, very much from that used in the case of teaching the management of the biplane. He still has to learn how to roll, to skim and gradually to increase the height of his ascent from two feet upward. Not many pupils come now for the monoplane, for, you know, the machine is not now in favor with the British war office, on account of recent accidents; but, no doubt, that ban will be soon removed, for monoplanes are faster than biplanes and are, therefore, in a way, essential to warfare.

"Accidents seldom occur to men when they are actually learning to fly. They will shear a sheep or two sometimes, but the majority of mishaps occur through hard landings. The main thing all pupils dread is the notorious right-hand turn. Experts say its difficulty is due to the gyroscopic action of the engine, and certainly it does present a certain amount of

Trouble to the Beginner.

We teach the pupil to remember that the nose of an aeroplane has a tendency to lift on a right-hand turn, and that this must be checked by pushing the elevator slightly forward. Gradually he finds out for himself that, just as he masters the left-hand turn, so can he triumph over the dreaded right-hand.

"The chief enemy is the wind. No particular scientific instruction is given in this, but a pupil learns quickly to study the wind gauge, the direction of the smoke of houses, the movement of flags.

"The average number of hours taken by a pupil to learn actual flying is 50. I picked it up in 4 1/2 hours, and, given favorable weather, I have known a pupil to learn the whole business of aviation in four days' work. We fix the course for six months to cover all eventualities, but, as a rule, three months will suffice even for the most clumsy and indifferent."

The Secretary of the Royal Aero Club of the United Kingdom calculates that, in all, 3,000 or 4,000 persons are now in regular employment in England in connection with aviation. These figures include mechanics, manufacturers, pilots, instructors and pupils and the men attached to the flying departments founded by the British army and navy. The actual number of British aviators to-day is 600.

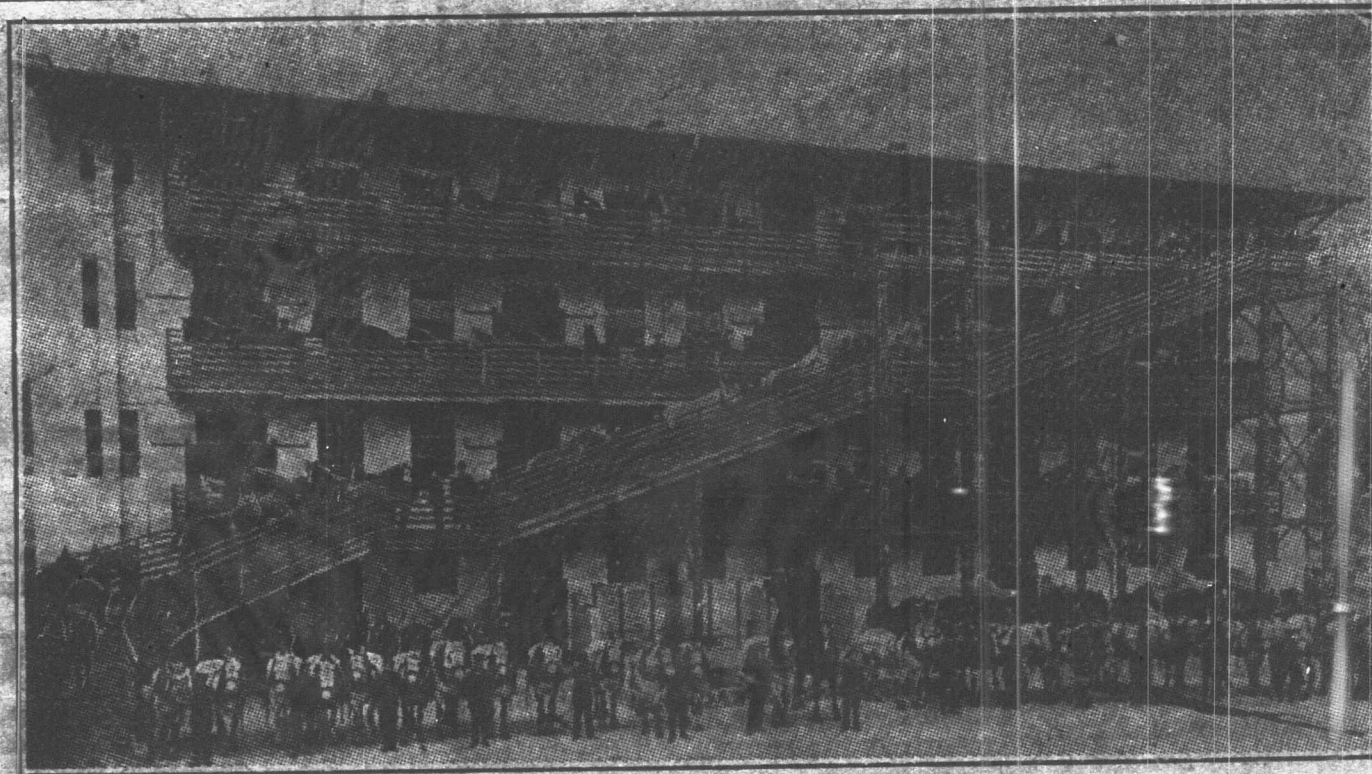
COPY ENGLISH MANNERS.

