

THE OBSERVER

Vol. 4.

HARTLAND, N. B., Sept. 26, 1912.

No. 15.

Fall Goods

have commenced to arrive

Our Dress Goods

are the newest in the Market

Sweater for **Men**
Coats for **Women**
Boys
Girls

Ladies' and Misses' Fall and Winter
Coats

SHOES

For Ladies we have the High Tan in Button and Lace; also Box Calf in Black.
For Men we have working Shoes that we can Recommend.

Also a large stock of Fine Shoes in Patent, Tan and Box Calf.

Try our 35c. TEA. You can't beat it.

THE DAYLIGHT

A. L. Baird, Hartland, N. B.

Opposite the Bridge

Massey-Harris and McCormick Repairs for Sale

Every Day a Bargain Day At
Our Store

Few Men and boys' suits—will be sold 20 per cent discount.
We continue carrying National Light Kerosene—best grade of kerosene sold on the market.
Mens' and Boys' Gum Rubbers.

Jack Frost is urging heavier weight in Underwear, and sweaters, call and see our stock.

Try our special, 35 cent tea.

Full line of School Books.

BELYEA BROS.

Successors to A. S. Estabrooks, Coldstream, N. B.

Do You Intend to Build
or repair your house this year?

Call and see us. We can quote you on anything you require.

Plans and MATERIALS at lowest Prices

Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, Stair Finish, Hardwood, Spruce and Pine Flooring, Verandah Posts, solid or built, Rail, Flooring and Ballusters, Clapboards and Siding.

Ask to see Sketches of Verandahs and Porch Fronts
We handle the very best grade of Roofing.

Hartland Woodworking Co., Ltd.

YOUNG MEN

YOUNG WOMEN

We prepare young men for positions with the Railways, and young women for positions with the Commercial Telegraph Companies. We guarantee to secure positions for all our graduates. The C.P.R. pays from \$55. to \$150. a month for its operators. We are turning out young men and women who are getting these salaries. Let us tell you about it. Only \$50. for a course. Fall term begins September 3rd. Call or write, C.P.R. SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY, 13 Mill Street, St. John, N. B. M. B. Jones, Manager.

SIROIS GETS FIVE YEARS.

Three on the First Charge, Two for Attempted Escape.

The trial of Dr. James F. Sirois, who asked to be tried under the Speedy Trials Act, came up before Judge Carleton on last Wednesday. Hon. W. P. Jones represented the prisoner. There were two charges against the prisoner, viz., attempting to break jail and obtaining money under false pretences. Mr. L. Hayward, representing the crown, stated that he wished to have the prisoner arraigned under the latter charge first. The counsel for the prisoner objected to the jurisdiction of the court on an alleged faulty indictment by the magistrate. His Honor decided to go on with the trial. To the clerk the prisoner pleaded not guilty. Mrs. Nancy Merrithew and Sanford Merrithew swore that they lived at Good Corner. They saw the prisoner in June last at their residence. He said that he was Dr. Cleveland, of St. John, who was sent by the government to inspect the eyes of school children, and that Harry M. Martell, of East Florenceville, was employed by him. They paid him \$4. in trade for eyeglasses, he giving them two pairs and taking the old ones. The glasses were no good. He falsely represented that Martell was his agent.

Harry M. Martell, of East Florenceville, swore that he never had any business with the prisoner.

Cook Bishop swore that he met the prisoner in June, and that he told him he was organizing a grange and was an optician. He sold Bishop spectacles for \$5.

James A. Gibson swore that he had been in business for 21 years, was familiar with the value of glasses, and that the glasses sold by the prisoner were very inferior.

Henry Gensen, of Simonds swore that the prisoner said he was sent out by the government to inspect the eyes of school children, and that he paid prisoner \$5 for glasses.

Aaron Shaw, the last witness, gave similar evidence.

Sirois was arrested a month ago on an indictment charging him with obtaining money under false pretences. He made two attempts to escape from jail and failed in both. He asked to be tried under the Speedy Trials Act.

In addition to the charge first mentioned, he was also tried for an attempt to break jail. He was sentenced to three years on the first and two on the last one.

Hon. W. P. Jones applied for a reserved case on each case.

The Judge scored the prisoner, whom he said was arrested nine years ago for indecent assault at which time he left the country, taking with him the diploma of a doctor who died. He assumed the doctor's name and sold medicine. He next appeared in Quebec, where he disposed of a large number of Mexican dollars. It got to warm there and he was afterwards heard from in Milltown, Me., where it is believed he was engaged in the white slave traffic. Carleton county was the scene of his last venture, where he posed as Dr. Cleveland, acting as an inspector for the government, his duties being to test the school children's eyes. He did quite a thriving business in selling spectacles. In addition to this he solicited funds for a Grange store, to be a co-operative institution. The fee was \$1 to become a stockholder. This scheme was very successful and it is said that he collected from \$1,500 to \$2,000 from the farmers of the county.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier on Reciprocity.

In the course of his address at Haileybury, Ont., Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that his attention had been directed to an article criticizing his references to reciprocity in the northern Ontario visit.

"The paper tells me," he said, "that the people of Canada in September last pronounced against it, the debate was closed and I should no more speak on it. If this be true, if the debate is closed, and closed forever, then it would be very impolitic if nothing more, that I should seek to continue it. Nay. Though the remedy which we proposed was rejected by the Canadian people, the problem still exists and must be dealt with. I bow to the declaration that the people have rejected the remedy which we proposed, but fellow Canadians, of Ontario, for the sake of your country face the problem. If you will not give the west reciprocity find them a substitute and give them the remedy they rightly seek at your hands. You cannot leave the three prairie provinces in a state of discontent, if you are to have a united contented and prosperous Canada."

