



FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

CHATHAM

Chatham, N. B., April 15—(Special)—The big tugboat St. George, belonging to the J. B. Snowball Co., while lying at winter quarters near the mill wharf, gradually filled with water and when this condition was seen yesterday it was found to be too late to save the vessel. Pumps were hastily made ready on board the St. Nicholas, which was lying near at hand, but before these could be manned the water was pouring in through the cabin windows, the vessel was practically submerged. The water at this point is thirty feet deep and when the ice around gives way the tug will in all probability go to the bottom.

A new record in hockey is being made on the North Shore this winter. This afternoon a team of Chatham hockeyists, among whom are Synnott, Watling, Flood and Currie, who figured on Chatham's championship team, will leave for Campbellton where this evening they will play a team of Campbellton players. Although the hot sun is taking the snow away very fast during the day, the cold snappy nights that have prevailed for the last month have kept the ice firm in the rinks and made skating and hockey still possible.

The two candidates for the mayoralty and about ten of the sixteen candidates for the eight aldermanic positions are busy today soliciting votes for tomorrow's civic contest. The indications today are that Alderman Cassidy will defeat Mayor Byrne for the mayoralty and that Alderman Cassidy's ticket will take about six of the eight seats and may have a clean sweep. Mayor Byrne's ticket is receiving the support of all the hotel men, and the opposing ticket is not a Scot Act one, but the members, if elected, will see that greater restrictions are placed on the hotels than have been the rule during the last year.

HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, April 14—The Conservative axe, which has been suspended over the head of the postmaster at Hopewell Cape, for several months, has fallen, another being added to the long list of Liberal office holders who have lost their position under Terry rule.

Mr. Newcombe, postmaster at the Hill, has resigned and he will be held in an investigation, which will be held by W. D. Turner, of Sussex, at Albert, the coming week. The hearing promises to be interesting. Mr. Newcombe has presented a willingness to face his accusers, and claims he has nothing to fear from an honest investigation.

There are evidently heartburnings over the committee's selection of Mr. Stevens for Mr. Newcombe's place, and just what the disappointed ones, and their friends are thinking, would make interesting reading in the Conservative press. The office at the Hill is worth about \$300 a year, and that at the Cape between \$300 and \$400.

Rev. Mr. Love, pastor of the Hopewell Baptist church, who has been in England and Scotland for the past six or seven months, seeking help for his very serious eye trouble, has returned to his home at Riverdale and preached on the field to-day. Although in excellent general health, his many friends regret to know that his sight has received little or no benefit from the rest and treatment, and he is very nearly blind.

The family circle of Mr. and Mrs. C. N. O'Regan was enlarged this week by the arrival of another son, Mr. and Mrs. Clare Robinson are also rejoicing over a new arrival in their home—boy.

Hopewell Hill, April 16—A large audience greatly enjoyed the recital given in Oulton Hall, Albert, this evening by Dean Southwick, president of the Emerson college. A miscellaneous programme was given and those present were delighted with the gifted reader's performance. The services of Pres. Southwick were secured through the instrumentality of Rev. Mr. Kirby, pastor of the Methodist church.

The bay steamer Harbinger, came in the river yesterday, loaded down with freight from St. John, for Albert county merchants. This is the steamer's first trip this season.

Mrs. W. J. McElmon is visiting friends in Moncton.

Charles Lewis, who recently returned from Portland, Maine, is spending a few days here with his daughter, Mrs. John H. Blackley.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cochrane returned home Sunday evening from a pleasant visit with friends in Moncton.

Miss Blanche Carter, of this village; Miss Kaye, of the Glades, and Miss Beryl Jones, of River Glades, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Milton.

Within the last two years no less than three fox farms have been established near this village. The farms at Upper Covesdale, of which Moncton man are the principal owners, has a pair of valuable black foxes, and a man is kept at the farm to look after the animals.

Charles W. Taylor, at his farm at Cherryvale, has several supported red foxes. One of Mr. Taylor's foxes escaped from the wire enclosure one day last week and gave its captors a lively day's night. The animal was finally trapped under an old building and again placed in captivity.

At the North River farm, Walter Beck and Alex. Bleskaver have five red foxes, one cross with grey and red, and an unknown number of puppy foxes of tender age. So far, the foxes have done well, and the mother foxes are doing very well.

The mother fox does not allow the little ones to venture outside the little house, and goes out herself to get her food in an exceedingly wise manner, and only after she has apparently satisfied herself that all is safe.

It is an interesting sight to visit one of these fox farms. It will probably be a year or more before any much in the way of financial returns can be realized from these farms.

Salisbury, N. B., April 17—The most terrific electric storm seen here for many years passed over the valley of the Petitcodiac river between 9 and 10 o'clock Tuesday evening.

The big storm was preceded by an ideal spring day, the heat during the middle of the day being almost like summer weather. During the progress of the storm, the reflection of a big fire was seen west of this village and it was learned later in the evening that a large barn near the village of Petticoe, owned by Jacob Steeves, a prominent farmer, had been struck by lightning and burned to the ground.

At the barn at the time were some thirty head of cattle, two horses, hay, feed, and the usual outfit usually stored in a well-equipped stock barn.

A few of the cattle were saved, but the horses and the greater part of the herd of cattle and all other contents of the barn were destroyed.

Hans Larsen, the Salisbury & Harvey Railway trackman, who was killed by a crew of men this week raising the girders out of the water near the wrecked railway bridge. Another crew of men were engaged building up the broken pier.

The farmers in this locality are now shipping the balance of their surplus potatoes. A large quantity of white potatoes was bought up here last fall. The shipments now being made are principally of the dark-skinned variety.

Hampton, N. B., April 17—Four deaths of elderly residents have occurred here during the past week.

On Friday, 12th inst. John Weldon Wood passed away at the home of his daughter, Mrs. S. S. King, with a fever which had lasted for about a year, coming from his former place of residence at Oxford (N. S.), after the death of his wife. He had been in ill health for a long time and his death was not unexpected. He was in his sixty-ninth year and was much respected. All the local ministers attended and took part in the funeral services on Saturday before the body was taken by train to Oxford for interment.

On the same day James Brawley, a lifelong resident of the parish, carrying on farming in the Passakeag district, died after a three days' illness from heart disease. He was universally respected as an upright man and good citizen. He leaves his wife, two sons, Herman and John, the former of Hampton Village and the latter of Bangor (Me.), and one daughter, Mrs. Alexander McManus, of Lakeside, besides grandchildren and a sister resident in the Boston. He was buried on Monday in the Lower Norton Church of England burying ground, after services in the adjoining church, by the Rev. Canon Hamington.

Mrs. Wolsey Raymond, an aged and respected resident of Hampton died on Monday at her Lakeside home, leaving a wide circle of descendants, relatives and friends, by whom she will be greatly missed.

The many friends of Mrs. George I. Burnett were shocked to learn of her death, which occurred suddenly on Thursday, April 4, at her home in Nauwigewank. Mrs. Burnett had attained the age of eighty-six years and leaves to mourn her loss her husband, one daughter, Mrs. Maria Shaw her husband, one daughter, Mrs. Robert Bradshaw, of Massachusetts and several grandchildren and great grandchildren. She was born and lived her early life in St. Martins and for the last forty years resided in Central Norton where she was loved and esteemed by all. About two months ago with her family she removed to Nauwigewank.

The funeral took place on Sunday from her home to the family lot at Central Norton where interment took place. Rev. Mr. McLuckie took the service at the home and Rev. I. B. Colwell at the church in Central Norton.

IF YOU WANT AN EXQUISITE HOUSE GOWN or something unusually dainty for evening wear, ask to see

Priestley's

AMBROSE It is a beautifully soft silk-and-wool cloth—and comes in all the most wanted shades for afternoon and evening wear.

"Priestley's Limited" stamped every yard on the selvedge of genuine "Priestley's" cloth. Look for the name.



MAXWELL'S HIGH SPEED CHAMPION

It is a class by itself in the world of sewing machines. It is the most substantially built, the most satisfactory, the most economical.

Only one machine worked with crank handle at side as well as top lever—and the only one where the whole top opens up.

Ask your dealer to show you the "Champion" Sewing Machine.

"Favorite" Sewing Machine is the world's best. Write for catalogue.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS ST. MARY'S, ONT.



Dyeing is Easy With MAYPOLE SOAP

Cotton, wool, silk and mixtures all take rich, lustrous, even, fadeless shades when dyed with Maypole Soap.

In cake form—no powder to waste and make mess.

No iron or other articles to be cleaned up afterward.

Maypole Soap does not stain hands or kettle.

24 colors—will give any shade. Colors 10c—Black 15c—in your dealer's or postpaid with free Booklet, "How to Dye," free.

FRANK L. BENEDICT & CO., Montreal.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Pumpkin Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Small, but mighty. Purely vegetable. Act surely but gently on the liver.

Stop after dinner. Dose: one or two pills.

Improves the complexion—brightens the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Small Pills

Meduetic, N. B., April 15—(Special)—W. O. Porter, of this place, who has been ill with smallpox, has completely recovered and there are no further indications of an outbreak.

With the exception of Mr. Porter's own home, the quarantine has been raised from the eight or more houses in the immediate vicinity. Mr. Porter, who returned from Regina on March 14, is believed to have contracted the disease in the western city, as he was taken sick with it on the 16th, two days after his return.

Responding to the local opposition, G. W. Upton, an organizer and speaker of the fine new post office and people of the efforts to get the Hartland Electric Power Company's bill through the legislature. He said if the premier so desired the bill would pass.

Space will not permit of further report of the speeches, all of which were excellent. The chairman in closing said that he would have been a gathering more representative of the county, there could not be produced a finer aggregation of men, there faced him 200 other men who on the morning would have no regrets and no regrets and no regrets.

The young men's band of Woodstock under the leadership of Geo. Beaton, discussed excellent music. For a young band this organization is deserving of praise and patronage.

It is a good plan to keep the oven door open part of the time when in use, so that all traces of gas or odors of food may escape.

WELL, WELL! THIS IS HOME DYE that ANYONE can use

Dyed ALL these DIFFERENT KINDS of Goods with the SAME DYE

DIYOLA

ONE DYE—ALL KINDS OF GOODS

Write to-day for the new Bon-Ton Spring and Summer Catalogue for 1912—we will send it free by return mail.

F. B. CARVELL IS OUT AND OUT FOR RECIPROCAL

In its report of the banquet to F. B. Carvell, P., at Hartland, the Observer says:

In responding, Mr. Carvell said it was difficult to express the thanks he felt, then he considered the best mode of the return and showed his appreciation of almost every district of the county he felt prepared. He was grateful for the cheers that greeted him and hoped he would be able to rise up to the praise. He had, however, done nothing more than his duty to the people. It was true that he had assisted in framing the bill that made the bridge possible. That was about his only practical work as a legislator. In 1908 he had pledged the Hartland people that he would get the appropriation for a public building without delay. He had done so.

There was not a more strenuous opposition in any part of Canada with a public building so elaborate. In fact, the building was the beginning of a new policy of the all government. That was something of an experiment and the idea of combining post office, customs and army under one roof is to be carried out in the future, the new government approving of the plan.

The continued Mr. Carvell said Hartland had the name of being an enterprising town, but there was one thing lacking yet and that was electric light. It was seemingly a big market. Some of the opposition would meet the attempt to dam the Becoumiquet, but the speaker had the identical experience when he sought a charter to build the dam at Woodstock. There the government member was the same. The only difference it made to the other interests on the stream was that it made the log driving a little easier. His sympathy was with the Hartland Electric Power Company. If there was anything he could do to help it he would do it. He was willing to invest some money in the project.

Referring to the election, when the Liberal party met with such reverses, no one should think that the matter of reciprocity was settled.

We were not given the extension of markets the consideration it deserves. Mr. Carvell referred to the British preference and while he did not make a special exhibition of loyalty he felt he was as loyal as any Canadian. He was especially for his benefit he would like to see the British preference increased to 50 per cent.