Cult in Berlin Suffers Torments to Be "Gents."

English words and clothes is the latest cult of Berlin, Germany, who describes himself as a "gent," which he thinks is an English word. He must above all things, says the Koelnische Zeitung, be dressed "tip-top" (a favorite Anglo-German word) from head to foot.

He tortures himself into a passion for "whiskey soda" though he would really much prefer a glass of Bavarian beer. He sits for hours every evening in a "bar" enjoying strange and wonderful drinks. Of course he uses as many English words as possible. Nothing German can express what he means by "dress."

"Cutaway" is the only coat he can carry, and after the weary pleasure of the winter season, he assures you, "Oh ich bin ganz broken down." In the evening he is satisfied only with "pumps" and any one who dares to retain the old-fashioned nightshirt instead of the "pyjama" is too hopelessly old-fashioned for his acquaintance. In the West End tube if your toe is trodden on you no longer get a formal German apology, but the word "I am sorry."



A THREE-STOREY HOUSE FOR HORSES—REMARKABLE GERMAN STABLES.

The photograph illustrates remarkable stables built for the horses used in connection with their street-cleaning service, by the Municipality of Charlottenburg, a suburb of Berlin. There are three floors above the ground floor, each with its gallery. The horses walk to their quarters up the "staircases" shown. Several hundred animals are accommodated in the "house."

to work on railway construction to earn a few needed dollars.

A circumstance which has done much to bring the Doukhobors into disrepute and to create a wrong impression concerning them was the unfortunate "pilgrimage" near Yorkton in 1899. On this occasion several hundred Doukhobors were induced by a fanatic to abandon their homes and march out unclothed across the snowy prairies on a religious pilgrimage in quest of Christ. It was a purely fanatical proceeding indulged in by a very small number and condemned by the vast majority of the community, but it was not, and has never since been repeated.

An Able Ruler.

By this time the Canadian Government had begun to be afraid that there might be serious trouble with the Doukhobors. The vagaries in which the few indulged were taken to indicate the possibility that the whole 7,000 might resort to similar practices. Consequently Veregin was brought from Siberia to Canada, and the subsequent conduct of the colonists is proof of his ability as a ruler. The Doukhobors settled seriously to the business of farming. They built houses, made their own furniture, poured their wealth as fast as it accumulated, whether produced on the land or whether on the outside, into the community treasury, and became prosperous and contented.

Then trouble arose over their refusal to become naturalized British citizens. The law deprived such as refused of their homesteads, but allowed them to settle on 16 acres of land for each member of a family. A serious split in the community resulted. Upward of 1,000 accepted the offer of the Government, took their homesteads of 160 acres, left

ARMEN GET THEIR WINGS

BRITISHERS ARE FLOCKING TO THE FLYING GAME.

Pupils From All Over the World Are at the Aero Academy, Hendon.

No business in the history of England, says a London correspondent, ever made such tremendous headway in so short a time as that of aviation. For the purpose of teaching men the art of birds there are aerodromes scattered up and down the country, the most important of which is at Hendon, about six miles from the heart of London. Here an extraordinary number of pupils are attracted. Within any period from four days to six months they become full-fledged aviators, and, after examination, receive the Royal Aero Club's brevet.

The fee for the course of instruction is \$375, except in the case of an officer of the British army, and he is taught the secrets of the air for \$300. This is practical patriotism, for, when he has passed the Royal Aero Club's examination, he gets the whole of this \$300 returned to him by a grateful British war office.

Military men from India and other parts of the British Empire are taking up their home leave in ever increasing numbers in making themselves proficient aviators at Hendon. Here I found them the other day cheek by jowl with Germans, Austrians, Belgians and Americans, to say nothing of all types and classes of young Englishmen, who have discovered that

used to being in the air and to become accustomed to what I might call, for lack of a better term, the feel of the machine.

Learning to Be Birdmen.

"Afterward he takes up a position behind the instructor, so that he can keep his hand on the control lever as it is worked by the instructor and can feel the different movements that achieve different effects. For a week or two all his trips are taken in that fashion—in fact, until he shows that he has grasped in practice the theories of control that were impressed upon him at the start. Then he is permitted to take the aviator's seat, in front, and allowed to have charge of the machine, with the instructor behind, with his hand on the control lever, to follow his movements and to correct any mistakes he may make in the novelty or excitement of his flight.

"This portion of the training goes on until the pupil has secured the feel of the machine from the point of view of the pilot and can run up and down the grass of the aerodrome; and, that accomplished, he is allowed to go out alone. Even then he makes no attempt at an ascent. He has to continue these runs on the ground, which are known as rolling, until he can guide the machine in a perfectly straight line over a certain distance—perhaps some 400 or 500 yards. If he can roll properly on the ground he can control the machine in the air and can manage the rudder, and hence he is, on the next series of flights, permitted to do what he usually ardently desires—to leave the earth; but even then he is only allowed at first to skim the ground in a series of hops.