If God spares me and keeps me in the splendid health in which he is keeping me, I hope within the next few years to go through the whole province of Ontario, if going everywhere I can get an opportunity and ask the people as true Canadians, loyal to the best interests of the whole country, to look into the whole matter with me, and consider the economic problems of the west. I want to win, and I intend to do my best, but if I fail, I will not whine, I will take my defeat like a man.

"So I say, we shall not allow you to remain idle. You must deal with this problem because it is just, and because the interests of the whole of our country, the interest of the Canadian nation demand it, and I am ready to go west and tell the people there, the diverse interests of the east. They say that liberalism is dead. I aspire to see a joyous resurrection, due to the inspiration of public service."

It is reported that six or eight carloads of diseased potatoes have been put off on the Toronto market. Every farmer and shipper should be on the outlook for symptoms of canker. Any marketing of infected potatoes or any concealment of an outbreak of the disease is severely punishable by law.

Letter From Georgia.

Forsyth, Ga., Aug. 7, 1912. EDITOR OBSERVER: Today snafos of fall a little. Up to date from June 1st it has been very hot and dry. Cotton is opening and the gins are beginning to hum, and soon our town will be alive with moving teams loaded with the fleecy staple coming to market, and the banks will be passing out money to the farmers who need it much at this season of the year.

Our city is on a building boom this year. Quite a number of residences and business houses have gone up and are in process. Cotton crop will be a little short this year. The market now ranges around twelve cents from the wagon. The sweet potato crop bids fair to be good. Corn good in places; peaches the largest crop in history—about 6000 cars have gone out of Georgia this season; and watermelons not a few.

We have a fine female college here, named Bessie Tift, a Baptist institution with near four hundred pupils. Our town is building a public school building which will be a decided ornament when completed. It is a mixed school and will accommodate between two and three hundred pupils. We are quite proud of two such schools. We have four churches, four banks, waterworks, electric lights, three cotton mills run by electricity, three cotton warehouses and other things too numerous to mention.

E. T. MAILLORE.

WATCH THIS SPACE
FOR AD NEXT WEEK

IF YOU DO NOT BUY FROM US WE ARE BOTH LOSING MONEY; AND IT IS OUR INTENTION TO PUT YOU IN THE WAY OF SAVING MONEY IN FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING

MEN'S WOMEN'S, BOY'S GIRLS, AND CHILDREN'S

OUTSIDE OR UNDERWEAR

Mrs. C. A. PHILLIPS
BRISTOL

20 Per Cent Discount

We have decided to give the above discount on the following

Summer Goods from
Aug. 1 to Sept. 1.

Blouses, Wrappers,
Corset Covers, House Dresses
Underskirts, Dress Skirts,
Night Dresses, Dust Coats,
Boys' Cotton Suits and Rompers
Panama Hats.

Binder TWINE

Large quantity and best quality at the lowest prices.

Farmers! We have advanced the prices for Eggs, butter, and Wool. Bring them to us and get more than you are getting elsewhere.

S. W. SMITH

General Merchant--Two Stores

Mount Pleasant

East Florenceville.

Watches, Clocks, Wedding and Engagement Rings.

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

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

Exchange Hotel

W. F. Thornton, Proprietor

Well equipped in every way. Livery Stable in connection.

Main St., Hartland, N. B.

The Strike-Breaker

"We can't keep 'im. Lad, will you see 'im die?"

Alice Somers looked at her husband, and William turned away his head so that he might not see her tears.

The strike was three weeks old, and he was a member of the executive of the local branch of his union, and was bound to support those leaders of his—men who talked "big," and who had money all ways at command, good times and bad. Those leaders ate and drank their fill to-day; but William and his like had not tasted meat this week.

"William!" the woman said pleadingly.

He slipped his arm about her shoulders, drawing her near to him. Love was deep and sincere with this husband and wife.

"The little chap's all right," he said, "just a bit peaky like. It's the cold spell that's tried 'im."

"Tain't," said Alice. "It's the milk they're sellin'—nasty, watery stuff! 'Ow do I know what's in it? I'm not blamin' them. What can they do? They've pulled down the price becos' we hadn't the brass to pay, and the women bought double, and the kids, most of 'em, is sick."

The tiny, grey-faced morsel of humanity that lay on the pillow on the old sofa in the kitchen opened his eyes at this moment, and stretched out his arms to his mother with a pitiful cry. Alice snatched him up, holding him closely pressed against her heart.

"My precious! My baby! 'Im I took care of. You mind, don't you, William, how I was set one 'im? He was just beginning to take notice."

"My girl—my girl, you've got 'im yet. I've got my pay at the end of the week; they'll give me credit at the farm."

"They ain't got nothin' to give at the farm, nor any other place. Haven't I been round every-where?"

The man could only stand watching her as she soothed the infant. Alice bit her lips to keep back the hard words that seemed as if they must be spoken.

Was it that men might fight with men that woman brought children into the world?

The baby was six months old; he had been her joy and pride, and must have given his life for a quarrel in which she had no part!

She walked up and down the kitchen, passing her husband silently. William snatched his cap from the settle.

"I'll go and fetch the doctor," he said.

"We want no doctor, me and 'im," said Alice. "What we want is food that's good for us, warmth to comfort us—things we had before you men went out. William, you're a good talker; the men always follow you, lad. You could stop it to-morrow if you liked."