What the farmers of the east and west need is a big market. Some of the speaker: "I stated in the house that in my constituency alone the farmers had lost \$300,000 since the defeat of reciprocity. Even Sir Wilfrid Laurier said this at an extreme. It is a question of \$100,000,000 would be lost to the province in the matter of reciprocity, after some western members had said that reciprocity is not dead, and will not die."

Mr. Carvell said that he was not a man who is turning up his nose at the prospect of a big business in farm machinery. Mr. Rideout claims that there would be a revolution in the west if there is no southern cotton. It is a question of \$100,000,000 would be lost to the province in the matter of reciprocity, after some western members had said that reciprocity is not dead, and will not die."

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The 101 Year Old Liniment

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE Liniment

Used over 100 years for Rheumatism, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Wounds. Used inwardly for Colds, Sore Throat, Croup, Bowel Troubles. 25c and 50c Bottles. At all Dealers. U.S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Strong, vigorous vitality, the crowning glory of mature, healthy manhood.

Do you know, reader, what this means to you?

If by these few simple implied words (which every man may with profit read) I should be the means of pointing out to you or others the straight and sure, if narrow, road to mental, moral, and physical power, new capacities for a better and more glorious physical and vital development, then in doing this I have rendered a great service to the world, and I am proud to have my name associated with the flower of His Majesty's army and navy the courage to meet and face death unflinchingly; which gives the rough and rugged man of the plains that compelling power to rescue at all odds loved ones from some great peril, as our illustration here portrays, and it is this self-same VITALITY, this builder of manhood and manly vigor, may easily be regained, and I will tell you how.

Have you ever stopped to consider that it is this VITALITY, this FORCE which makes rugged men the real men that are? It is this same MAN FORCE which is behind every great achievement in the world today, and it is the flower of His Majesty's army and navy the courage to meet and face death unflinchingly; which gives the rough and rugged man of the plains that compelling power to rescue at all odds loved ones from some great peril, as our illustration here portrays, and it is this self-same VITALITY, this builder of manhood and manly vigor, may easily be regained, and I will tell you how.

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# REPORT THAT 1,475 HAVE PERISHED IN DISASTER TO THE GREAT WHITE STAR LINER

## TITANIC WAS TORN ASUNDER BY BERG ONLY 705 SURVIVORS ABOARD CARPATHIA OTHER STEAMERS HAD NARROW ESCAPES

### Slim Hope That Crew is Not Included in the Number--Nearly 300 of the Cabin Passengers Are Undoubtedly Lost--Rescue Boat Expected at New York Tonight--King and Royal Family Subscribe to Relief Fund.

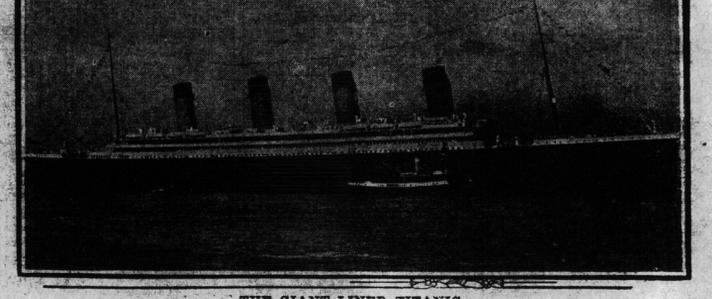
### Ran Into Immense Fields of Icebergs in Vicinity of Spot Where Titanic Found Her Grave--Sir Charles Ross, Who Reached New York on Carmania Sunday Night, Tells of Close Call of Ship.

New York, April 17.—The New York Herald today prints the following story from St. John's, Nfld., April 16.—From the steamship Bruce, bound for Sydney, come the first detailed reports tonight of the sinking of the Titanic and the appalling scenes attending her end.

The Bruce obtained her story of the disaster from wireless messages picked up from several of the ships which had been in closest touch with the last hours of the mammoth White Star steamship and which were afterward in the zone of communication with the Bruce's apparatus.

When the Titanic struck the mountain of ice that sent her to the bottom within four hours after the impact, she was steaming at the rate of eighteen knots an hour.

The shock almost demolished the proud vessel, which her builders and her captain had believed nothing could master. Hitting the impenetrable ice mass fairly with her towering bows, the ship was al-



THE GIANT LINER TITANIC

The very sending of these could but help confirm the fearful belief that there were no more names of first and second cabin passengers to send, and thus there was left hardly a possibility that the names of well known men such as John Jacob Astor, W. T. Stead, Isidor Straus and the others of the "now familiar list of notables could have been omitted in the transmission of names from the Carmania. That these men had gone down with the ship there remained hardly a doubt.

Authorities on conditions of the banks agreed that the rescue of passengers now taken from the liner by the boats would have to be made speedily, as exposure and exhaustion would quickly sap the life of human beings forced to take to any other means of keeping afloat.

During the early evening hours the wireless communication of the Carpathia with Siasconet was for the most part devoted to the very bottom of the Titanic. The message of reassurance to the friends and family of the passengers was a relief to the world at large, the opportunity to draw from the rescue ship the long awaited news of the Titanic's final hours.

That every chance might be afforded to open up freely communication with the survivors of the Titanic, practically all other wireless business along the coast tonight was suspended. The Marconi Company early in the evening announced that it had notified its station at South Wellfleet, Siasconet, Sagaponack and Sea-Islet to handle messages to and from the Carpathia exclusively.

**Carpathia Due at New York Tonight.**

New York, April 17.—The Cunard Carpathia, bearing 808 survivors of the sunken White Star liner Titanic, was less than 600 miles from New York at noon today, and was eagerly awaited that would shed further light on the catastrophe of Sunday night which cost 1,312 lives.

Sable relief fund, which was organized with the rescue ship for a time this morning, but no additional names of survivors were obtained.

The line office officially announced this afternoon that the expected Carpathia would dock at midnight Thursday night.

Mr. Franklyn, of the White Star line, said that the company places faith in the message that Captain Rostron has 800 survivors of the Titanic on board the Carpathia. He said that the company has communicated with every wireless station on the coast in this vicinity, asking them to forward at once any message for the Carpathia.

Mr. Franklyn said he did not know when the company could get in direct communication with the Carpathia. "We will just have to wait until we hear," said Mr. Franklyn. "We can't do any more than we have already done, and it is a waiting game now."

**Royal Family Gives To Relief Fund.**

London, April 17.—While another anxious day passed without further news of the disaster to the Titanic, there is every evidence that sympathy has been aroused almost throughout the world. Several foreign governments have despatched to the British government messages of condolence for the sufferers.

The king today expressed his sorrow in a message to President Taft and has sent a donation of \$2,000 to the Mansion House fund. The queen has donated \$1,000 and the Queen Mother Alexandra \$1,000 to the same fund.

Oscar Hammerstein has proffered, and the Lord Mayor has accepted, the use of his Opera House for an entertainment in aid of the fund. The shipping federation has donated \$10,000 to the Mayor of Southampton's fund. Some public institutions are offering to take care of the orphaned children of the crew. Large firms are contributing liberally to the various relief funds, while Covent Garden and other leading theatres are preparing special performances to aid in the relief work.

**Carried Off 14 Lifeboats.**

The managing director of the John Davis & Engineering Company has issued a statement that the Titanic carried fourteen lifeboats and two cutters with an aggregate capacity of 9,702 cubic feet, but was equipped with devices capable of handling double or treble the number of boats. The owners adopted this plan, he said, because it was rumored that changes were to be made in the lifeboats in the official regulations which would have compelled the carrying of more boats. He concluded: "Additional boats for the accommodation of every soul on board might have been installed practically in a single day."

**Says Bodies Will Stay in Ocean's Depths.**

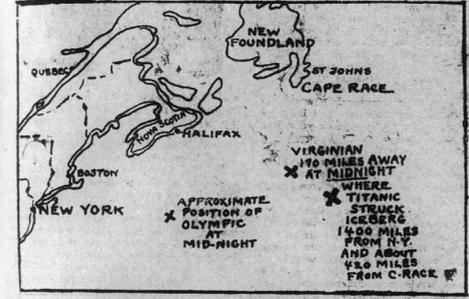
Baltimore, Md., April 17.—The bodies of the victims of the Titanic disaster are at the bottom of the deep, never to leave it," declared Professor Robert W. Wood, of the chair of experimental physics of Johns Hopkins University, today.

"It is altogether improbable that any of the corpses will ever return to the surface of the sea as is the case with bodies drowned in shallow water. At the depth of two miles the pressure of the water is something like 9,000 pounds to the square inch, which is far too great to overcome buoyancy ordinarily given drowned bodies by the gases that are generated in time."

"That the bodies sank to the bottom of the sea there is no question," he continued. "The Titanic's victims who were not carried down with the boat followed until the very bottom of the sea was reached. There was no such thing as their stopping in their downward course a half mile, a mile, or at any other point."

**Says Carpathia Has 705 Survivors.**

New York, April 17.—The Cunard Line this afternoon gave out a copy of a Marconi message received from Winfield Thompson, of the Boston Globe, who is a



MAP SHOWING WHERE TITANIC WENT DOWN.

most tender at the first blow. Her decks were ripped and torn, her sides and bulkheads were split and shattered as with the hammer of some Titan, from the bow to port almost midships.

Some of Her Life-Boats Crushed.

Her upper works and some of her boats were splintered. While a shower of debris from her spars fell upon the decks like giant hail. Though the ship had struck the monster obstruction head on, as her low rose clear of the water, smashed to an unrecognizable mass of bent and shattered steel, the vessel tilted heavily to port and threatened to turn turtle before the form back to an even keel.

The Titanic had forced her giant bulk away up on a submerged spur of the ice-quent in the most disastrous collision with these ghostlike sentinels of the Banks. In mounting upon the jagged ice she had slid back from her position the ship had torn many of her life-boat plates from the midships section forward to the bow.

As a result her compartments from amidships forward were speedily flooded. She took in water at a rate that defied the efforts of the pumps, and soon began to settle by her head, listing heavily to port and rolling in the trough of the sea as she became gradually disengaged from the ice, many tons of which had fallen upon her upper decks, contributing to the confusion and intricate confusion.

The force of the blow had been so tremendous that the vast ship was started in every point, and everything movable throughout her super equipment of luxurious cabins and saloons was tossed into heaps like discarded junk.

**Sent Women and Children First.**

British seamanship and discipline prevailed, and it did what little might could do as well as dauntless men could do. Every officer and man leaped to his post, while Captain Smith, megaphone in hand, belloyed his orders over the rolling boat that an hour before had been the proudest ship in Christendom. Sufficient time was maintained to launch safely most of the boats, the greater number of which had remained seaworthy, despite the ordeal through which they had passed.

This work was progressing in a way, the women and children being given the preference in the lifeboats. At first the evidence of panic were well suppressed, though there was many a painful scene as wives and sisters, sweethearts and mothers parted from their dear ones, many of them leaving to an unknown fate as they took their allotted places in the boats.

Several times the compartments rapidly filled, the vessel lurched heavily. Then the cry went up that the ship was sinking, and there was a rush for the small boats that for the first time threatened to transform a brave and orderly scene into one of frenzied panic. As the Titanic settled lower under the weight of the rapidly falling water in her hold it was said that some of her boats were stove in before they could be freed from the davits and that a few were swamped in the effort to launch them.

Within less than an hour after the doomed steamer of the ocean flerta had struck and had settled so fast that the water had flooded her engine rooms and her wireless apparatus went out of commission. At the same time the falling of the mainmast extinguished her electric lighting system, and the mammoth craft was plunged into Stygian darkness except for the feeble gleams as were afforded by the few torches that were now at the bottom of the Atlantic.

The cover of a hard pall is very convenient to place over the burner of a gas stove when heating something in a small dial of a cup.