"After a certain amount of practice in skimming and hopping he is allowed to fly at a height of two feet



(Do not be misled—)

ASK FOR

PERRIN'S GLOVES

and LOOK for the trade-mark.
You will thus be sure of gloves famous for Style, Fit and Finish.

Gloves that are not stamped with either the trade-mark or the name "Perrin's Make" are not the genuine.



EXPLORERS' LAST RECORDS

CONCERNING DIARIES LEFT BY BRAVE PIONEERS.

Touching Incidents of the Last Days of Some Arctic Explorers.

A peculiar and pathetic interest attaches to the last records of lost explorers, dying alone and unaided amid icy wildernesses or in the steaming depths of tropical jungles.

The diary kept by the gallant Captain Scott teems with tragic touches, but it also has its beautiful and its heroic side. No more splendid instance of magnificent self-sacrifice has been recorded than the action of the disabled Captain Oates in seeking voluntary death in the blizzard, so as not to be a burden on his surviving companions, says London Answers.

The world is richer in the possession of facts such as these, which is why the last diaries of men dying in similar circumstances have always been ardently sought and carefully treasured.

It was, for example, in order to try and recover the papers belonging to the lost Arctic explorer, Mylius-Erichsen, that Captain Mikkelsen recently spent two awful years amongst the icy solitudes of North-East Greenland. He failed in his quest, and he and his solitary companion came near to losing their own lives.

In Far Siberia.

These journals of poor Erichsen, if they are ever found, will doubtless tell a similarly stirring story to that left behind by Scott. Until then there is only one record that closely parallels it, and that is the diary left by the American De Long, who, with other survivors from the Arctic exploring ship Jeannette, perished amid the frozen wastes of North-Eastern Siberia during the winter of 1881.

De Long's diary, which was recovered, and has been published, might almost be a duplicate, in parts, of that kept by poor Scott.

Only in De Long's case the tragedy was even more appalling than in Scott's, for his party consisted of no fewer than thirteen men, and these all died from starvation and exposure. The last entry reads as follows: "140th day—Boyd and Gortz died during the night; Mr. Collins dying."

The gallant De Long was then left with but one companion, Dr. Ambler, the medical officer to the expedition, for the deaths of the other men had been previously recorded, and doubtless the two last of the survivors died that day.

A Jolly Good Day
Follows
A Good Breakfast
Try a dish of
Post Toasties
to-morrow morning.

These sweet, thin bits made from Indian Corn are cooked, toasted and sealed in tight packages without the touch of human hand.

They reach you fresh and crisp—ready to eat from the package by adding cream or milk and a sprinkling of sugar, if desired.

Toasties are a jolly good dish—

Nourishing Satisfying Delectable

Made by Pure Food Factories of Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd. Windsor, Ontario.

or the next. At all events, the journal ended abruptly at this point.

Abandoned.

By far the most dreadful tragedy of Arctic exploration was the loss of the Franklin expedition, when the whole of the officers and men of the two exploring ships, Erebus and Terror, 139 in all, perished. Curiously enough, though many relics of the ill-fated commander, Sir John Franklin, were recovered by search parties, and are now preserved in the museum attached to the Greenwich Hospital, none of his diaries or personal papers were ever found.

One single written record of the lost expedition remains to us. It is in the form of a sheet torn from a small pocket diary, and these are the words it contains: "April 25th, 1848—Terror and Erebus were abandoned. Sir John Franklin died on June 11th, 1847, and the total loss by deaths up to this date, 6 officers and 15 men."

This precious scrap of paper was discovered in a cairn on King William's Island in the year 1858. There was no signature, but the handwriting was afterwards identified as that of Captain Fitzjames, one of Sir John's officers.

For His Country.

In the tragic history of exploration no briefer record than this exists of a disaster so appalling in its magnitude; although Burke and Wills, who first crossed Australia, left behind them only a few tattered leaves from an old pocket-book to tell the story of how they and their companions had lain down in the desert to die.

Of all the many valuable and interesting documents left behind by lost explorers, however, none can vie in importance with the last journals of David Livingstone, who died, worn out by hunger and privation, at Mafeking, in Central Africa, on May 1st, 1873. These were brought down to the coast, together with his body, by his faithful black "boys," and were published in December, 1874.

They told of vast and far-reaching discoveries and explorations, undertaken under almost inconceivable conditions of hardship and privation. In fact, Livingstone literally laid down his life for his country, since to his pioneer enterprise is largely due the fact that so great a part of Africa is to-day colored red upon the map.

"SACRED LAKE OF LIFE."

Its Knowledge Jealously Guarded From Europeans.

The lives of 100,000 persons, according to popular belief, depend upon the "Sacred Lake of Life," in southern Nigeria. The first white men to look upon it are J. Amaury Talbot, a District Commissioner, and Mr. Eakin, news of whose discovery has just been received.

It was through an earlier visit to the "Lake of the Dead" that the existence of the "Lake of Life" was revealed, and one afternoon Mr. Talbot and Mr. Eakin, accompanied by Mrs. Talbot and her sister, set out to endeavor to locate it. Hitherto the knowledge of the lake had been kept a jealously guarded secret from all Europeans, and not even the natives, with the exception of the high priests, had been allowed to approach the sacred water—the dwelling place of the great deity of the Ibibio race, whose chief town is Ikot Obo.