The baby slept again. She laid him back on the pillow, and, catching her husband's arm as he went out, she held his sleeve. He had loved her; never had he refused her anything she asked. Alice lifted her face for his kiss.

"You're not goin' out without sayin' good-bye to me, William? Are you in such a hurry to get to that old union of yours? What's it goin' to do for you, d'ye think? Will the little bit o' money you're askin' for other folk give you back your dead child—the love that you're goin' near to kill? Women can forgive a lot, but are they to stand by and see their babies murdered?"

"That's wild talkin', lass."

"No wilder than yours down at the old meetin' place. What is it that you're sayin' to each other? That you're goin' to be masters one day, and that every man jack of you will have an easy time. Tain't true, William, and you know it. Give up the strike, lad! My baby's everything to me, my heart 'ull be broken if 'e goes! Give up the strike, William! Ain't my love nothin' to you, lad, that you're so ready to throw it away?"

She drew his face down to hers, pressing her cheek against his, using all the arts of a woman to win her way. And the man loved her, and his child was dear to him. William unclasped her hands roughly, and thrust her hands from him.

"We're pledged," he said; "we've given our word. There ain't no goin' back for us!"

The door opened and shut; he went out into the bleak country that surrounded the Heddeston collieries, and the smokeless chimneys from the neighboring factories told him that thousands of men were idle as he was, and that heart-broken women wept for children taken from them. William Somers lifted his head to meet the wind that came to him from across the moor.

"All good is won by sacrifice," he told himself. He was called upon to suffer—well, let him give himself for the cause. What was one man's grief against the gain of thousands weaker than himself? William walked with head erect, and mur-

mured comforting words to himself as he went.

"He's a strong little chap. It's just a passing thing; he'll pull through all right."

The strike was four weeks old. The local executive had called a meeting, and the men entered the room of the federation offices sullenly, reluctantly, looking furtively at each other. Strike-pay is all very well, but when you've a wife and children to keep out of it it means drawing on your savings. If you're got any; going without if you have none.

William Somers sat at the head of the table. He was secretary of his branch, and a good spokesman, and he knew the trick of keeping the "chair" to the point, and of leading the argument in the right direction when it was going astray. The men took their seats in silence, their feet ceased to shuffle, and they sat dumb.

"Mates," began the chair. "Not a word; only a dumb, resentful silence. The chair, and others like him, had led them into this pit of misery, and there were no good wages to be earned now. The chair looked at his secretary for encouragement, and William Somers, who saw in his mind's eye a woman kneeling beside a dying child, pulled himself out of the pit with a struggle.

"We're here to-day," he said, "to pass a vote of confidence in our leaders."

"Ay," said the chair, "that's right."

"The men who are fighting for us against the tyranny of capital."

"Capital's got a rare long purse!" said a voice from the bottom of the table. "Capital don't starve."

The feet under the table shuffled noisily. No man there wanted to earn the term "scab and blackleg," but starving was poor work; it took the heart out of a man. William Somers looked at them all, gauging their temper to a nicety.

"Are we to be the only men who turn our back on the struggle?" he said, "when thousands of others no better off than we are standing firm?"

"They're afraid o' being chucked by their union," said the interrupter again. "But, benefit or not, I'd a sight sooner be earnin' good money down in the mine!"

"Ay, and have your good money doctored at your employer's whim and fancy, and be driven to work like a brute beast!" retorted William Somers angrily. "How much better are we than the ponies in the pit? They earn their food and shelter the same as we do. Are you content never to earn more? I tell you, mates, it's more than money we're fighting for; it's the right to some leisure in the sunshine—time to remember that we're something more than a bit of the machinery of the mine! The mine can be a prison, mates; the very heart is taken out of us there, I tell you."

The door of the room was flung open. A woman entered, carrying close to her breast a child.

Alice Somers had wrapped her dead baby in a shawl. She laid the little still figure on the table before the secretary of the local executive; but there were no tears in her eyes, and her voice was hard and clear.

"I thought perhaps you'd like to see your work," she said, turning to the silent men. "He died at midday! I did all I could to save 'im, but it wasn't no use. He lies there; nothin' can ever give 'im back to me—not all the money that all of you can earn when you've got everything you want, and it's high holiday and feasting every day in the week! He was my baby; he'd cost me dear. But that don't matter to none of you."

"Alice," said William Somers, "this is no place."

"His father was the men's leader," said Alice. "His child's life wasn't nothin' to him against the right to strike. He let 'im die, though I went on my knees to him!"

"My poor lass!" One of the older men rose from his seat, and drew Alice's hand through his arm. His own face worked, his voice shook.

His "misus" had given him sons and daughters—handsome, happy girls and boys, all grown up now, making their way in the world. The old wage had been good enough then. "Come home and let the misus talk to you," he said, while the hard tears of age made their way down his cheeks. "She'll find some good thing to say to you. I don't pass no vote of confidence, mates," he said. "This meeting ain't no further use to me."