## BUST OF LAURIER SANK IN TITANIC

### Sculptor, Who Was Bringing It to Place in Chateau Laurier, Reported Saved.

Ottawa, April 17.—(Special)—Among the lost articles in the Titanic disaster is a bronze bust of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which was being brought over by the sculptor Paul Chevre for the place of honor in the Chateau Laurier, the Grand Trunk Railway's new \$1,000,000 hotel at the capital. The name of the sculptor is among the list of those reported as rescued, but the bust itself is now at the bottom of the Atlantic.

The cover of a hard pall is very convenient to place over the burner of a gas stove when heating something in a small dial of a cup.

In the darkness the work of launching

Ottawa, April 16.—But for a happy decision at the last moment to take the first Atlantic steamer available, instead of waiting three days for the Titanic, as advised by his wife and friends, Sir Charles Ross, the head of the Ross rifle factory, would doubtless have been another million-naire victim of the disaster.

Sir Charles, who was in England in connection with the use of the Ross rifle at Bialy, received week before last a cable requiring his presence in Ottawa. He had intended to sail on the Lusitania, but the sailing of that ship was cancelled. The Titanic, sailing four days later, was the next choice, but Sir Charles, despite the advice of Lady Ross and others, took passage on the Carmania, sailing three days ahead of the Titanic, and due to arrive in New York two days earlier.

Sir Charles landed in New York on Sunday night and arrived in Ottawa last afternoon. When his steamer was nearing New York harbor, Sir Charles was on the bridge with the captain. The Titanic's wireless call for help, as relayed from the Niagara, was handed to them by the wireless operator of the Carmania, and was translated from French into English by Sir Charles. The Carmania's captain immediately tried to get into further communication with the Niagara with a view to putting back to render aid, but no further messages were received.

**Carmania Narrowly Escaped Disaster.**

Sir Charles says the Carmania itself narrowly escaped disaster from probably the same ice floes which caught the Titanic during a fog and had to lay to for several hours before carefully crawling away from the danger. The captain declared that the presence of so much ice so far south was unprecedented in his whole career on the Atlantic.

The marine and naval department had notified all the government wireless stations along the Atlantic coast to be constantly on the lookout for any messages from steamers bearing the rescue of passengers from the Titanic.

The tidal survey experts in the naval department say there is no possibility of any bodies being washed ashore later on. Any bodies or wreckage would be caught in the Gulf Stream and carried clear across the Atlantic.

Among the reported victims of the Titanic are the personal friends of the Duke of Connaught and of Colonel Louis D'Almeida, his military secretary, and Miss Pelly, lady in waiting to the Duchess of Connaught.

Word of sympathy was sent tonight by Col. Lowther to P. A. B. Widener, the Philadelphia multimillionaire, whose son, George D. Widener, went down with the Titanic.

**Other Liners Had Close Calls.**

New York, April 16.—The steamship President Lincoln, of the Hamburg-American line, which arrived today from Havre, reported that on April 12 she encountered a large field of ice, dotted in all directions with large and small icebergs. Captain Magin said that it was very close to him that the ship was in the midst of a polar country covered with nothing but ice and snow rather than on the Atlantic ocean.

Struggling through the great pack, the President Lincoln sighted an oil tank steamer and a Leyland line steamer and their three vessels were obliged to shift their courses due south in order to clear the ice field, which was not accomplished until after four hours' steaming. Captain Magin said that it was very close to him that the ship was in the midst of a polar country covered with nothing but ice and snow rather than on the Atlantic ocean.

**Important Questions in British House.**

London, April 16.—Sydney Buxton, president of the board of trade, was asked in the house of commons this afternoon if he would take steps to prevent liners proceeding to New York from taking the northern route for the purpose of breaking records, and whether he could state the number of lifeboats carried on board the Titanic as compared with the number of passengers. Mr. Buxton said he must have notice of such questions.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 20, 1912.

THE LIBERAL POLICY

Mr. Carvell was entirely correct in putting the primary emphasis on trade relations, in his speech at Hartland. The next elections will be fought on this issue. It is welcome an increase of the British preference to fifty per cent, not only because they are loyal, but on strictly economic grounds as well.

When Mr. Carvell says that his constituency lost \$300,000 last season through the defeat of reciprocity, he is well within the facts. A free market in natural products would stimulate production, and so revive our rural communities that every industry would prosper.

The central note of his address—"A free market is worth fighting for. I am going to fight"—is one which will inspire all old line Liberals everywhere. There has been coming more and more to the fore since the party reverse of last September. If that flag is now nailed to the mast, they will fight with all possible enthusiasm.

At present the Liberal party is strong in the personality of its leaders, while the other is inefficiently led; but that is only an incident in their political history. The crucial test is one of principle. Mr. Carvell has stated in a most emphatic way the principle on which the Liberal party must build for success at the next election. It stands to facilitate intercourse and trade with other nations in every possible way, to reduce the cost of freight, increase the facilities of communication and promote the profitable flow of trade in its natural channels.

If Ontario be excepted, Canadian voters gave a majority for reciprocity last year. This is a fact every Liberal should constantly keep in mind.

PRIZE WHEAT

Experiments in wheat growing are giving surprising results. Canada has spent much on experimental farms, but no one who reads the following story will doubt the wisdom of the investment. The Ottawa Journal tells it, editorially:

"There was very general jubilation among Canadians when it was announced that Mr. Sanger Wheeler, of Rosthern, Saskatchewan, had won the \$1,000 prize for the best wheat grown on the North American continent. It was rightly regarded not only as an honor for an unknown Saskatchewan hamlet to capture this small prize of \$1,000, but it was also seen as a remarkable tribute to the real worth of Canada's wheat belt. When our own prairie won the prize in competition with all the wheat-growing areas of the continent it was manifest to all the world that Canada's wealth lay not in the flamboyant prospectus, not in the fertile imagination of the Western real estate speculator, but in the soil itself. Our wheat areas in the hands of comparatively new farmers had surpassed the Western lands of the United States, backed with a whole generation of experience and unlimited capital."

"But this is not the most significant feature of the competition. Its economic meaning is destined to be profound. The prize-winning wheat was a new brand, called 'Marquis.' No wheat grown will ripen so rapidly as this. At one test at Brandon it matured in 116 days. Another test it ripened in 99 days, the character of the season having everything to do with it."

"What does this mean? The Western farmer can best appreciate it. It means that a much shorter wheat season is possible, and yet with results of the most satisfactory kind. The danger from early frosts will be minimized, and this item bulks very large in the prospectus of each season. It means, further, that the wheat-growing area can be extended by millions of acres, and every agriculturist knows that only a fraction of the arable land has yet been touched by the plow."

"The prize wheat, too, yielded at the rate of 80.2 bushels an acre. How many more millions of bushels, and consequently millions of dollars, would follow the general adoption of 'Marquis' wheat can hardly be estimated."

"It is matter for congratulation that the prize-winner ascribes the credit of his splendid venture to Dr. Saunders, of the Dominion Experimental Farm, both for the seed grain selected and for the up-to-date methods employed."

THE TITANIC TRAGEDY

The latest despatches enable us to measure with some accuracy the loss of life in the Titanic disaster, but as yet the real story of the tragedy is but hinted at. It begins to be plain now that the monster ship carried only boats enough to accommodate perhaps half of her passengers and crew, and that, thanks to a smooth sea, it was found possible to fill most of the boats which remained seaworthy with passengers, while the rest of those aboard had to stick by the sinking ship in the fog and the darkness, waiting the time, momentarily expected, when the great shattered steel fabric would plunge into the depths. One of Tuesday's despatches suggests that the steamer sank before the last twenty of the fifty boats were filled, and that perhaps 500 or 600 more people might have been saved had it been possible to keep her afloat an hour longer.

No doubt it was known by the captain and his officers immediately after the shock that the ship could not float more than a few hours. Doubtless the first answer to the wireless call for help made it plain that the nearest steamer that had responded could scarcely reach the scene before the Titanic would sink. Under these circumstances there remained the grim and almost hopeless task of preserving order while the women and the children, and some others selected as yet we know not how—were placed in the boats and sent away. Of these scenes no doubt there will be adequate description later on, and we know they must have exceeded in dire suspense and horror almost any in the grim annals of the sea. Judging by the Prime Minister's comments in London yesterday enough facts have been gleaned to show that British stock, on the bridge and among the ship's company generally, was staunch enough to meet this test man-fashion. If the evidence to come shall justify this statement then indeed the weight of horror will be somewhat mitigated, for in such a tragedy only steadfast courage and self-sacrifice can in any way serve to dull the edge of catastrophe.

As never before in modern sea history, perhaps, the world is waiting for complete tidings of what befell after the Titanic struck. Men in their pride of achievement, engineers, artificers, scientists, had builded a ship which in many respects was the last word in naval construction. It carried more than 2,000 souls, full of hope and vigor, of new plans and contrivings, fathers and mothers and their children, men and women on pleasure bent, and many emigrants seeking homes overseas. It was a company seemingly secure against the worst that the sea could contrive. The wireless enabled the great ship to speak to the ocean, to reach back to Europe and ahead to America for the latest of the world's doings. Yet all had reckoned without the fog and the ice, and the event happened which brought despair and speedy death where had been hope and happiness and the expectancy of years of usefulness.

There is yet no defence against the iceberg. So long as the world insists upon speed, and so long as the steamship lanes cut through the more dangerous northern waters, no adequate provision can be made against the fate which overtook the Titanic. When we hear the whole story it will contain many lessons, perhaps among them the need for more lifeboats and less speed in thick weather; but even great disasters are forgotten comparatively soon, and it seems that none is great enough to long enforce caution if safety is to be purchased only by reduced speed at sea for days together.

MR. FLEMING'S READY-MADE FARMS

Hon. Mr. Fleming has few convictions, and he has not the courage of those few. He comes forward now with a halting and limping policy for so-called ready-made farms, but his own account of the scheme proves that he does not think very much of it. He proposes to establish a commission, composed of three men who shall be paid by the day for such days as they may work, and who shall borrow \$100,000 for the purpose of acquiring land to be re-sold to settlers who are to pay for it gradually.

TRYING TO SHIFT THE ISSUE

Are the electors of New Brunswick going to try the Fleming government on what it has done since it took office, or will they allow it to shift the issue back to the record of the old administration? To ask such questions is to answer them. The Fleming government must stand or fall by what it has done, not by what its predecessors did, and certainly not by its wild exaggerations concerning the performance of the old government.

A HINT FOR THE FARMERS

New Brunswick farmers ought to ask themselves what is the meaning of the fact that American farmers, in Maine, Illinois, and the American West generally, are so hostile to reciprocity. Mr. Roosevelt, and others who are now explaining that they do not favor reciprocity, are making these speeches to placate the farmer vote in certain eastern and western states. Mr. Roosevelt says that the reciprocity bargain would have subjected the farmers of the United States to the free competition of the agricultural products of Canada.

Such speeches give the Canadian farmer a fair estimate of the value of the market he lost last September through the Conservative victory in this country. But the issue will not turn. If this country is to maintain a fair amount of protection for its manufacturing products the farmers must have justice in the matter of markets. And they hold the reins. They have but to say the word. A Democratic victory in the United States this year will be a low tariff victory. Even the Republicans are ready for a downward revision of the tariff. How long can a high protectionist government live in Canada where low tariff sentiment grows steadily stronger?

NOTE AND COMMENT

For substitute speakers, in Mr. Clarke's absence, the House has Mr. Dickson and Mr. Sprull. But for the modern miracle of the wireless it is scarcely likely any of the Titanic's passengers would have escaped death from cold, exposure or drowning.

"As long as King street from King square to Market square, and as wide," is a St. John man's graphic description of the Titanic. And freighted with 2,200 people. The Fleming government is now trying to evade an investigation of its expenditures on the Central railway. Queer conduct for an administration that is forever proclaiming its purity. What is there to hide?

THE NEW REVOLUTION

The coal strike in Britain, the one in Germany, the threatened ones in France and the United States, indicate an entirely new point of view on the part of the leaders and in the aims of the strikers. The avowed purpose is to wrest from capital not merely shorter hours or higher wages or any mere improvements in present industrial conditions, but to wrest from capital all its power and to turn over the great industry to the workmen of that industry. The producing the necessities and luxuries of life for himself. The abolition of wages will form the basis of the unions of the future. The new movement is opposed to Socialism, and it only uses the present trade unions to supplant or destroy them. It ignores national boundaries and the different forms of national governments, because it aims at a world-wide revolution.