Access to the lake was through a sacred grove so cunningly contrived that a stranger might pass within a few yards, yet never find the holy pool. Mr. Talbot and his party found that the water was full of great fish, on the welfare of which, according to legend, depends the life of the Ibibio race. The fish were so tame that they fed from the hand of the reigning high priest, the only native human allowed to look upon the water.

It is especially sacred as the dwelling place of the most powerful deity—the Great Mother—Isu-Ma (the Face of Love), whose symbol is a holy rock facing the entrance. Near the travellers found a second pool, in the centre of which is a palm tree, near which in the water are stationed a man, a girl and a boy, who bear the name of the goddess, as they were granted to the parents in direct answer to prayer.

It is pleasant to admit that you have been sold than bought.

If a man marries for money it's a safe bet that his wife fails to get her money's worth.

NEWS OF THE MIDDLE WEST

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Items From Provinces Where Many Ontario Boys and Girls Are "Making Good."

Nine hundred and fifty-five miles of steam railway lines were completed in the province of Alberta during 1912.

The death has just occurred at Coxy, Sask., of Mrs. Lambert, widow of the late John Lambert, at the age of 106 years.

Farming operations have started in the Medicine Hat district. Farmers in the vicinity of Woolchester are at work in the fields.

Fire has destroyed the meat market at Vulcan, Alta. The cause was an overheated stove, and the loss, partly covered by insurance, is not definitely known.

For the theft of \$97 from a brother Polander at Viceroy on the 25th of November, Pit Yurkin has been sentenced to twelve months imprisonment at Moose Jaw.

John S. Clouser, who swindled the Grain Growers' Company out of \$1,100 on forged bills of lading for grain, has been sentenced to the penitentiary at Calgary for one year.

Railway construction on the O. N. R. main line, Peace River line and Brazeau Coal branch is in full swing. On the main line west of Edmonton there are some 14,000 men at work.

Word has been brought to Tisdale, Sask., that W. H. King, farming about 35 miles north of Tisdale, lost his two children by suffocation and had his house and its contents burned.

W. Gentoff, formerly manager of the Canadian Lumber Yards, Limited, at Swift Current, has been committed for trial on a charge of stealing lumber, coal, fuel and cash amounting to \$2,800.

At the annual meeting of the Sheepbreeders' Association of Saskatchewan, it was unanimously agreed that the Federal Government be approached to take off or reduce the duty on fence wire.

The post-office at Waskada, Man., has been entered by burglars. The safe was blown and the contents, consisting of several hundred dollars, were taken. No trace of the thieves has been secured.

Father Giroux, the Jesuit missionary and colonizer, has arrived in Winnipeg over the C.N.R. from Duluth, bringing with him the advance guard of 2,000 settlers who are to take up homes in the Peace River district.

The sale has been reported of a quarter section, situated southeast of the city of Medicine Hat, for the price of \$80,000, or \$500 per acre, to Winnipeg capitalists, who will probably subdivide and place the property on the market during the coming summer.

An official letter from President Joseph Smith of Salt Lake City, Utah, ecclesiastical head of the Mormon Church, to President E. J. Wood, of the Alberta State of Zion, announces that the \$100,000 temple for Canada is to be erected at Cardston, in southern Alberta.

Additional facilities for handling the grain traffic of the West in connection with the opening of the Hudson Bay route are foreshadowed by applications to parliament for sanction of the construction of three railroads which will traverse portions of Alberta and will have Winnipeg and Le Pas as terminals. The Canadian Northern Railway has just completed the installation of some large locomotive boilers in their shops at Vermilion, Alta., to which with the large amount of work which is increasing daily, it is understood, a preparatory step, it is understood, to the making of them the finest between Saskatoon and Edmonton.

Widower's Charming Idea.

Erected by a Leeds (England) man to the memory of his dead wife, a white marble monument represents the porch of their house. On the step is the figure, almost life-size, of the dead wife in an attitude of welcoming someone into the house.

Re—"Isn't it strange that so many little men marry tall women?" She—"It is a great deal stranger that so many tall women marry little men."

BISHOP INGRAM'S STORY.

Bishop Ingram of London was a great worker, in his ante-prelatical days, amongst the poor of Bethnal Green, and made himself very much liked and trusted by the toilers of that East End locality.

His Lordship recalls that one day, after he had been delivering an address at a hall amidst the slums, a tearful woman came to him and besought him to try to do something to reform her husband, who had lately taken to drink.

"I saw the man," says the bishop, "and induced him to join our men's club in connection with Oxford House. One of the branches of the club's work was an ambulance class, and I was pleased to learn that the



Bishop Ingram.

man developed a great interest in this, and became one of the most regular attendants. But this was not all.

"One day his wife met me again in the street, and said: 'You don't know, sir, what an alteration there is in my Jim. He never goes near a pub now, but spends all his nights at home bandaging our old cat!'"

Many Reasons Why Liquid Cough Mixtures Can't Cure Bronchitis

But the Healing Fumes of Catarrh-ozone, Which are Breathed to the Furthest Recesses of the Bronchial Tubes, Bring Quick Relief and Sure Cure.