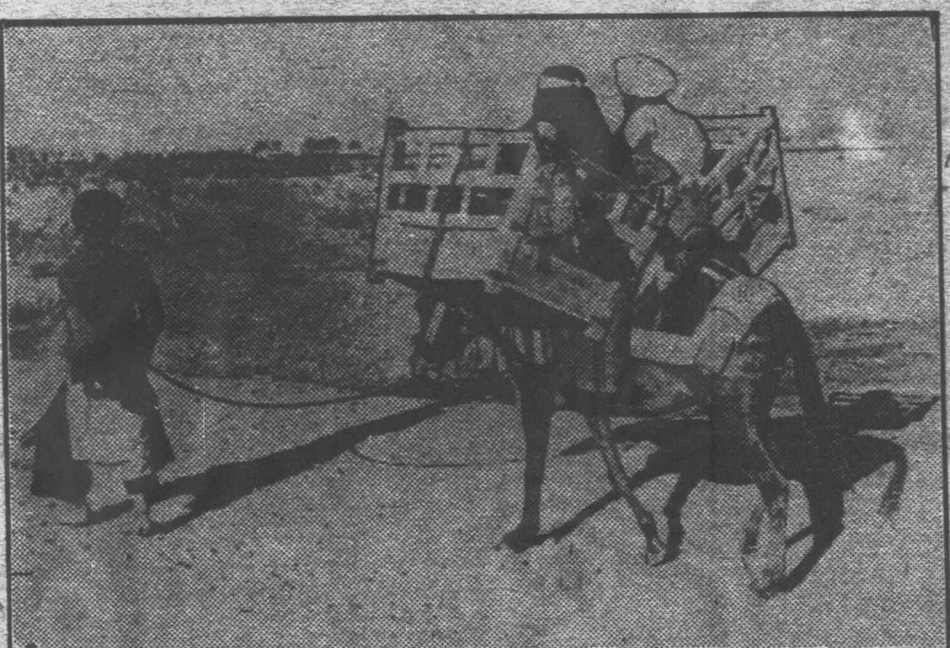
Gently picking up the still baby from the table, he led Alice out of the room; and after a moment man after man rose in silence and followed him.

William Somers and his chairman were left alone in the empty room, the scene of their failure.

At last the chairman rose to his feet. He cleared his throat and spoke huskily.

"I don't feel like being chair of this executive no longer," he said. "I'm going to send in my resignation."

He, too, passed out of the door. And the local secretary flung out his arms and dropped his head wearily upon them. William Somers sat there the hours through, until someone came and led him away.



A PERSIAN RUNABOUT.

Husband and wife travel in crates in Persia. If they differ much in weight, the lighter one has to be balanced up to balance.

JEWELS AS MEDICINE.

Many of Them Are Said to Have Curative Powers.

When Edwin asks Angelina what stone shall be set in her engagement ring there generally follows a discussion as to which is the lady's lucky stone, says Pearson's Weekly.

If Edwin is a superior young man he will perhaps laugh (to himself) at his sweetheart's superstition. But, as a matter of fact, science indorses a great deal of what used to be considered superstition regarding precious stones and metals—especially the belief that some of them possess healing properties.

Many famous physicians, among whom may be mentioned Hahnemann, the founder of homeopathy, medicine, have recognized the healing value of gold. The old-fashioned remedy of moistening a gold ring and rubbing it on the eye to heal a sty is perfectly reasonable.

Doctors to-day will inject a solution of gold for the treatment of certain kinds of incurable ulcers. Many cases of remarkable success have resulted. And the curative power of gold can be seen from the fact that the amount of pure gold required in the solution is only one per cent.

The influence of certain inanimate objects on human beings is fully accepted by science, and research is constantly extending the field. Thus the belief, very common 100 years ago, that diamonds act as a sort of tonic to the wearer is at least scientifically plausible, for the diamond is known to consist of herbs and vegetables concentrated by volcanic action and carbonized by the action of the sun, or, in unscientific language, a diamond is simply a form of "bottled sunshine," the preservative used being vegetable and electricity.

It is, therefore, by no means unreasonable to suppose that, worn around the neck of a society lady, a diamond necklace may help to stimulate the wearer when debilitated by the exaction of a London season.

The sapphire, the ruby and the oriental amethyst, though differing in outward appearance, are all made up of the same constituents, chief of which is aluminum oxide—a tonic very frequently prescribed in one form or another by the modern doctor.

The turquoise consists chiefly of phosphates, and for this reason may well stimulate the brain power of its wearer.

Amber has long been thought to possess antiseptic properties and to protect its owner from such milder, bacterial complaints as sore throat, whooping cough, etc. Of course, in this direction have probably been greatly exaggerated. But the belief rests on a sound foundation is seen in the fact that amber is composed largely of sulphur.

Ladies who have an anæmic tendency should choose rubies. For this stone contains the metallic oxides of iron, copper and chromium—the first of which they probably take regularly "after meals" by order of the doctor. The same is true of the garnet.

But very little can be said in favor of the opal. It possesses no healing properties and has many disadvantages. When bright it consists of nine or ten per cent. of water, which will often evaporate and leave the stone dull. For this reason, too, the opal is likely to burst if it happens to become heated.

A few centuries ago the apothecaries would regularly prescribe the various precious stones to be taken internally in the form of a powder. Pearls were especially popular in this respect, being used not only for many stomach disorders resulting from overeating, but also by ladies in the hope of making their skin pearly white. However, as the dose was invariably a small one, fatalities rarely resulted.

Bounder—"I took you home the other night." Rounder—"Yes, and then, you coward, you left me to face my wife alone."

There is much satisfaction and happiness in all labor that is honest and true. Few things bring greater contentment; few things give more peace of mind.

THE BEST DISINFECTANT.

Put Furniture Out on the Lawn and Kill the Microbes.

Treatment of household furniture by ordinary disinfectants may be a ideal thing to do in addition to the more mechanical removal of dirt says the London Lancet, but in practice it is convenient, and the results are not always pleasing. The smell of certain disinfectants is mostly objectionable in a house, and many of them can not be applied without a risk of injuring domestic fabrics, but the sun, one of the most important disinfectants known, can fill the breach if only it will shine.