Like the French Revolution, which was a petty local disturbance beside it, it has its origin in France. In so far as an idea may be traced, this had its birth when the Anarchists entered and dominated the French trade unions and syndicates. "Historians," says M. Sorel, "will one day recognize that the entrance of the Anarchists into the syndicates was one of the greatest events that have happened in our time." This new movement does not look to politics for relief, and still less to labor party in parliaments. The movement is altogether industrial, and there is a general agreement among the directing minds that labor politics will never benefit the toiler. It works through the militant strike, the sympathetic strike, the general strike. The strike, which if continued much longer would have reduced every industry in England to chaos was caused, in part at least, by the ceaseless preaching of the interests of the working classes irrespective of trade. This seized the imagination of the workers, and they struck not merely for a betterment of wages but for complete social transformation. The workman is assured that once he adopts this policy, industrial capital will inevitably be transferred from its present owners to himself.

Revolutions stir up the pool, but they solve no problems. The hope of society lies, not in oppression of any class by any class, but in the continuous elimination of oppression. There are men who believe that the plutocracy is undying, like one of its favorite 999 years' leases. But as it grows in power opposing forces grow equally. A race of business princes how ever wise will not rule in modern democratic countries. But when the plutocrat is destroyed, his place will not be taken by Tom Manns or Haywards, who might

ABE MARTIN

At any time change their triumph into terrorism. The base of our modern civilization is broad. There is a solidarity and internal cohesion among the people, that will overcome the economic aggression of any class, and it will not tolerate the supplying of one economic depot by another. The "common man," the "plain people," the "straw hanger," the "man on the street," the "taxpayer," the "ultimate consumer," will have his say in the matter. In his progress through instructive victories and equally instructive defeats, he is learning the method of progress is by taking one step after another. The dog's tail may be cut off by inches, but it will be cut off. The trusts will be controlled, and the seeker for special privilege confounded. The difference is that at present the progress is more rapid than ordinarily. The pace has quickened into a march.

NO ACTION AT LAW

He told Mr. Hazen he had looked into the matter carefully and that there was no action at law. The only course was to have the matter referred to the arbitrator, who might appoint two members of the company and begin an equity suit for an accounting, but every member of that company was his political enemy and would be against him.

Mr. Powell said that he had made up his mind to do nothing. He had no money to spend on a suit, and he had no money to spend on a suit. He had no money to spend on a suit, and he had no money to spend on a suit. He had no money to spend on a suit, and he had no money to spend on a suit.

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FOR REGULATING THE BOWELS, INVIGORATING THE KIDNEYS AND STIRRING UP THE LAZY LIVER

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These are among the outstanding failures of the administration. There are others which must call for discussion later on, among them the means and prevalent partitions displayed in every county in the province, the violation of pledges respecting contract and tender in the spending of public money, the sidetracking of the audit act, the feeding of political friends and supporters through the department of public works, the conduct of members of the House in taking public money through middlemen of their own selection, and other instances of bad faith and impudent disregard for public opinion which have everywhere produced anger and discontent among fair-minded residents of the province.

No wonder Mr. Fleming is anxious that his government shall escape being tried for what it has done and for what it has failed to do. His attempt to evade responsibility is a patent dodge, and a poor one, but in his embarrassment he is driven to foolish expedients. He will find in the near future, when the campaign begins, that he and his friends must sit up and take their medicine like men.

Fredericton, N. B., April 17—H. A. Powell, ex-M. P. and ex-M. P., and now one of the International Waterways Commission, was before the public accounts committee this afternoon, at a special session, to explain some matters in connection with the expense of the New Brunswick Coal and Railway investigating commission, of which he was counsel.

Some days ago Hon. C. W. Robinson, one of the opposition members of the public accounts committee, stated that the former containing the attention of H. A. Powell and Messrs. Dickson, Habbitt and Tibbits, departmental officials, in order to ascertain, if possible, why some measures had not been taken to collect the moneys, said to have been "switched" from their proper channels.

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POWELL TELLS WHY NO ACTION FOLLOWED THE CENTRAL ROAD INQUIRY

Says There Was No Action at Law Against Directors of the Road for the Alleged "Switching" of the Moneys, and He So Reported to Then Premier Hazen—Found Commissioner McAvity's Accounts Well Kept, as Well as Those in Norton Office—Public Accounts Committee Hears How \$8,000 of the People's Money Was Wasted.

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INTELLIGENT HORTICULTURE. PRODUCE BETTER. How to Make Good Fruit. It is surprising to notice how everywhere are content with small gardens to allow the soil to occupy the space with a little trouble. A tree could be made to grow in a pot. One of the causes of the trees are of poor quality. There are only two ways to grow good fruit. First, cut them out, or else graft them upon them. Why should you graft? It is not a good thing to graft upon a tree which is not a good thing to graft upon. It is not a good thing to graft upon a tree which is not a good thing to graft upon.

It is strange yet true that really good fruit is not to be put on just any old tree. It is not a good thing to graft upon a tree which is not a good thing to graft upon. It is not a good thing to graft upon a tree which is not a good thing to graft upon.

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# INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL FEATURES FOR OUR COUNTRY READERS

## HORTICULTURE

### PRODUCE BETTER FRUIT

#### How to Make Good Fruit Trees from Poor Ones.

It is surprising to notice how many people everywhere are contented even in small gardens to allow trees to grow in any shape, and to occupy valuable space with a little trouble the "barren" tree could be made fruitful. Why should it be so? Why need it continue to be a tree? One of the causes may be that it has been neglected from its youth up. There are only two ways of dealing with trees that produce fruit of only poor quality. First, cut them into kindling sticks or else graft good varieties upon them. Why should you not get as much fruit as your trees are capable of? Grafting, and it is not as difficult as many people imagine.

It is strange yet true that a graft will really grow even when the grafter uses the term in the good sense. It is not passed an examination in pomology, and it really is quite unnecessary to put on a new moon in the garden. New moon time is just as good.

When you have your trees already in the garden, you have no choice as to the stock upon which to graft. There is a rule which says that, providing proper care is taken, you can graft on anything made of wood. I have had pear grafts growing on apple trees, just as a curious instance, and with no idea of increasing the sweetness of the fruit; and it might be quite possible to get a scion going on a fence post, providing the latter was not too long dead. But it should be remembered in grafting upon old trees, say upon an old seedling apple, there must be lots of vigor and healthy wood as a basis for operations. There is always the disadvantage also in working upon an old tree that the fruit from your new grafts will be away up in the etheral blue.

In commencing operations do not cut all the top of the old tree away. Leave some branches and foliage for breathing purposes, otherwise the tree will die. Be moderate in the amputation of the limbs.

The new scions or slips should be taken from the best variety early in the spring, taking off vigorous shoots some three or four inches long for scion making, and laying them in a moist cool shady place until wanted. Head back the old tree as high above, clearing the branches away in good time, before the sap begins to rise, thereby preventing unnecessary bleeding, and facilitating the actual operation of grafting. The proper time for grafting is necessary then to saw off one or two inches to get to fresh wood, and the tree is ready for grafting. The actual work had best be done early in the morning.

Personally I prefer cleft grafting. It makes things scarcely necessary. In this operation the stump is split to a depth of about one inch, and a scion is inserted, being held across the centre, and giving a sharp tap with a mallet. The blade is removed, and the cleft held open by inserting a small wedge of wood in the centre. A portion of wood is cut out of each edge at both sides so as to form a wedge-shaped space, and the scion which is two to four inches in length is cut to

fit it. By slightly depressing the chisel the scion can be got well in, and directly the chisel is withdrawn the cut pieces come together and hold the graft tight. As so much of the success of grafting depends on excluding the air, it is necessary to cover the stump, especially the cut with grafting wax. The following is an excellent recipe: Melt together in a pan of the stove, with care, four parts of resin, two parts of beeswax and one part of tallow. When all are thoroughly melted mix equal parts of a handful at a time into a pan of cold water. Press the hand and pull like taffee, until light colored.

An old broken scion makes an excellent grafting knife. I have an old wild rose growing in my garden, which I have successfully grafted, and the new grafts are now in full bearing, four years after the scions were placed on the tree. The illustration shows the young grafts overgrown with blossoms.

If the trees are of a good variety, and yet are not doing their duty, it is probably due to one of three causes. It may be that either root pruning or top trimming is necessary or that the soil needs attention. You cannot starve or neglect a tree and get good results. Try it on yourself if you don't believe it.

See that your varieties, if you are thinking of planting, are such as will suit your neighborhood. Don't force trees to grow which are unsuitable to your locality. Give them a fair chance. See that the drainage is good. Apple trees are not water-erectors. If they are often treated, when heavy croppers, as if they were light bearers. Poor soil is left alone just as though it were richly stored with nutriment, and the objects of the tree doesn't need any fertilizer to show him or any writer to tell him that he is wrong. Here is a splendid fertilizer for unsatisfactory trees: Eight parts of superphosphate, six parts of bone meal, four parts of basic slag, four parts of nitrate of soda, and four parts of sulphate of lime. Mix and use at rate of four ounces per square yard as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

The thinning out of trees is most important. Let in air and light and to stimulate the remaining fruiting branches. It must be done with care. Don't butcher the root tree. Err on the side of leniency. Remove small branches growing inwards and all the sprouting suckers from the main limbs.

Pruning roses. Rose bushes should not be pruned until the growth buds show the first signs of breaking into growth. It is then an easy matter to distinguish between the dead wood and the live wood. This is not such an easy matter if they are pruned earlier in the season. Even to an expert rose-grower, it is difficult to pick out the wood that is partially or wholly dead very early in the season. Pruning should be done, however, before

the growth buds really burst into leaf. It must be delayed too long. Remove all of the main dead branches first. Then cut out the small weak shoots that start from near the ground. These should be cut off close to the ground, as small weak main shoots are of no use either to produce roses or to replenish the growth of the tree. After these have been removed, the remaining growth may be thinned out so as to secure the proper density of growth. It is seldom, however, that many of the main stems have to be taken out, any are cut out to remove the very old ones, and leave, if possible, strong young canes or shoots that have started right from the ground or near to it. The lateral or side shoots of last season's growth on the main stems should now be pruned. These should be cut off about three or four inches from the main stem or branch, removing as a rule, about one-third of the length of each lateral shoot. The top or terminal growth of the main stems should now be pruned. The shape of the tree as a whole should be considered in this operation. Most rose bushes can usually be pruned into a dome or balloon-shaped bush, or possibly the natural habit of the bush may demand a conical or pyramidal shape. Do not attempt to make any radical change in the natural contour of the bush. And do not prune as if you were cutting a hedge, but use a hedge-clipping shears. The terminal shoots should be pruned so as to present a broken, irregular, and a symmetrical shape. About one-third to one-half of last season's growth should be removed from the terminal or top shoots. It is difficult sometimes to leave a rose bush symmetrical-looking after the pruning, but the fact that very often a great deal of the growth is winter-killed and has to be cut out.

It will be seen by the description given that after thinning out the dead wood and the unnecessary growth, the pruning proper is done by shortening back from one-half to two-thirds of the length of the last season's growth, leaving short spurs only of the base of the growth near the main stems. The terminal point of growth on roses is not the kind of growth that produces roses, hence the need of its removal. These directions refer more particularly to the hardy hybrid perpetual roses (H. P.), such as the General Jacquemont, John Laing, Magna Charta, and similar hardy roses.

Hybrid Tea Roses, (H. T.)—The method of pruning given for H. P. roses will also apply to the hybrid tea roses. As a rule, however, the hybrid tea roses, being of a more tender nature, and not of such vigorous growth as the hybrid perpetual roses, do not require such severe pruning as the last named. At the same time, if the best flowering results are to be obtained, the young growth of the hybrid tea roses should be short-cut back on hybrid tea bushes. The hybrid tea roses are becoming more popular every year, being continuous flowering during the summer, but they are not, as a rule, quite so hardy as the hybrid perpetual type of rose.