Every sufferer from coughs, colds, bronchitis and all throat and chest ailments needs a soothing, healing medicine which goes direct to the breathing organs in the chest and lungs, attacks the trouble at the source, disperses the germs of disease, and cures the ailment thoroughly. And this medicine is "Catarrh-ozone."

The germ-killing balsamic vapor mixes with the breath, descends through the throat, down the bronchial tubes, and reaches the deepest air cells in the lungs. All parts are soothed with rich, pure, medicinal essences, whereas with a syrup the affected parts could not be reached, and harm would result, through beginning the stomach with drugs.

"I have been a chronic sufferer from catarrh of the nose and throat for over eight years. I think I have spent four hundred dollars trying to get relief. I have spent but six dollars on Catarrh-ozone, and have been completely cured, and, in fact, have been well for some time. Catarrh-ozone is the only medicine I have been able to find that would not only give temporary relief but will always cure permanently. Yours sincerely, (Signed) WILLIAM RAGAN, Brockville, Ont.

For absolute, permanent cure, use Catarrh-ozone. Two months' outfit, consisting of a small bottle of Catarrh-ozone, and a box of Catarrh-ozone capsules, N. Y. and Kingston, Canada.

Signor Caruso's Fees.

Signor Caruso's fees for his forthcoming appearances at Covent Garden, London, are the highest that have ever been paid to any singer in England. Caruso is now the wealthiest artist on the operatic stage. His receipts at the Metropolitan House, New York, have averaged \$200,000 annually for five years. During that lucrative engagement he actually had to decline an offer of \$100,000 for twenty concerts in Australia. At present his biggest contract is in respect of the National Opera House, at Buenos Ayres, where he has stipulated to give twelve performances at the exceptional figure of \$7,000 each.

How Diesel Oil Experiments Works.

In the first experiments with the Diesel Oil Engine for railways and locomotives, of about 1,000 horsepower and weighing eighty-five tons is of the two-stroke, four-cylinder type, the cylinders being arranged in pairs at an angle of ninety degrees. The power is applied to the driving-wheels by direct gearing. Air pumps driven by an auxiliary engine provide extra power for starting and for ascending grades.

OUR LETTER FROM TORONTO

WHAT IS UPPEMOST IN THE MINDS OF THE CITIZENS.

Away From Home at Easter—A Diplomat of the First Degree—Mystery to be Cleared Up—An Active Career.

Easter, the greatest Church date in the entire year, seems to be leading in the city to the spirit of olden times. This is merely to say that with the increase of wealth and population, worldlyness is on the increase. Literally thousands of citizens make it a point of being away from home at Easter. The number of those who spend the entire winter in southern climates, on the increase. Mediterranean or the West Indies are favorite trips, while this season for the first time Panama has been coming in for the share of business. The winter tourists do not return until spring is well advanced, and the season for the first time is mounting to very large proportions. Atlantic City has become a resort and Easter Sunday saw hundreds of Torontonians on the promenade there far away from church or other home duties.

Sir William's Diplomacy.

Sir William McMillan, who for the past two years has been investigating the Workmen's Compensation with a view to recommending a bill to the Legislature, has just received a diploma of the first degree by the report which he has just presented to the Legislature. One of the chief causes of contention in connection with the act will be as to what classes of citizens should be exempted. Sir William received much evidence on this point. For example, there is no doubt that the members of the police force, in fact, communities to any enactment which will make employers liable for injuries sustained by their help. In the same way storekeepers employing perhaps only one clerk, in many cases where the clerk is injured, are the slightest degree, will object vigorously to any taxation which might be imposed on the members of the Workmen's Compensation.

Sir William has nearly stepped this entire controversy. He has done so by leaving the whole question of what classes to be exempted to the discretion of the Legislature. His act as framed applies universally, and it is not until it is brought to the attention of the Legislature that it would apply to every employer of labor in the Province. As it is generally recognized that there must be some exemption, the question of what these exemptions shall be must be decided by the members of the Legislature. No doubt a great number of exemptions will be asked for and the act will be lucky if it escapes enactment.

As far as the controversy between the Labor Unions and the Manufacturers is concerned, Sir William seems to have been able to bring about a certain amount of agreement. On the fact of it it looks as though his feelings lean toward the side of the working men.

Gardening Days.

Sir William will now have more freedom than for some time to devote to his chief hobby of his life. There is probably no man in the Province who has a greater love for flowers, and in home which stands above the Rosedale ravine, is every summer a real living home. He has made gardening a health-giving relaxation from a strenuous life. The arrangement of his grounds and flower beds is particularly pleasing. Nor is Sir William one of those gardeners who like to shut out people from the world. Like Gladstone, who sought mental relief by cutting down trees on his farm at Hawarden, Sir William's law is deliberate in the actual labor of his own hands.

The Mystery Block.

Toronto's "mystery block" still remains a mystery. Rumors have recently been revived that the Canadian Northern Railway is the owner, but these have been refuted. The block mentioned in connection with the property only from the T. Eaton Company has been seen. The block is the impression still stands that this firm proposes, sooner or later, to move from its present location to the site bounded by Carlton, Yonge, Church and Alexander. As this would mean a tremendous increase in the value of the block, it is the keenest interest in what will happen.