Sunlight is fatal to the vitality of the lower organisms, and experiment has proved this to be the case with a number of the most important pathogenic bacteria. It is also well-known that the chemical activity of the sun's rays, upon which depend their germicidal properties, attain a maximum in the month of May. Koch showed long ago that the bacillus of tuberculosis was killed by direct sunlight in from a few minutes to several hours, and in a longer time the tuberculosis sputum on linen and woollen fabrics was shown to have lost its infectivity. Similarly the action of the organisms of typhoid fever, anthrax and cholera is arrested.

Even a fluid ordinarily favorable to the culture and multiplication of organisms assumes, under the influence of sunlight, antiseptic properties until the environment changes from one which was congenial to the growth of the organism to one which eventually kills it. Sunlight destroys also the toxin of the organism, as has been well illustrated in the case of tetanus, the bacillus of which infests our roads.

The sunlight on the road doubtless mitigates many evils; and if "sunning" of carpets, curtains, furniture, and decorations cannot be made an integral part of the spring cleaning process (and we see that this is impossible), none the less the presence during the spring cleaning season of powerful and persistent sunlight is undoubtedly useful.

HINTS ON EARRINGS.

Should Tone With the Color of the Wearer's Dress.

From time immemorial earrings have formed the finish to a woman's dress. But it is an extraordinary fact that but one woman in a hundred knows how to suit herself in the wearing of this graceful ornament.

A girl with a round, chubby face almost invariably wears the variety known as "studs," preferably in as large a size as possible. This, of course, accentuates her facial fullness. Whereas the girl who possesses a long, an oval countenance, balanced on a swan-like neck, will, perversely sport "hangers" of more than ordinary length, thereby adding at least a couple of inches to her face. Of course, these two damsels, to show to best advantage, ought to change places. She of the round face, by all the written and unwritten laws of "suitability," should wear "drops," and her longer-visaged sister "studs."

That earrings are only dress accessories should always be kept in mind by the well-dressed girl. They should never be ostentatious or garish, and should, if possible, tone with the color of the wearer's dress and other ornaments.

Also, there is a type of girl to whose age earrings add at least ten years. Every girl should make it her duty to discover if they have such an effect upon her; if so, she ought to make it a rule never to wear them, however much tempted.

JOHN SMITH.

The good old name of John Smith does not suggest in English any great degree of aristocracy, but transferred to other languages it seems to climb the ladder, so to speak. Thus, in Latin, it is Johannes Smithus, the Italian smooths it off into Giovanni Smithi, the Spaniards render it Juan Smithus, the Dutchman adopts it as Hans Schmidt, the French flatten it out into Jean Smeat, and the Russian says Jonloff Smittowski. When John Smith gets into the tea trade in Canton he becomes Jovan Shimmit; if he clambers about Mount Hecla the Icelanders refer to him as Jahne Smithson; if he trades among the Tuscaroras he becomes Ton Qa Smith; in Poland he is known as Ivan Schmittweiski; should he wander among the Welsh mountains they talk of Jihon Schmid; when he goes to Mexico he is called Jouth F'Smitti; if of classic turn he lingers among Greek ruins he turns to Ton Smikton, and in Turkey he is utterly disguised as Yoe Seef.

WHAT IS GAMBLING?

The essence of gambling is getting something for nothing. When one man does that another man is quite sure to lose something, for which he gets nothing. In this process it is natural as breathing that bitterness of heart and thoughts of revenge should spring up. The losses are often hard to bear. The winner is often suspected of knavish tricks in taking from the loser what he parts with painfully.

FOOD FAKER AND PAINT BOX

SOME FRAUDS ON THE ENGLISH CONSUMER.

"Potted Lobster" Without the Lobster, and "Strawberry Jam" Without Strawberry.

It is announced that some cheerful person hailing from the other side of the Atlantic has been sending us cases of tinned "Salmon" which was really nothing more nor less than common cod dyed pink, says Pearson's Weekly.

Do not imagine, however, that we in this country have nothing to learn from the Yankees in the way of coloring frauds.

In a recent British local government board report issued by Mr. John Burns, it is stated that one of the government inspectors laid hands on a quantity of tins of "potted lobster" which had not the least trace of lobster in them. Their contents were some sort of cheap fish ground up fine, mixed with bread, and colored a bright red with a common coal tar dye. It may be mentioned that these extraordinary productions were seized in Blackpool.

The same report speaks of blackberry throat lozenges which went under the fine-sounding name of "demulcent glycerine and black currant pastilles." These contained neither glycerine nor black currant. Their artless manufacturer had used gum and sugar and colored them with cochineal.

"BEST STRAWBERRY JAM"

seized during the same year was: Apple juice, 45 per cent.; corn syrup, 40 per cent.; sugar, 4 per cent.; coloring matter—a good rich scarlet—1 per cent.

What would the poor food faker do without his paint-box? Truly, he would be in a bad way. One man, tackled by the committee appointed to investigate the use of preservatives in foods, boldly declared that it was quite impossible to sell such things as tinned peas, beans, or spinach unless they were colored a good green. He informed them that sulphate of copper was the dye.

It may be mentioned that sulphate of copper taken in sufficient quantities, produces a most painful form of stomach ache rather resembling a severe attack of colic.