Pruning climbing roses. The method of pruning these differs very little from that of the bush roses. The dead wood and the weak young growth should be removed earlier in the season. Even to an expert rose-grower, it is difficult to pick out the wood that is partially or wholly dead very early in the season. Pruning should be done, however, before

moisture but not always. If water is used on the floor of the room in which you run the machine, and the machine is not soiled, and should not be necessary to add moisture. Frequent examination of the air cell will give you some indication of the rapidity with which the water is turning out entirely dry. After the eighteenth day if the shells seem dry and hard it is better to add moisture.

Near the end of the incubation period, the heat is generated by the embryos. This heat is carefully regulated by turning your lamp lower and lower. It may be necessary to turn it out entirely. No machine will operate itself. Follow the instruction sent out by the machine makers at first. If, however, you find a better way, do so as your experience teaches you after that. Keep a record day by day. Shate clearly and exactly what you did. If the hatch was a failure you are probably to blame for not doing so, or for something you left unrecorded. Write what was and don't make that mistake next time. The Cyphers and Prairie State are both excellent machines.—E. M. Straight, Madison College.

The sitters should be allowed off the nest at a regular time every day. At other times the nests should be kept closed. This prevents fighting and trouble generally, if you have more than one hen in the same room. Water, food and grit should be provided. There is no food more satisfactory for this purpose than whole corn. It is picked up quickly and is one of the best for keeping up the heat in the parent of the bird. Remember that the sitters are bending her every effort to keep up the heat of her body. The whole of her food is being used for this purpose. The hen should be well dusted with insect powder or sulphur before placing her on the eggs and again before she brings off her bird. Lice are among the greatest enemies of the poultryman and must not be neglected. It sometimes costs as much to feed the lice as the chickens. Remember and avoid this. Often our buildings, yards, etc., for fowls are full places in more than one sense of the word.

You cannot hatch infertile eggs. Fertile eggs, strong germs, healthy parents, attention to the tails are essential to success. The hen in the incubator, requires no coddling; but does require prompt and exact correction of any condition unfavorable to the germs in the eggs or the mothers during the incubating process.

For artificial incubation choose a good incubator. There is no best machine. The one you like best and know how to handle is the best for you. Get the machine going just right before you put eggs in it. If you cannot regulate it before you will have no better success after. Do not overcrowd. If eggs are piled up on the trays some are sure to be higher than the others and consequently some warmer than the rest. Keep the thermometer at 102 to 103 degrees.

Cool the eggs every day and turn after cooling. The cooling process corresponds to the time the hen is off her nest and the turning is also done by the hen immediately after she has taken her food and before she settles down for another twenty-four hours. Do not cool or turn after the eighteenth day.

The moisture problem is one not yet settled. It is sometimes necessary to add

the old canes do not, as a rule, produce such fine roses as the younger roses. The young canes should be shortened back about one-third of their length from the top of the terminal point of growth. The lateral or small side shoots of last season's growth on the old canes should be shortened back about one-half or two-thirds, leaving a short spur about four or five inches in length. Wm. Hunt, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

## POULTRY

### CURIOSITIES IN BREEDING

#### Some Important Discoveries in the Mating of Pure-bred Fowls.

It is quite a common belief that if the pure bred mate with the pure bred the progeny is bound to be pure. Such a result, however, does not naturally follow, every four birds, on the average, have been puzzled to account for the appearance of some species which arise from parents of pure breed. Take, for instance, the case of the black and white comb. It is a well known fact that the black and white comb, besides the black birds which hatch out there will be a certain number of birds and of whites with occasional black points.

Again, if the blue tints produced are mated together, blacks and whites will again appear among their offspring, and no amount of breeding from the blue alone will rid them of the black and white blood, which will crop out at every generation, although blue birds only are mated every time.

As a matter of fact, when blue Andalusians are mated together, according to A. D. Darbshire in his book, Breeding and the Mendelian Discovery (Caswell), birds of three types of color are produced in the following proportions: One black, two blue Andalusians, and one white in every four birds, on the average. And while the whites are found to breed true, the Andalusians, when mated together again, produce these three types in the same proportion.

On the other hand, the result of crossing a black and a white bird is a blue Andalusian, and the blue birds obtained in this way, when mated together, produce again a black, two blues, and one white in four.

This phenomenon of breeding forms one of the most striking illustrations of what is known as the Mendelian theory—the doctrine that in the second and later generations of a hybrid the combinations of the parent characters occur in a definite proportion.

Here is another remarkable instance of recurrence in breeding which Mr. Darbshire gives as an example. A pair of flat sides and the edge marked with deep indentations. Another type, which characterizes the Wyandottes, is known as the "walnut" comb, which only occurs in the Malays. If a fowl with a "pea" comb is mated with one having a "rose" comb, the parent characters, "walnut" combs, and when these hybrids are mated to gather the generation produced has the following remarkable composition—nine

"walnut" combs, three "rose" combs, three "pea" combs, and one single, although no single was put into the cross. Yet another striking curiosity in breeding is furnished by the cross-breeding of mice. If an ordinary albino mouse, with the pure white coat and pink eyes, is mated with the so-called Japanese waltzing mouse, which also has pink eyes, the hybrid produced is something like the ordinary house mouse, with jet-black eyes, and without the waltzing movement, which gives the Japanese mouse its peculiar name. It makes no difference to the result whether the albino is the male and the Japanese mouse the female, or vice versa.

Curiously enough, if two of these hybrids are mated they produce a generation consisting of practically three kinds of mouse—the albino, the Japanese, and the hybrid.

## GENERAL

### INSECTS AND DISEASE

#### Important Pests of Farm Crops—Habits and Treatment.

Hessian Fly.—This insect attacks wheat, rye and barley, and is often very destructive. The key to the control of this pest is moderately late sowing of the wheat crop. This measure is successful operation on many farms throughout the country, and is the only satisfactory means known of preventing the development of this pest.

Root Louse of Corn.—This pest is present in an operation in top of the grain, and the bin then closed tight. To be effective, the bin must be made as nearly air-tight as possible, with blankets or boards. One pound of carbon bisulphide to each 100 bushels of grain is usually sufficient and the treatment should be repeated every four or five weeks during July, August and September.

Grain Smuts.—Of the fungi attacking farm crops this class of fungous foes is about the only one that can be reached by active combative measures. There are quite a number of smuts attacking grain and grasses, some species of grain supporting at least two kinds of smut. Generally speaking, these fungi are quite destructive, and probably reduce the annual yield of grain by 15 per cent. They are largely controlled by seed disinfection. This is accomplished by dipping seed grain in various antiseptic solutions, such as formalin, bicarbonate of mercury, lysol, copper sulphate solution, etc.

One of the most satisfactory methods for treating seed grain for smuts is that known as the Jensen hot water treatment. This consists in dipping the seed in water at a temperature of 122 to 135 degrees F. Provide two vessels, each of 20 gallons capacity. The first is kept at a temperature of 110 to 130 degrees F.; the second is kept at 122 to 135 degrees F. A thermometer is kept in the second vessel and the temperature is closely known. A pail of cold water and another of hot water are kept near at hand to raise or lower the temperature of the second vessel as is required. The seed is kept in the first vessel for ten minutes, frequently plunging and giving the basket a rotary motion. Watch the temperature, keeping it 120 to 125 degrees after ten minutes take out the seed and immerse in cold water, after which it is spread out to dry.

For loose smut of wheat and for barley smut, soak the seed in water four hours before treatment and leave it in hot water but five minutes. Barley smut should not be dipped in water over 122 degrees F. Grain Rust.—The "red and black" rusts of wheat are different stages of the same disease. This rust attacks many of the grains and grasses. The barberry plant is a complementary host of the fungus, and the presence of this plant along fence rows or hedgerows greatly increases the danger of an attack of rust. The presence of the barberry is not necessary, however, to the persistence of the disease, since it may be carried over on the grain plant.

The disease is especially difficult to control. Judicious rotation of crops and good sanitation on the farm are the most effective means of reducing its attack. Weevil in Stored Grain.—Weevils cause a great deal of damage to corn, peas, beans and wheat that are stored during the summer. Usually they are not noticed until they hatch into moths and emerge from the bin, leaving small holes about the size of pin heads in the seeds. The best treatment is to allow carbon bisulphide to evaporate over the bin of grain. This gas formed by the evaporation of the liquid is heavier than air and will penetrate all through the pile. The liquid, which may be secured at the drug store, may be simply placed in an open vessel in top of the grain, and the bin then closed tight. To be effective, the bin must be made as nearly air-tight as possible, with blankets or boards. One pound of carbon bisulphide to each 100 bushels of grain is usually sufficient and the treatment should be repeated every four or five weeks during July, August and September.

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The frequent use of disinfectant in a poultry house will do considerable to reduce the danger from disease.

A turkey that has moped around all winter should not be selected for the breeding flock, but should be disposed of.

WHEAT BREEDING  
The Nebraska Experiment Station has just issued Bulletin No. 125, on Wheat Breeding Experiments. A brief historical sketch of wheat culture is given, together with charts showing the principal wheat growing areas. The total yield for the decade 1870-1880. The increase is largely due to increase in culture of Turkey Red wheat. The improvement of Turkey Red wheat was taken up by the Nebraska Experiment Station in 1902, and has been continued since.

Single heads and plants were selected from large fields, and the product of each head increased until sufficient had been secured to plant test plants in the fields. Field tests with each strain were conducted for four years to determine the best. Quite marked variations were found in the different pure strains of wheat, both in yield of grain and in quality as well. Also, marked differences in lodging and winter-kill were noted. The yield of 26 pure strains varied from 28.8 bushels to 46.7 bushels per acre, and in selected strains the original Turkey Red wheat averaged 35.1 bushels under the same conditions.

Twenty-one farmers also grew eight-acre fields of the best selected strains in comparison with ordinary Turkey Red winter wheat and secured an average of 25.9 bushels as compared with 21.9 bushels per acre.

BRINGING BEES OUT OF CELLARS  
No two beekeepers seem to agree as to the proper time for bringing the bees out of the cellar. I believe that it is best for one to consider existing circumstances and use his judgment. It may be very well to wait until nature has provided a supply of pollen, if the bees remain quiet, but if they become uneasy and fly from the hive, it will be best to bring them out. One must exercise care in bringing them

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## HOW AND WHEN TO RAISE CHICKENS FOR PROFIT

Eggs May Be Hatched Naturally or Artificially—Great Care Needed in Selection of Eggs, and Condition of Nest Must Also Be Watched—Valuable Information.

For next winter's eggs production, chickens should first see the light during the first week of May. Pullets hatched at this time are often better than those hatched earlier and certainly those hatched later on. No time should be lost in arranging for the incubation of chicks if we are to have eggs when eggs are high.

Eggs may be hatched, naturally or artificially. Both methods are good. Both have their advantages and disadvantages. When but a small number of chickens are desired, use hens for incubation; but when many are desired use incubators.

In incubating eggs naturally, choose a good siter. Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes and Orpingtons make good sitters and good mothers. Barred Plymouth Rocks are good sitters also, but are heavy and apt to be clumsy. Consequently broken eggs. The egg breeds such as Leghorns, Black Minorcas and others sometimes become broody, but cannot be relied on as hatching machines. These breeds are nervous and may change their minds in a few days. Having made choice of a siter, test her for a time on china eggs. If you find her faithful, there is almost sure to be on the more valuable eggs.

The nest boxes should be uniform in size, not too small, and so constructed that they may be opened and closed at will. A piece of old fitted in each corner of the nest and some fine hay over all is satisfactory and prevents the eggs from rolling to the outside. Finely cut hay or chaff is not good as the hen finds difficulty in turning her eggs under such conditions.