The statement has been made by a man supposed to know that the mystery will be cleared up before the end of the month. It is the case there will be fresh activity in Toronto real estate.

Nothing more spectacular than the mystery block has been heard of in real estate records in this country. The estate records, consisting of hundreds of small parcels of property, was bought up by agents of a great estate firm within a few weeks. That was two years ago, and who the real estate firm acted for is as much a mystery as was then. The deal of course involved millions. Meanwhile, Eaton's continue to make improvements in their present premises.

Friedmann Was Pleased.

Toronto physicians are gratified that Dr. Friedmann should have given so much attention to Toronto patients, and that he was so complimentary in his remarks concerning his operations here. He said that his local clinic was the most satisfactory that he had had, this being due largely to the system of registration which prevails and which reveals the history of each case. The patients treated are, of course, being watched with the greatest anxiety, particularly by sufferers from the disease. Local physicians continue to be enthusiastic, but hopeful, of the cordiality shown in Toronto and other Canadian cities, particularly when contrasted with the disposition of alcoholism which greeted him in New York. One thing is to the effect that the reason of his cool reception in New York was the opposition of the drug trust, which, of course, finds one of its chief sources of profit in the medicines which it sells to patients. But such a story seems too diabolical for belief.

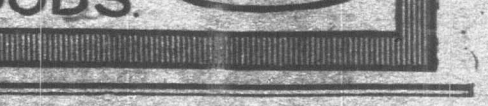
Divis Troubles.

Toronto has been having its troubles in civil divisions. In round figures it takes about \$100,000 a year to run the city, and as a great proportion of this amount is required for essential expenditures, it means that much cash has to be raised by selling bonds and debentures. The market for the last year has not been very good, there is on hand an accumulation of unsold bonds, with the result that the city has been seriously close to the point of not having ready cash with which to pay current expenses. In recent weeks small bond issues have been disposed of on more or less satisfactory terms and the situation has been temporarily relieved. As result of this situation the Treasury Department has come in for a great deal of criticism. Unfortunately, Mr. Richard T. Condy, who has been City Treasurer

MAGIC

BAKING POWDER

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



OUR LETTER FROM TORONTO

WHAT IS UPPEMOST IN THE MINDS OF THE CITIZENS.

Away From Home at Easter—A Diplomat of the First Degree—Mystery to be Cleared Up—An Active Career.

For twenty-five years, and to whom the city looked to sell its bonds and keep the strong box well supplied with ready cash, has been seriously ill. It is doubtful if he will ever resume his duties, at least as actively as formerly.

Mr. Condy's Career.

Mr. Condy has left Toronto more than any man has. He has been in the city service for 16 years, Chief Accountant in 1877, City Treasurer in 1888 and ever since. Previous to that he was a lumber merchant. He has seen sixteen mayors come and go. He has seen the city's population almost quadruple. He became Treasurer just when the fabulous boom struck Toronto, when, in the late '80s, thousands packed their trunks and moved to the city from the country districts. This boom burst, and the next ten years was the least encouraging in the history of the city. But in the last decade things have been going ahead in jumps, expenditures have more than doubled, assessments and all other figures bounding ahead in a similar proportion. Mr. Condy is still the paymaster. But there are critics who think that a successor must soon be appointed. Before his illness it was charged that his department had not kept pace with the times, and was really in a chaotic condition.

Who will succeed Mr. Condy is an open question. Controller McCarthy has been showing a special interest in the Treasury Department, and it has been rumored that he will follow the example set by Mayor Gault last year and step from the Board of Control into a sort of life job of salary of some \$10,000 a year. But Controller McCarthy denies absolutely that he is a candidate, or that he would accept the position if offered to him.

Dr. Robert Bell and Cancer.

Dr. Robert Bell, in a paper in the London Medical Times on the therapeutics of cancer, contends that if cancer is in the early stage, treated by the method he advocates, it is as curable a disease as any other, and that even in more advanced cases it is more amenable to therapeutics than to surgical measures. Of course, one meets with disappointments at times, but these will occur with decreasing frequency as our knowledge increases. What is wanted, he says, is an open mind and a more accurate conception of the conditions of life, being so openly out of harmony with physiological and dietetic laws, not only open the portals to disease, but actually invites its entrance.

Lord Deedes new Kingdom.

Britain's new First Sea Lord has had the unusual experience of refusing the offer of a kingdom. It was just after his brother, Prince Alexander, had been driven from the throne of Bulgaria. A deputation from the revolutionists came off to Prince Louis' ship and offered him the vacant throne. The answer was curt: "Do you see the bit of bunting up there? Well, I value it more than all your petty Balkan kingdoms put together. Good morning!"

SHILOH CURES COUGHS & COLDS

The Crux.

She—Do you believe a man knows when he is in love?
He—Yes; and he doesn't know anything else.

A man seldom laughs at misfortune after he gets a personal introduction to it.

WHY U-R BLUE

IS THE BEST FOR YOU.