The medical officer to the City of Westminster made the cheerful discovery that a certain brand of cheap cocoa owed its rich brown hue to oxide of iron. Oxide of iron is simply iron rust, and is not exactly the material to use for a cup that cheers. Luckily, being so heavy, it settles to the bottom of the cup, and so the drinker of this doctored beverage escapes damage to his interior economy.

Iron rust was found as the coloring matter in a sweetmeat known as "anised balls" sold in a Poplar shop, and it was also in East London that mustard was discovered consisting largely of wheat flour colored with

BRIGHT YELLOW TURMERIC.

Two years ago there was a Pure Food Exhibition at the Horticultural Hall, Westminster, and here the public learned a few of the amazing frauds commonly practiced upon them. On one table stood a seven-pound box of "raspberry and currant" jam sold at one and threepence. The foolish individuals who fancied they could buy pure jam at such a price saw around the pot its real ingredients. These were turnips, seaweed, refuse apples from the cider press, sawdust for pips and red ochre for coloring matter.

Sausages and black puddings are boldly dyed to make them look attractive, and milk from which almost all the cream has been abstracted is touched up with an aniline dye, which gives it beautifully creamy hue.

Even tea is not safe. Leaves that have actually been used are dried and "faced" or colored with plumbago and magnetic oxide of iron. Liquorice is cheap enough in all conscience, yet liquorice sweets have been seized which were adulterated with chalk and starch, stiffened with common sea, and—horrible to relate—colored with lamp black.

WOULDN'T BE SO SERIOUS.

Two Irishmen were moving some kegs of powder, when one noticed the other was smoking, and the following conversation ensued:—

"Look here," said one, "ain't ye got any better sense than to be smoking whilst we're handling these 'ere kegs of powder? Don't you know that there was an explosion yesterday, which blew up a dozen men?"

"Faith, but that cud never happen here."

"Why not?"

"Because there's only two of us on this job."

THE FORFEIT.

"So you're in jail for taking a watch."

"Not exactly. I'm here because I didn't get away with it."

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VOL. 4 SEPT. 26. No. 15

CONDITION OF THE MARKETS.

A number of produce buyers of this county visited Montreal and other Canadian cities last week to look into the condition of the potato market. They came home not hiding the fact that they were discouraged. Everywhere the market was full. Rot was so prevalent that the jobbers did not care to handle heavier stocks than the present demand called for. There is an over-production in all sections notwithstanding the great reduction in the supply by rot. The fact stood out glaringly that there are more producers of potatoes in Canada than there are consumers, and that it is useless to farm if the produce cannot be sold.

The price offered the farmers at Carleton county points is now 50 to 60 cents and the dealers would rather not purchase at any price. This low price—considerably below the cost of production—coupled with a practically ruined hay crop and grain harvested in condition unfit for market, in many cases, foretells the hardest times the farmer has had for many years—since 1896, the last year the Conservatives were in power. But we do not blame the Government for the weather, only for a restricted market.

Today in Houlton potatoes are bringing \$1.00 a barrel. The demand, for the time of year, is active. The United States has produced a large crop, the largest in history, yet prices are still good. They have simply dropped from the abnormal to the reasonable. Produce buyers in Aroostook are buying pressed hay for shipment and are paying \$22 to \$23 a ton for it. As late as last week they were paying 75 cents a bushel for oats. Prices of other farm products in Aroostook county are reprinted from the Fort Fairfield Review in another part of this paper.

The Canadian west has just harvested its largest crop. Late reports say that a large portion of the wheat crop must rot in the fields. So great is the yield that the railways and steamships can handle only a relatively small part of it, and the old country markets could not take more if the transportation companies could deliver it to them. Behold the United States, a day's haul from Canada's great wheat fields; anxious to buy the surplus wheat of the west, prevented from doing so by whom? Ask yourself that question.

Heroic Devotion of Teacher to Stricken Companion on The St. John Headwaters.

For fifty three miles a-foot through the Maine woods, W. S. Cowing, a teacher, carried on his back a companion, Charles Claxton, Jr., who was helpless from an attack of pneumonia according to Clowing's description of the experience.

For some time after Cowing and Claxton, near starvation, reached the little French Canadian village of St. Pomphile, Que., and travelled thence by rail to Bangor, Claxton, son of a physician in Philadelphia, lay near death in a Bangor hospital.

Cowing and Claxton were eighteen days reaching civilization. They had been on a canoe trip intending to explore the headwaters of the St. John river. The stream by which they expected to return, they found was only six inches deep. They abandoned their camping outfit and started on foot, carrying their canoe. Then Claxton was stricken with pneumonia and Cowing was forced to carry a double burden, explaining today that he felt it necessary to have the canoe when they should reach deep water, so that he might get Claxton under a physician's care, as quickly as possible.

They used the canoe for the final forty miles of a trip of nearly 100 miles to St. Pomphile.

Borden Announces Meeting of Parliament in November.

Montreal, Sept. 21.—That definite and detailed information regarding the naval situation, which had been asked for from the imperial government would be in his hands by the end of next week, and that this information would be at once submitted to the cabinet and a plan of action in connection with the navy question drawn up, which plan would be submitted immediately to the Canadian parliament which will be called together in November, was the announcement made by Premier Borden tonight at the banquet tendered him at the Windsor Hotel to celebrate his return from Great Britain and the victory of his party a year ago.

The Political Situation.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier touring Ontario, the Government apparently afraid to call Parliament together to hear what the naval policy of Canada is to be, and with a battle royal in progress in Quebec among the Conservatives as to who is to organize the party and control its patronage, a wing of the Government followers demanding the head of a Cabinet Minister, the Hon. L. P. Pelletier, is the political news of the past week. In the meantime the redistribution bill, consequent on the census, is said to be another troublesome subject for the Borden Cabinet. Doubtless, the Premier is wishing he had even a toy fleet with a popgun big enough to overawe his rebellious followers. Toronto Globe.