The eggs to be incubated should be selected with care, all that are irregular in shape, defective in shell or abnormal in size should be discarded. We often find ridges almost entirely or quite around the shell. These never give satisfaction. Eggs should not be more than ten days old and during that time should be kept at a temperature ranging from 40 to 50 degrees F. A medium sized hen can cover thirteen eggs and keep them warm during the spring and fifteen may not be too many during the summer.

The sitters should be allowed off the nest at a regular time every day. At other times the nests should be kept closed. This prevents fighting and trouble generally, if you have more than one hen in the same room. Water, food and grit should be provided. There is no food more satisfactory for this purpose than whole corn. It is picked up quickly and is one of the best for keeping up the heat in the parent of the bird. Remember that the sitters are bending her every effort to keep up the heat of her body. The whole of her food is being used for this purpose. The hen should be well dusted with insect powder or sulphur before placing her on the eggs and again before she brings off her bird. Lice are among the greatest enemies of the poultryman and must not be neglected. It sometimes costs as much to feed the lice as the chickens. Remember and avoid this. Often our buildings, yards, etc., for fowls are full places in more than one sense of the word.

You cannot hatch infertile eggs. Fertile eggs, strong germs, healthy parents, attention to the tails are essential to success. The hen in the incubator, requires no coddling; but does require prompt and exact correction of any condition unfavorable to the germs in the eggs or the mothers during the incubating process.

## NEW RECORDS IN EGG LAYING

High Totals and Individual Laying at Storrs, Conn., Last Week.

The 500 hens entered in the international egg-laying contest at Storrs (Conn.) laid a total of 2,281 eggs during the past week, which was a new high record.

New records were made not only in total egg production but also in individual laying and in the number of high records.

The record for the week was made by a pen of White Orpingtons, the five birds laying a total of 31 eggs. Two of the birds laid an egg a day and the other three laid six eggs in the seven days.

For the second place, three pens of Barred Rocks, White Rocks and Rhode Island Reds were tied with 30 eggs each.

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Another layer with an enviable record is a White Orpington, this busy busch of industrious feathers having laid 46 eggs in 40 days.

In the total pen record to date the English pen of White Leghorns stands highest. A Massachusetts pen of Rhode Island Reds has the third highest total.

## W. H. BELVEA ELECTED MAYOR OF NEWCASTLE

Beat Charles J. Morrissey by Ten Votes—Three Old Aldermen Defeated.

Newcastle, N. B., April 16—(Special)—In the town elections today, Captain W. H. Belvea was elected mayor by 125 votes, Charles J. Morrissey, 115. Seventy-nine votes were polled last year.

The vote for aldermen stood: Charles Garth, 74; Denis Doyle, 192; Dr. McDergh, 158; John Clark, 187; James Falcoer, 174; Stanley Miller, 171; H. H. Stuart, 161; Alex. H. McKay, 150; Thomas Russell, 137; Charles Dickson, 140; Geo. Stables, 131; John G. Keane, 109; Gregory Layman, 107; Allan Russell, 78; Cameron Smallwood, 62.

The first eight are elected. Of last year's council six stood for reelection, and three aldermen, Keithry, Dickson and Stables were defeated, while Aldermen Sargeant and Stuart increased their vote.

St. Andrews Town Council Re-elected  
Mayor Armstrong and Aldermen Returned by Acclamation—St. John Man Gets Town Contract.

St. Andrews, N. B., April 12—(Special)—The contract for sewerage construction has been awarded to J. E. Kane, of St. John, who will begin work in a few days. The engineer is Gilbert G. Murdoch, St. John.

Mayor R. E. Armstrong and the entire council were returned by acclamation today. The aldermen-elect are: C. S. Everette, Albert Shaw, James Cummings, Geo. Gardner, James McDowell, P. G. Hanson, Goodwill Douglas and Wright McLaren.

Edmundston Re-elects Old Council Board  
Edmundston, April 16—(Special)—The election of the councilors for the town of Edmundston was held today. The old board was re-elected by a large majority. The citizens of this growing town have recognized by their votes the good work done by the late council in reference to its waterworks, electric plant and its financial administration.

Dr. P. H. Laporte was elected mayor by acclamation.

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The vote was as follows: Ward 1: Ludger Peruse, 123; Aime Michaud, 128; Maxime Martin, 84; Paul Dube, 78.

Ward 2—George Ringette, 128; Denis Ward, 107; Michael, 131; Earl O. Martin, 79; Dinand Philibert, 58.

Ward 3—L. A. Dugal, 120; W. T. Peron, 122; J. F. Rice, 81; Willie Moran, 84.

Ward 4—Michael, 131; Norin, 84; Ward 5—Michel Thibeau, 74; Prudent Daquin, 76.



Healthy, Well-Fed Horses Do Most Work  
Naturally enough horses that are in good health will do the greatest amount of work. Feed plays an important part in the health of the horse and it's only natural not to expect a good day's work from a diseased animal.

is recognized by hostlers everywhere as the greatest feed for a horse on the market. Horses like it and eat it with as great relish as they do the fresh green grass in the open pasture. A change will be noticed almost at once. The digestion will be perfect, they will be full of snap, coats glow, eyes sparkle and they will tackle the heaviest load with a will.

Costs but a few cents a day. Order some from your dealer NOW—if he hasn't it get him to send to

**L. C. PRIME & CO., Ltd.**  
St. John, N. B.  
Agents and Distributors.

**THE BEST LINIMENT**  
ON PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

**Gombault's Caustic Balsam**  
IT HAS NO EQUAL

For all rheumatic and neuralgic pains, for all kinds of neuralgia, for all kinds of rheumatism, for all kinds of sciatica, for all kinds of lumbago, for all kinds of diphtheria, for all kinds of sore lungs, for all kinds of rheumatism, and all skin joints.

It is a powerful and reliable remedy for Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Diphtheria, Sore Lungs, Rheumatism, and all skin joints.

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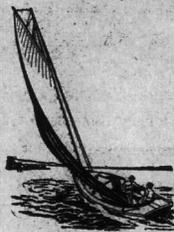
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# McAvity's Messenger

## Marine Paints

For bottoms of power and sailing vessels, either of metal or wood.



### KEBBY'S COMPOSITE

This coating is well known and we confidently recommend it as the best article ever put on the vessel's bottom.

Size Cans qt. 1/2 gal. 1 gallon  
Green .. 75c. \$1.50  
Red .. 75c. 1.50

### KEBBY'S NEW BEDFORD BRONZE

For the bottoms of motor boats and racing yachts. It produces a beautiful and very smooth bottom.

Size Cans .. 1/2 gal. 1 gallon  
Copper Bronze .. \$1.60  
Green Bronze .. 2.00

### NEW YORK METALLIC COPPER PAINT

A first-class anti-fouling paint for wooden vessels bottoms and gives the best of satisfaction.

Size Cans .. 1/2 gal. 1 gallon  
Each .. 95c. \$1.80

### UNION JACK COPPER PAINT

The best and most reliable substitute for copper and yellow metal. This composition protects the wood against the ravages of the boring worm, protects the surface against the adhesion of grass, barnacles, mussels, etc. It dries in about half an hour and when properly applied presents a smooth and enamel-like surface.

Size Cans .. 1/2 gal. 1 gallon  
Each .. \$1.30 \$2.50

### ANCHOR MARINE SEAM PAINT

The best ready-to-use composition for filling vessels seams after being caulked. Being elastic it will expand and contract with the swelling of the wood.

Furnished in dark brown color.

Size Cans .. 1/2 gal. 1 gallon  
Each .. 40c. 75c. \$1.50

### ANCHOR MARINE ZINC WHITE

Ready for use; dries hard and has great lustre and covering power. It withstands the action of seawater and is an absolutely permanent white.

Size Cans .. 1/2 gal. 1 gallon  
Each .. 70c. \$1.30 \$2.50

### PICKERING'S ENGLISH FURNITURE POLISH

This composition is warranted to produce a most brilliant polish with half the usual labor, upon pianos, sideboards, cabinets and all polished furniture, papier mache, japanned and varnished goods, linoleums, oilcloths, etc.

This is not a varnish, but a true polish; will not injure the finest surface and gives a brightness and lustre not attainable with other polishes for a similar purpose.

1/2 pint stone bottles .. Each 25c.

### LIQUID VENEER

If you are not already using Liquid Veneer for dusting and beautifying your furniture, woodwork, piano, metalwork, hardwood floors, gilt, lacquer and enamel finished work, by all means buy a bottle and test it. Its wonderful convenience and all round utility will surprise and delight you. The simple method by which it is used is one of its most attractive features. Simply moisten a cheese cloth and use it just as if you were dusting, and dust, scratches, blemishes and shabbiness will vanish like magic.

Size Bottles .. 4 oz. 12 oz. qt.  
Each .. 25c. 50c. \$1.00

### KITCHEN AND HAND SOAP

Being a mineral soap compounded with chemicals, more paint and woodwork can be cleaned with it satisfactorily than with any soap for the same purpose.

It removes tar, pitch, varnish, paint, etc. from the hands, leaving them soft, and white. Also excellent for cleaning steel knives, sinks, tin, iron and granite kettles, etc.

1 lb. Cakes .. Each 8c.

### BON AMI



For cleaning Glass, porcelain, white woodwork, mirrors and general house-cleaning. Unexcelled as a window cleaner—no brushes, no mops, no slops. A window a minute.

Bon Ami does not scratch or wear away the surface upon which it is used, and never roughens the hands. Try it!

Per package .. 15c.

### GALVANIZED PAIS



12-qt. .. 20c.  
14-qt. .. 25c.  
16-qt. .. 30c.

## Creosote Shingle Stains

The most effective and economical of all outside finishes for Country Houses, Bungalows, Barns, etc. The increased popularity of shingle stains for an exterior finish on the better class of houses is probably due to their contribution to artistic effect quite as much as to their wonderful preservative qualities.

These shingle stains come ready for use and are furnished in 17 brilliant colors. See color card.

Size Cans .. 1 gallon  
Each .. \$1.00

One gallon covers 100 square feet, two coats.

### MURALO

#### The Sanitary Wall Coating

Muralo has replaced wall paper in many homes not merely because of the richness of color and its adaptability to color harmonies, but primarily because of its durability, its economy, its ease of application and its sanitary properties. The last is the most important.

Muralo is in dry powder form, scientifically prepared and when mixed with water (full directions on package) it is ready for the walls or ceiling. It is far superior to kalsomine, as it lasts longer, hardens with age, does not chip, peel, rub off or fade, nor does it show laps when dry. It can easily be washed off the walls when re-decorating, but if left on, the new coat can go directly over the old Muralo, saving the expense and muss of removing.

There is nothing better for coating interiors of summer cottages, basements, barns, chicken houses, etc. It is the most sanitary finish on the market and should be used in place of whitewash, because it won't rub off. Muralo is furnished in eighteen (18) rich, velvety tints and white. Ask for color card.

Size package .. 2 1/2 lbs. 5 lbs.  
Each .. 20c. 40c.

A five pound package will cover 40 to 50 square yards of average wall surface—two coats.

### ROYAL METAL POLISH

This polish works quicker and gives a more brilliant and lasting lustre than any metal polish that we know of. It has no equal for polishing brass, copper, tin, zinc and all kinds of metal.

Especially recommended for use on yachts, motor boats and steamers, as it resists the action of salt water. Extensively used on the C. P. R. and Dominion Government steamers and gives the best of satisfaction.

Royal Liquid Metal Polish

Size Cans 1/2 pt. 1 pt. 1 qt. 1 gal.  
White .. 15c. 25c. 35c. 55c. \$1.00  
Black .. 25c. 35c. ..

Royal Paste Metal Polish

No. .. 8 9 11  
Per tin .. 5c. 10c. 20c.

### GILT EDGE METAL POLISH

This is an old favorite and a reliable polish for household use; cleans and polishes brass, copper, tin, zinc, nickel and all kinds of metal. Warranted free from acids, poisons or anything injurious to the metal or hands.