BECAUSE

It keeps your "White Clothes" looking just like new. It does not Spot or Streak the clothes as there is no settling. It is the "Handiest Kind" to use. It is guaranteed to give Perfect Satisfaction. Money cheerfully refunded.

LISTEN! TRY IT.

"U-R Blue is much better than any other." Miss Thompson, Belmont, Man.
"U-R Blue is an Excellent Blue." Superior to other Blues. Mrs. Frank J. Moore, Conn. Ont.
"U-R Blue is the best Blue I ever used." Mrs. W. Switzer, Brandon, Man.

Manufactured by The Johnston-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal, Can.

Seed

Corn

DO you want to be sure of your CORN CROP this season? We can help you. Write for our Catalogue and see. GEO. KEITH & SONS, TORONTO Seed Merchants Since 1860.

Come to Bohan & Co.'s Store

where you will find a new assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Summer Hats

Ladies' and Children's Dresses

Children's and Infants' Summer Coats, New and Stylish Neckwear
Gloves and Blouses, Men's Shirts, Ties, Gloves, etc.

Fashionable Shoes for Men, Women and Children. Special 10 per cent. given off all Patent Leather Shoes. Come early and be fitted.
A novel line of Ladies' Patent Gun Metal and Tan Pumps.
\$3.00 and \$3.25 at \$2.35 now

Men's and Boys' Clothing

Rain Coats, Hats, Caps, Slater Shoes, Inviatus.

House Cleaning Time. Everyone wants new Room Paper, Draperies, Oilcloth, a Fancy Chair or Table. A very pretty Mirror \$1. Iron Bedsteads and Mattresses and perhaps a new McClary Stove.

BOHAN & CO.

CARVELL WANTS

REDUCED TARIFF

Ottawa, May 22.—The budget debate is over. It was finished this evening and the voting of supply was resumed. The principal speech of the day was delivered by F. B. Carvell, who arraigned the cost of living in Canada, and declared that the time had come for tariff reduction. He spoke strongly for an increase in the British preference a measure of aid to the mother country and as a sound and beneficial thing for the people of Canada.

Resuming the budget debate Mr. Carvell gave specific instances of tariff reduction along which he believed the government should proceed. Farmers should be given relief by a substantial reduction on farm machinery for which they were now paying one-fifth more than they justly should pay.

The 35 per cent protection on automobiles, traction engines, etc., was, he believed, an exorbitant protection and could be reduced without driving any Canadian manufacturer out of business.

The duty of 30 per cent on boots and shoes was another undue burden on the Canadian consumer, making him pay toll to the Canadian end of the international combine. There was no reason why boots and shoes should not be made as cheaply as in the United States and Canada might well follow the example of the new Democratic congress in placing boots and shoes on the free list.

Mr. Carvell enumerated the chief importations of foodstuffs brought in principally from the United States at a time when the Canadian farmer was not producing and consequently suffered nothing from this competition. Yet the Canadian consumer paid over \$2,000,000 in duty last year

on the importation of these products. Mr. Carvell believed that there should be absolute free trade with the United States in all food products.

"We ought to give a substantial increase in the British preference," he declared. The suggestion was greeted with laughter from the Conservative benches. Mr. Carvell commented on this laughter as being a significant indication of the real spirit behind the ostentatious flag waving and empire-saving of the jingo imperialists.

He briefly reviewed the rapid growth of trusts and combines during the past four or five years. The cotton combine, the cement combine and analogous mergers had placed large blocks of watered stock on the market and the shares of these protected companies were being distributed among the general public. In a few years it would be a most difficult matter to readjust the tariff without working injury to a very large section of the public among whom this stock had been distributed. Now was the time to take action. The cure with every year's delay would become increasingly difficult.

Practically the only relief to the consumer which the government had attempted was the reduction in the duties of raw sugar by 20 cents per 100 pounds consequent upon the adoption of the West Indies trade agreement.

In contrast to this a duty had been imposed on cocoa, limes and other items of general use. Moreover by the treaty the government was absolutely precluded for ten years from putting sugar entirely on the free list, as the general public demanded.

The sugar magnates had ostentatiously announced a slight reduction in the price of sugar the day after Mr. White had made his announcement. Mr. Carvell believed this was for political effect only. As soon as parliament prorogued prices would be gradually put back to the old figure and the refiners would be the only ones to profit by the reduction in the duty on their raw material.

In conclusion, Mr. Carvell declared that the farmers, the laboring men and the consumers of Canada were determined to no longer pay toll to the protected few. The days of high protection in the United States were already passed and Canada will speedily follow that example.

—Empire Day Celebration.

A large number of visitors attended the Empire Day celebration at the school house on Friday afternoon. The exercises by the scholars were carried out in the open air, beneath the waving flag. Following is the program: Chorus, Up With the Union Jack, by the School. Essay, Spring, Hilda Boyer. The Birch Canoe, Reading, Grade 6. Lesson on Flag, Grade 2. Chorus, My Old Canadian Home, School. Essay, Temperance, Curtis Simms. The British Flag, (concert) Intermediate Dept. Life of Pauline Johnson, Mary Carr. How Redmen Die, Clara Hagerman. Canadian Born, Frank McAdam. Made in Canada, Evelyn Roger. Chorus, Maple Leaf Forever, School. Oh! Canada, School. Salutation of the Flag.