Our Neighbours

Royalton.

The farmers are very busy with harvesting of grain and potato digging. The former is an abundant crop, but potatoes are rotting quite badly.

Farm machinery agents are very plentiful about here and the farmers are buying quite heavily, an evidence of prosperous times.

Mrs. Maynard White, who with husband and family are visiting relatives and friends, is somewhat improved in health. They expected to return to Arizona before this but on the eve of departure Mrs. White was taken ill. She now is on the road to recovery. Dr. Poppers is the attending physician.

Dr. Field is frequently seen in this neighborhood.

Fred Cronkite is improving under the care of Dr. White.

The special meetings being held in church here are quite well attended. Frank Weade sold a horse recently to James Tompkins of Brookville and Chas. Jones sold one to Mr. Crawford of Carlisle.

We now have free mail delivery.

River Bank.

A party of young people from Lansdowne spent a very pleasant evening at Daniel Lovely's the 22nd.

Mrs. Edwin Melville, of Lansdowne is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Lovely, and calling on friends in this place.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Smalley of Hartland were visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Smalley yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. James Bell were also there.

Mrs. Henry Bell was calling on Mrs. F. D. Lovely one day last week.

Weyman Campbell has moved into the house just vacated by Thomas Wakeling.

C. Humphrey Taylor and wife of Hartland were visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hunter on Sunday. Mrs. Rupert Long and Mrs. C. M. Dow were also calling there.

Our Sunday School will close after next Sunday.

Lower Brighton.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Nixon, Herbert Cogswell, Miss Emma Cogswell and Harry Robinson spent the week-end with friends and relatives in Windsor.

Mr. and Mrs. Coleman Shaw and their son, Harry Shaw of Victoria, who are about to remove to the west, visited at the residence of Alva Dow recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Haddon Thomas, who came by auto from their home in Houlton, Me., were calling on friends in this place last week.

Miss Ella Bradley of Hartland has been visiting at the home of her grandfather, James McLary.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Nixon and little daughter, Elva, and Misses Eunice and Bertha Nicholson drove to Ludlow, Me., on Saturday returning Sunday evening. While there they were the guests of Mr. Nixon's uncle R. A. Nixon.

Mrs. Stephen Nixon and Mrs. Ada Brown spent Sunday with friends in Waterville.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McLary returned from visiting their daughter, Mrs. L. Saunders, Perth.

Dr. S. Bankin, Curtis and McIntosh operated on Mrs. Emma Brown on Wednesday last for cancer. Mrs. Brown, who just celebrated her seventy-fifth birthday, is doing remarkably well.

Mrs. B. F. Richardson has returned from a very enjoyable trip to Grand Falls.

Upper Brighton.

Rev. J. J. Barnes supplied for Rev. S. W. Schorman Sunday afternoon. His discourse was much appreciated by the congregation.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Page and son, Albion of Coldstream took tea at A. A. Watter's on Sunday.

Tom McCrea, who has recently purchased the MacIntosh farm adjoining his own, is buying sheep and calves to stock it.

There has been some rumor of a union of this school dist. with Hartland in the future. This, with the establishment of free rural mail delivery, would make Upper Brighton one of the most desirable localities along the river.

Rev. J. A. Cahill will preach his farewell sermon next Sunday at 7.30 p.m.

Florenceville.

Mrs. Amy Ross who is training for nursing in Lewiston General Hospital is spending a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Ross.

Mr. and Mrs. Boone were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Estey on Sunday.

Rev. J. A. Cahill will preach his farewell sermon here on Sunday afternoon. He goes to Bridgewater Centre on Oct. 1st.

James Johnston spent Sunday at home.

Special religious meetings are in progress in Newburg in connection with the United Baptist church, conducted by Rev. J. J. Barnes, pastor. The interest and attendance are good, although the nights, until recently, have been dark and frequently wet and the roads bad. One man was baptized on Sunday. A number more are expected to receive baptism in the near future.

"We have been looking", writes Mr. Barnes, "for a number of Christian workers from the river front and nearby places to come in and help us in the meetings. We are holding on with a 'hard tug' but good results are in sight, for which we are feeling thankful."

Millinery Opening

I beg to invite you to my Opening of Fall and Winter Millinery on

Friday and Saturday,
Oct. 4 and 5.

My Millinery Department is still in charge of Miss Copp who met with such excellent success last season, and the stock is very complete in Latest Styles of Hat Shapes with an abundance of the most popular materials for trimming. A most cordial reception awaits you on or after the above dates.

C. Humphrey Taylor.

Oyster Supper Fall and Winter Knowlesville October 10th

at the residence of James M. Hobbs
There will be a first class Supper, and Ice Cream will be on sale during the evening. Everybody Come and help along a good cause.

For Sale or Rent.

I desire either to sell or rent the house at Somerville I recently bought from Guston Day. Seven rooms, pleasant location.
HENRY J. SEELY.
Waterville, N. B.

P. R. SEMPLE

East Florenceville, N. B.

Dealer in
Hardware, Plumbing,
Tinware, Furnaces
and Stoves

The New Empress Range

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



Now open and ready for YOU. Write and tell me what day you are coming. A postal will do.