Size Can .. 1/2 pt. 1 pt. 1 qt. 1 gal. gal.  
Each .. 25c. 35c. 55c. \$1.00 \$1.75

### SILVA PUTZ

Is a polish specially prepared for solid and plated silver or gold and fine glassware.

Silva Putz has been sold by us for many years and the constantly increasing demand goes to show that it still leads in polishes of this class.

8 oz. Jars .. Each 25c.

### ELECTRO SILICON

This Silver Polish is in powder form and is used wet or dry. A slight rubbing develops a brilliant and lasting lustre on gold and silver plated wear, glass and other articles.

Per package .. Each 15c.

### "ANTI-DUST" THE SANITARY SWEEPING COMPOUND

With this compound it is impossible to make any dust while sweeping carpets, rugs, oilcloths, straw matting, bare floors or tiling.

"Anti-Dust" absorbs the dust, eliminates moths, insects and destroys disease germs. It leaves a pleasant, wholesome odor, makes old carpets and rugs look like new and reduces the expense of frequently washing uncarpeted floors.

A cupful is enough for a large room.

2 lb. Package 6 lb. Tin 21 lb. Bucket  
15c. 30c. \$1.00

1/2 Bbl. of 75 lbs. .. \$3.50  
Bbl. of 150 lbs. .. 6.00  
Bbl. of 300 lbs. .. 11.00

## PAINT, VARNISH AND WHITEWASH BRUSHES

Our Brushes are all of first class quality, warranted by the makers. Nothing superior made or offered at the price.

We list here only some of the most popular brushes in everyday use, but from our large and varied line you can find a suitable brush for any job of painting. We also carry Artist's Brushes.

### Wall or Flat Paint Brushes



#### SUPER WALL BRUSHES

Best selected Black Chinese Bristles, leather and brass bound and double nailed. The bristles are extra long and heavy. A superior brush for painters' use.

No. .. 2-0 3-0 4-0 11 12  
Width .. 3 in. 3 1/2 in. 3 3/4 in. 4 in. 4 1/2 in.  
Each .. \$1.20 \$1.65 \$2.00 \$2.25 \$2.40

#### NYANZA WALL BRUSHES

Best selected Black Chinese Bristles, Chiselled, extra heavy, nickel-plated ferrules.

Inches .. 3 3 1/2  
Each .. 75c. \$1.10 \$1.40

#### MIKADO WALL BRUSHES

Same style brush as Nyanza, but lighter.

Inches .. 2 1/2 3 3 1/2 4  
Each .. 25c. 40c. 55c. 75c.

#### ZULA WALL BRUSHES

A good brush for the money. Black bristles.

Inches .. 2 1/2 3 3 1/2 4  
Each .. 15c. 20c. 25c. 25c.

#### KALSOMINE BRUSHES

Super White, 6 in. .. Each \$3.65  
O. K. White, 7 in. .. Each 4.00  
Gloss, White, 6 in. .. Each 1.65  
Gloss, White, 7 in. .. Each 2.35  
Onyx, Black, 7 in. .. Each 2.80

#### ONYX OVAL CHISELLED VARNISH BRUSHES

Black Chinese Bristles. A nice brush for small work, such as varnishing chairs, carriage wheels, etc.

No. .. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
Each .. 15c. 20c. 25c. 25c. 30c. 35c. 60c. 80c.

#### COLD WATER PASTE POWDER

This paste is in powder form and is used for hanging wall papers, burlaps and will adhere to wood and metal. Paperhangers use large quantities of this paste and find it much cheaper and better than flour or any other paper paste on the market. Just put the powder in a pail, add cold water and stir a few minutes. It is then ready for use.

In papering apply paste on paper and you will find that the paper can be easily moved about on the wall and it will not spot the most delicate papers.

Sold in bulk. Two pounds will make a pail of paste.

Per Pound .. 8c.

#### STOVE PIPE ENAMELS AND VARNISHES

For stove pipes, registers, fenders, grates, coal scuttles and iron and tin ware in general.

#### JET ENAMEL—ODORLESS

A rich ebony black enamel that dries quickly, leaving a hard and beautiful gloss finish.

Per Bottle .. 25c.

#### CROWN AND ANCHOR STOVE PIPE VARNISH

An excellent black varnish. Dries very quickly with a brilliant finish.

1/2 pt. tins .. Each 15c.

#### YACHT MOPS

A household necessity. Made on a four-foot handle, of fine cotton twine. Holds the dust and can be washed out when soiled. The best thing for use on hardwood floors, linoleums, etc. Can also be used as a wet mop washing floors.

Extensively used in hospitals, schools and other institutions. Indispensable for use on canvas decks or yachts, etc.

Each .. 35c.  
Each .. 50c.

#### SELF-WRINGING MOPS

Each .. 29c.

#### FLOOR BRUSHES

Inches .. 12 14 16  
Ebony—Each .. \$1.35 \$1.50 \$1.85

#### WINDOW BRUSHES

Black .. 50c.  
White, Grey centre .. 75c.

#### WEIGHTED FLOOR BRUSHES

Weight .. 15 lb. 25 lbs.  
Oblong—Each .. \$1.85 \$2.50  
Square—Each .. 2.00

### Sash Tools



**IVORY SASH TOOLS, CHISELLED**  
The best French Bristles, polished handle, nickel-plated ferrule.

No. .... 1 2 3 4 5 6 8  
Each .... 8c. 10c. 12c. 15c. 20c. 20c. 30c.

**ONYX SASH TOOLS, CHISELLED**  
Best Black Chinese Bristles, polished cherry handle, N. P. ferrules.

No. .... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
Each .... 6c. 7c. 10c. 10c. 12c. 15c. 20c.

### Paperhangers' Tools



**PAPER HANGERS' SHEARS**  
No. 368—10 in., solid steel, straight handle with beveled bows, full nickel-plated.

Each .. 80c.

No. 368—12 in., same as above except in length.  
Each .. \$1.00

No. 82—12 in., Wiss, steel laid, japanned straight or bent handle, best N. P. blades.  
Each .. \$1.50



**SEAM ROLLERS**  
Oval face, maple roller, ebonized handle, as illustration.

Diam. .... 1 in. 1 1/2 in. 1 3/4 in.  
Each .. 15c. 20c. 25c.



**GRAINING ROLLERS**  
Zinc wheels, length of roll 2 in., polished hardwood handle.

Diameter .. 1 1/2 inches  
Each .. 60c.



**BASE TRIMMERS**  
Straight or angle bracket, polished maple handle.

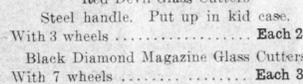
Diameter .. 2 inch  
Each .. 50c.



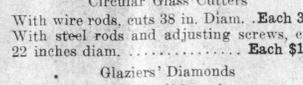
**WALL SCRAPERS**  
No. 4—4 in. .. 15c.  
No. 1985—3 in. 20c.  
No. 2107—3 in. 50c.



**PUTTY KNIVES**  
No. 3495 Sq. point, Rosewood handle .. 20c.  
No. 150 Sq. point, Coco handle .. 25c.



**PAPER KNIVES**  
Round pointed blade, best quality steel, beechwood handle .. Each 30c.



**GLASS CUTTERS**  
English Glass Cutters  
Single wheel .. Each 10c. and 15c.  
Red Devil Glass Cutters  
Steel handle. Put up in kid case.  
With 3 wheels .. Each 20c.  
Black Diamond Magazine Glass Cutters  
With 7 wheels .. Each 30c.  
English Magazine Glass Cutters  
Rosewood handle, steel and brass trimmings.  
With 6 wheels and extra screw .. Each 35c.



**GASOLINE BLOW TORCHES**  
No. No. No. No.  
23 19 31 32  
pt. pt. qt. qt.  
\$3.90 \$4.20 \$4.85 \$5.20

Nos. 19 and 32 are furnished with Soldering Iron attachment.

### Whitewash Brushes



**O. K. WHITEWASH BRUSHES**  
Very best quality White Russian Bristles, extra long and heavy, double nailed, brass and leather bound, warranted by the makers.

No. .... 17 18 19 20  
Width .. 9 in. 9 in. 9 in. 9 1/2 in.  
Each .. \$7.00 \$7.70 \$8.25 \$8.85

**KING WHITEWASH BRUSHES**  
Made of the best Russian Bristles, brass bound. A good brush for home use.

No. .... 16 18 20 22 24  
Width 7 in. 7 1/2 8 8 1/2 8 1/2  
Each .. 85c. \$1.20 \$1.65 \$2.60 \$3.50

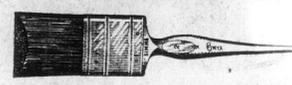
**GLOSS WHITEWASH BRUSHES**  
Good white bristles, nickel-plated ferrules.

No. .... 3 5  
Width .. 7 8  
Each .. 65c. 85c.

**C. M. EXTRA WHITEWASH BRUSHES**  
White bristles, metal bound. A fair quality brush for whitewashing barns, out-houses, etc.

Inches .. 6 6 1/2 7 7 1/2 8  
Each .. 25c. 25c. 30c. 35c. 40c.

### Varnish Brushes



**X PEARL CHISELLED VARNISH BRUSHES**  
Finest quality of French white Bristles, brass ferrule, polished cherry handle.

Inches .. 1 1 1/2 2 2 1/2  
Each .. 15c. 25c. 40c. 55c.

**XX ONYX CHISELLED VARNISH BRUSHES**  
Best quality selected Black Chinese Bristles, nickel-plated ferrule, polished cherry handle.

Inches .. 1 1 1/2 2 2 1/2  
Each .. 12c. 15c. 20c. 30c.

**OVAL SUPER CHISELLED VARNISH BRUSHES**  
Best quality of White Russian Bristles, very full and soft.

No. .... 5 6 7 8  
Each .. 70c. 95c. \$1.30 \$1.85



**FEATHER DUSTERS**  
STANDARD TURKEY DUSTERS  
Selected tail and wing feathers.

No. .... 10 12 14 18  
Each .. 30c. 35c. 45c. 65c.

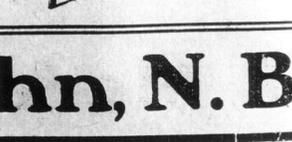
**BELL OSTRICH FEATHERS**  
Grey feathers, full centre.

No. .... 10 13 14 16 22  
Each 95c. \$1.50 \$1.85 \$2.30 \$3.75 \$5.00

**PARLOR OSTRICH DUSTERS**  
Soft black tipped ostrich.

No. .... 10 12 14  
Each .. \$2.00 \$2.80 \$3.50

**STANDARD TURKEY CARRIAGE DUSTERS**  
No. .... 14 16 18  
Each .. 80c. \$1.00 \$1.20



**STEP LADDERS**  
The strong, right and well braced kind that any housekeeper can use with safety.

Size .. Each  
3 feet .. 50c.  
4 feet .. 65c.  
5 feet .. 85c.  
6 feet .. \$1.00  
7 feet .. \$1.20  
8 feet .. 1.30  
10 feet .. 1.70

# McAvity's Messenger

Spring is the great house-cleaning season. It's the time when everyone feels it is absolutely necessary to make everything brighter and newer and cleaner with the liberal use of paint.

Paint is a necessity, not a luxury. Good paint is as fully important as insurance. Paint to the house is what clothing is to the body. Paint makes the house attractive, cheerful and enduring. A periodical investment in paint is judicious economy, because it actually costs less to use good paint than to go without it. In the long run good paint really costs nothing, as it eventually saves more than it costs.

Just look over our list of house improvers, when you are ready to paint anything, whether house, barn, floor, roof, verandah, articles of furniture or what not—let us serve you. We carry everything in the line to renew the appearance of almost anything paintable and shall be pleased to advise you as to the right paint to use.

## BRUSHES

Everything superior made or

at from our large and

erry Artist's Brushes.

## Whitewash Brushes



the best Russian Bristles, brass good brush for home use.