Afterward the scholars and their guests repaired to the school room and listened to speeches by the Rev. Messrs. Franchette, Fitzpatrick and Schurman, who spoke briefly and pointedly. Mr. Fitzpatrick drew attention to the fact that a public entertainment recently given, the Canadian Anthem, "Oh! Canada," was sung with the audience seated. He pointed out that it is the custom for the audience to stand whenever this song is being sung, the same as in the singing of the National Anthem.

Manzer's DEPARTMENT STORE

Woodstock, N. B.

WHERE EVERYTHING IS GUARANTEED

Will you please read this ad., consider well the prices and examine the goods to prove that what we state is Absolutely True? You can generally tell where the business is being done by following the crowd, and that crowd you always find at Manzer's. If we were not living up to our ads we could not hold the people. If you have never traded with us, get out of the rut and just for once give us a trial. All the goods being offered are New Goods. Always remember, we will tell you if they are old or out of style. At the present we are overstocked in some lines and we are going to give you the benefit of our mistake.

English Long Cloth

1 yard wide, sells off the web at 18c. We have several remnants, and will cut you any length at 10c per yard.

100 Ladies' House Dresses

former price \$1.90; sale price 98c. Black and white stripe.

Ladies' Blue and Black Suits

Just came in from one of the best makers in Canada. While they last, \$9.98

As it is getting a little late in the season we offer you several lines of our New and this Spring's Dress Trimmings. A beautiful range of about 100 different kinds, less 25 per cent. Kindly send for sample. It will be a pleasure for us to send them, and we know you will find something to suit you.

We have just five beautiful patterns in Spring Coat Cloth, which we offer you less 20 per cent. These we know will go very fast.

Just 4 Dress Patterns of the newest Bedford Cords — 1. Brown, 1 Black and two

shades of Fawn. These goods we find too expensive, and we offer them to you less 20 per cent.

About 100 pieces of Odds and Ends in Jewelry, such as Hat Pins, Baby Pins, Brooches, etc., which we offer you at 10c each, former prices 25c, 35c and 50c.

We have received this spring 30 cases of the Latest Creations in Dress Goods, Linings, Trimmings, Wash Goods, Tub Silks, etc., all direct from London, England, and sold only by us.

Oak Hall Department

Our Men's Department cannot be equalled for the Newest Spring Styles in Hats, Caps, Shirts, Clothing, etc.

Boys' Suits

Every Suit offered in this spring's, with nice all bloomers and beautiful patterns. Your boy will be delighted with the style and patterns and you mothers and fathers will appreciate the price. All 2-Piece Suits. All colors of Tweeds and Navy Blues.

Former Price all Suits marked \$4.25 to \$4.75 Now \$3.29
Former Price all Suits marked \$5.25 to \$5.75 Now \$3.89
Former Price all Suits marked \$6.50 to \$7.50 Now \$4.49
Former Price all Suits marked \$8.00 to \$9.50 Now \$6.89

Two Linen Coats for 25 Cents

Former Price all Suits marked \$10.00 to \$10.75 Now \$7.89
50 pairs Boys' Navy Blue Serge Pants, former price \$1.25 and \$1.50 Now 98c

Men's Suits

All the New, Nobby Styles in the Latest Colors
Former price \$7.00 to \$8.00 Now \$5.29
Former price 8.00 to 9.00 Now 6.29
Former price 9.00 to 10.00 Now 7.49
Former price 10.00 to 11.00 Now 8.29
Former price 11.00 to 12.00 Now 9.29
Former price 12.00 to 13.00 Now 9.49
Former price 13.00 to 14.00 Now 10.29
Former price 14.00 to 15.00 Now 11.29

Boys' Spring Caps 25 Cents

The People's Shoe Store

A Refuge for Weary Feet

Hundreds of weary and disgusted feet come in here and go away glad. If we can't fit you properly we don't expect you to buy the shoes. We have your size, because we have every fractional size made, in all of our various lines. We take just as much pains in fitting a child as we do a grown-up. We want every shoe we sell to serve as a walking advertisement for this up-to-date store. No one can understand us, quality for quality.

The Finishing Touch

Every woman realizes that the shoe is one of the most important items of dress, as it gives the finishing touch to her costume. We sell shoes that are not only stylish and attractive when you take them from our store, but which maintain their shape through a season of wear. A cheap shoe, in the sense of being of inferior material and workmanship, is something we do not tolerate on our shelves. We represent the high-class manufacturers who have a reputation to sustain. You find here everything in footwear, and at specially attractive prices just now.

The Three Graces

Fit, style and perfection of workmanship are the three graces which contribute to the superiority of our shoes. With one of these qualities lacking the other two would fail to meet the ideal. This combination is reached only through long experience in catering to a discriminating trade and in making a painstaking study of the great and complex industry of modern shoemaking. We clothe the feet of the entire family as they should be clothed, and reduce your year's shoe bill to the minimum.



H. R. NIXON

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