17	18	19	20
9 in.	9 in.	9 in.	9 1/2 in.
\$7.00	\$7.70	\$8.25	\$8.85

## Whitewash Brushes

the best Russian Bristles, brass good brush for home use.

6	18	20	22	24
7 1/2	8	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2
\$1.20	\$1.65	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$3.50

## Whitewash Brushes

White bristles, nickel-plated ferrule.

3	5
7	8
65c.	80c.

## Whitewash Brushes

bristles, metal bound. A fair brush for whitewashing barns, out-

6	6 1/2	7	7 1/2	8
25c.	25c.	30c.	35c.	40c.

## Whitewash Brushes

quality of French white Bristles, metal bound, polished cherry handle.

1	14	2	21
15c.	25c.	40c.	55c.

## Whitewash Brushes

quality selected Black Chinese Bristles, metal bound, polished cherry handle.

1	14	2	21
12c.	15c.	20c.	30c.

## Whitewash Brushes

quality of White Russian Bristles, metal bound, polished cherry handle.

5	6	7	8
70c.	95c.	\$1.30	\$1.85

## Whitewash Brushes

Soft black tipped ostrich.

10	12	14
\$2.00	\$2.80	\$3.50

## Whitewash Brushes

Soft black tipped ostrich.

14	16	18
80c.	\$1.00	\$1.20

## Whitewash Brushes

The strong, rigid and well-harved kind that any housekeeper can use with safety.

3	4	5	6	7	8
50c.	65c.	85c.	\$1.00	\$1.10	\$1.30
10	12	14	16	18	20
\$1.50	\$1.85	\$2.30	\$3.75	\$5.00	

## Whitewash Brushes

The strong, rigid and well-harved kind that any housekeeper can use with safety.

3	4	5	6	7	8
50c.	65c.	85c.	\$1.00	\$1.10	\$1.30
10	12	14	16	18	20
\$1.50	\$1.85	\$2.30	\$3.75	\$5.00	

## Hand and Ring Pure Prepared Paints



The materials of these convenient and easily applied paints are mixed in the exact proportions and combined in the right way to make the paint give good service and the shades are true, permanent and uniform.

If the householder, the farmer, or the mechanic wishes to "touch up" for Spring himself, he cannot procure a more satisfactory liquid paint for inside or outside use than Hand and Ring Pure Prepared Paint. From the standpoint of economy, ease of spreading, covering power and durability there are few just as good—none any better—and none to equal them at the price.

Furnished in thirty attractive popular shades, put up in easy-to-open cans. We have one uniform price except for Window Blind Green and certain Reds on which there is a moderate advance.

Upon request we will mail you color card showing shades with suitable trimmers kept in stock.

## Hand and Ring House Paints Ordinary colors.

Prices on all colors, including Outside and Inside White, except Vermilion, Window Blind Green and Permanent Red.

Size Cans	1 lb.	2 lb.	qt.	1 gal.
Each	13c.	26c.	60c.	\$1.05 \$2.00

## Hand and Ring House Paints Special colors.

Prices on Vermilion, Permanent Red and Window Blind Green.

Size Cans	1 lb.	2 lb.	qt.	1 gal.
Each	17c.	34c.	65c.	\$1.20 \$2.30

## Crown and Anchor House, Roof and Barn Paint

A cheap but very durable paint for houses, barns, bridges, roofs, verandahs, etc. None better for the price. Dries in 8 to 12 hours with a fine appearance. Easy to work with and ready for use after having been well stirred.

Also put up in tubs and barrels, price according to quantity.

## Hand and Ring Floor Paints

All housekeepers know that floors are the hardest thing to keep in good condition. But put on a coat of Hand and Ring Floor Paint and you will have the brightest looking, the most easily cleaned and the best wearing surface possible to have. They dry overnight with a hard, smooth, glossy surface that will stand foot friction and may be scrubbed or washed without injury.

These Floor Paints may also be used on outside floors, verandahs, steps, porches, board walks, etc. Their application preserves the wood and saves many a repair bill.

Furnished in seven selected shades and sold at a uniform price. See color card.

## Floor Enamel

This Enamel will give a finish to your floor which cannot be obtained in any other way. It dries hard overnight with a mirror gloss, is not affected by washing, never sticks, wears like iron, and is guaranteed a superior Floor Enamel in every respect.

Quart Cans, Each

1	14	2	21
12c.	15c.	20c.	30c.

## Farmers' Wagon Paint

This paint is especially prepared for the protection and decorating of wagons, carts, plows, mowers, reapers, and all kinds of farm implements and tools.

Color and gloss is produced in one operation and it gives a brilliant and pleasing effect not obtainable with ordinary paint. You will like the way it wears.

Furnished in the following shades:—Dark Green, Vermilion, Jet Black, Wine Color, Yellow and Blue.

Prices on all above shades except Dark Green and Vermilion.

Size Cans	1/2 pt.	1 pt.	qt.
Each	15c.	25c.	45c.
Size Cans	1/2 pt.	1 pt.	qt.
Each	20c.	35c.	60c.

## Nobles & Hoare's Celebrated Varnishes



These famous Varnishes are known the world over and need no introduction.

We carry a full line including Yacht, Carriage, House and Floor Varnishes.

## House Painters' Varnish

For Outside Work

Size	1/2 pt.	1 pt.	qt.	1 gal.
Each	30c.	50c.	\$1.00	\$1.80 \$3.50

## Best Elastic Copal Varnish

A durable Varnish for outside work

Each	30c.	50c.	\$1.00	\$1.80 \$3.50
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## Best Elastic Oak Varnish

A rich, clear Varnish for general work

Each	25c.	45c.	80c.	\$1.55 \$3.00
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## For Inside Work

Fine Hard Copal Varnish

Size	1/2 pt.	1 pt.	qt.	1 gal.
Each	30c.	50c.	\$1.00	\$1.80 \$3.50

## Extra Hard Copal Varnish

A pale varnish for inside work

Each	30c.	50c.	\$1.00	\$1.80 \$3.50
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## White Paper Varnish

For White Marble and other Wall Papers

Each	25c.	45c.	80c.	\$1.55 \$3.00
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## Albafloss White Enamel

For High-class Interior White Decoration

Each	40c.	75c.	\$1.45	\$2.85 \$5.50
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## Fine Floor Varnish

A hard-wearing Elastic Floor Varnish

Each	25c.	45c.	80c.	\$1.55 \$3.00
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## Fine Quick Furniture Varnish

Dries hard and free from "tack"

Each	65c.	\$1.15	\$2.20
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## DOMESTIC VARNISHES

We have handled these varnishes for the past fifteen years and can recommend them to give satisfaction.

Size	1 pt.	1 pt.	qt.	1 gal.
White Shellac	30	30	70	1.55 2.90
Orange Shellac	17	30	65	1.15 2.15
Lt. Oil Finish	15	25	50	.95 1.75
Batavian Damar	16	30	65	1.15 2.15
Elastic Oak	15	25	55	1.00 1.90
No. 1 Carriage	15	25	55	1.00 1.90
No. 1 Furniture	10	17	40	.75 1.30
Gold Size Japan	15	27	55	1.05 2.00
Best Rubbing Body	25	45	70	1.30 2.50
Banana Oil	25	40	50	1.70 3.25

## BERRY BROTHERS' LIQUID GRANITE

By reason of its toughness and elasticity Liquid Granite is especially adapted for floors and all woodfinishing purposes where the wear and tear are severe. Also used for finishing linoleums, oilcloths, etc.

Size Cans	1/2 pt.	1 pt.	qt.	1 gal.
Each	55c.	\$1.05	\$2.00	\$3.75

## BERRY BROTHERS' EXTRA GLOSS

A very economical, quick-drying inside Varnish of great brilliancy

Size Cans	1/2 pt.	1 pt.	qt.	1 gal.
Each	55c.	\$1.05	\$2.00	\$3.75

## MASURY'S PAINTS

In Oil Japan and Distemper

These celebrated paints are the recognized standard and unexcelled for their different uses. They are backed by a world-wide reputation for strictly high-class paints brought to a point of perfection by nearly one hundred years' experience in paint making and an intimate association with the business of painting. Price lists on request.

## "ANCHOR" COLORS IN OIL

These colors for tinting white lead have been long and favorably known and are good reliable colors for ordinary work.

Size Cans	1 lb.	2 lb.	3 lb.	12 lbs.	25 lbs.
Black	\$1.15	\$2.30	\$3.45	\$13.50	\$25.00
Yellow	.09	.18	.27	1.08	1.83
Venetian Red	.09	.18	.27	1.08	1.83
Blue	.11	.22	.33	1.32	2.40
Green	.11	.22	.33	1.32	2.40
Indian Red	.13	.26	.39	1.56	2.85
Chrome Yellow	.13	.26	.39	1.56	2.85
Red Oxide	.13	.26	.39	1.56	2.85
Golden Ochre	.12	.24	.36	1.44	2.64

## ZINC WHITE IN OIL

Size Cans 1 lb. 2 lbs. 5 lbs. 12 1/2 lbs. 25 lbs.

Each	12c.	24c.	55c.	\$1.13	\$2.13
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## DOD'S WHITE PAINT

A high-grade White Paint Ground in oil. This Paint is used the same as white lead, but is more economical than a white lead at the same price

Size Cans	12 1/2 lbs.	25 lbs.
Each	96c.	\$1.79

## White Lead

The quality of the paint depends upon the quality of the lead and if you want the best work—or if you want to do the best work—start right with such good old-fashioned materials as the best painters use—Pure White Lead and Linseed Oil. To insure getting Pure White Lead ask for either of the following brands:

McAvity's Genuine B. B. White Lead

Brandram's Genuine B. B. White Lead

These brands are unequalled for whiteness, body, fineness, spreading power and durability, and give better general satisfaction than any other White Lead made.

McAvity's Genuine B. B. White Lead

1 and 2 lb. tins each \$1.20 per lb.

5 lb. tins each \$5.00

12 1/2 lb. irons each \$1.09

25 lb. irons each \$1.90

Brandram's Genuine B. B. White Lead

12 1/2 lb. irons each \$1.19

25 lb. irons each \$2.25

Brandram's No. 1 White Lead

12 1/2 lb. irons each \$1.02

25 lb. irons each \$1.92

## "VELVEX" WHITE

A Perfect Flat Enamel

This Enamel dries as hard as a rock, and gives a soft, restful finish that will stand repeated washing. It has great covering power and does not show brush marks.

"Velvex" is particularly recommended as a flat white under a gloss enamel

Size Cans	1/2 pt.	1 pt.	qt.
Each	7c.	12c.	20c.

## HAND AND RING VARNISH STAINS

A combined stain and varnish for use over old or new floors, woodwork or furniture. They dry quickly with a high finish and are easily applied.

There are a hundred and one things in the house that can be made like new—tables, chairs, picture frames, etc.—all take on new life when touched up with Hand and Ring Varnish Stains, and the improvement wrought will be a happy surprise.

Furnished in Cherry, Light Oak, Mahogany, Dark Oak, Walnut and Rosewood and imitate the natural woods named

Size Cans	1/2 pt.	1 pt.
Each	15c.	25c.

## OIL STAINS

For staining new interior woodwork or any work not finished. They dry without a gloss and are used when a "flat" finish is desired.

Furnished in same shades as Varnish Stains. See above.

Size Cans	1/2 pt.	1 pt.
Each	12c.	20c.

## JAP-A-LAC

Jap-a-Lac is the best possible finish for all kinds of interior and exterior woodwork where extreme durability is required. It is a stain and varnish combined and gives wonderfully beautifying effects on anything paintable. It is easy to do the Jap-a-Lacing yourself, and you will enjoy bringing about the transformation with your own hands.

Jap-a-Lac dries with a hard, tough, brilliant and lasting finish, is not affected by hot or cold water nor by soap and water, and does not wear white when used on floors. It gives new life to floors, woodwork, screens, porch and lawn furniture, linoleums, oilcloths, carriages and wagons, agricultural implements, automobiles, motor boats, yachts, etc.

Furnished in fourteen (14) brilliant, durable colors