O. A. HODGINS, Prin., Houlton, Me.

RELIABLE INSURANCE

FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT

Perley S. Marsten,

Successor to

Astle & Cosman,

Representing the

OLDEST AND STRONGEST COMPANIES

Queen Street, Woodstock, N. B.

Samples of Campbell Clothing



have arrived at our store, and the range is so complete and the prices so reasonable that you will find inspection of them a source of real pleasure and actual profit. The best dressed men in Carleton wear Campbell Clothing.

JOHN McLAUCHLAN Co., Ltd.
HARTLAND AND WOODSTOCK

Taking Pictures in Autumn

is easy by the Kodak way. There is no time of the year when the light and shadows combine so well for a beautiful picture as now. Our line of Cameras and Supplies is very complete and a small amount of money will fit you out for making excellent pictures.

See Our Stationery Window

The display is to remind you that we carry a choice line in all grades. Our Book and Periodical Department will supply your every need in reading matter. We can supply anything that is printed.

ESTEY & CURTIS CO., LTD.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists

Hartland, N. B.

Now We Close Out! Only a Few Days More.

The most of our stock has been disposed of, but we still have an assortment of

Shoes, Rubbers, Gum Rubbers, and Over Shoes

These and the remainder of our DRY GOODS will be sold at prices that are now much less than wholesale price. You may not need these just now but at the prices it will pay you to buy for the winter that will soon be here. Here are a few sample prices:

\$5.00 Shoes for	\$2.85 3.50	Over Shoes	1.80
4.50 "	2.65 2.25	Gum Rubbers	1.35
3.25 "	1.85 2.50	"	1.50
	1.10	Rubbers	.75

No decent offer will be refused on our All Wool Sweaters and the balance of our Dry Goods.

Charlie Joseph

We have a few bills outstanding and desire to collect them at once. Please call NOW and settle.

Local News and Personal Items

Mrs. Keith returned from Boston on Saturday.

A. W. Porter of East Florenceville was here yesterday.

Taylor has a fine line of sweater coats; prices are down to date.

Henry Seely spent Thursday to Monday at Centre Hainesville.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Howard L. Cox, Rosedale, a daughter, on Sept. 4.

F. B. Carvell, M.P., of Woodstock, was calling on friends on Saturday.

J. Walter Doucette of Knowlesville was calling on friends in the village last week.

Go to Taylor for house furniture. He carries a nice stock and his prices are reasonable.

T. J. Hurley and Allen Cummings were down on the Gibson Branch on a trip last week and got two nice deer.

Mrs. Amasa Plummer represented Hartland union at the yearly convention of the W.C.T.U. at Campbellton last week.

Miss Florence Dickinson has graduated from the W. W. Backus Hospital at Norwich, Conn., and is visiting friends here for a time.

There was no Church of England service in Hartland on Sunday morning on account of illness of the curate, Rev. Wm. Goss.

Miss Pearl Crandlemire, N.B. Tel. operator, has been ill at her home at Somerville for a week past. Miss Gallupe of Florenceville is temporarily filling her position.

The marriage of Harold MacLaughlan, of Woodstock, once a teller in the Bank here, and Miss Meta Locke of Lunenburg, N.S., was solemnized on Sept. 17. They will reside in Montreal.

R. E. Kidney returned on Monday from Halifax exhibition with his fine showing of fowls representing the Hartland Poultry Yards. He secured about the same number of prizes as the exhibit captured in St. John.

Deeds, mortgages and bills of sale may be purchased at The Observer office for 5 cents each or 50 cents a dozen. Executions, summonses, capaises, tax notices, 40 cents a hundred. School assessment blanks, 5 cents each.

The formal Millinery Opening of C. M. Sherwood, Limited, is announced for Saturday, September 28th which will continue during the Agricultural Exhibition—October 2nd and 3rd. Meantime wants will have careful attention.

James M. McLeod of Wilmot has accepted a position as travelling salesman for New Brunswick for the Colonial Fertilizer Company of Nova Scotia. A good salary attaches to the job for which Mr. McLeod is congratulated.

Miss Merritt who has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. J. A. Parker of Chester for several weeks spent a few days in Hartland a guest of her cousins, Mrs. Sidney Hagerman and Henry Nevers. Later she took the train for St. John and the boat from that city to her home in Boston.

Thomas Baird of Lowell, Mass., accompanied by his friend, William Alexander, is visiting his brother, A. L. Baird and his cousin, Scott Sippell. Although a native of this country, Mr. Baird has not visited here for many years. The gentlemen have been looking for big game down along the Gibson branch.

H. H. Smalley went to Houlton on Tuesday.

Mrs. H. H. Hatfield is quite seriously ill of tonsillitis.

Dr. E. S. Kirkpatrick of Woodstock was in Hartland on Saturday.

Sheriff Tompkins of Woodstock was in Hartland on Saturday.

Mrs. Brewer returned from her stay at St. Andrews on Saturday.

Call at Taylor's for wedding presents. Good goods at moderate prices.

Miss Helen Arton entertained a few friends at tea on Friday evening.

Gurston Day has sold his house at Somerville to Henry Seely of Waterville.

Dr. Currie of Boston was a guest of his kinsman, Judson Currie, last week.

Harry Gillin went to Montreal on Saturday in charge of two carloads of lambs.

Miss Grace Tompkins has gone to Boston and intends to spend the winter in California.

Miss Evelyn Orser entertained a few little friends at a birthday party on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Graham returned on Friday from their trip through Nova Scotia.

A good working horse, weighing about 1300, is offered for sale by E. B. Estabrooks, Coldstream.

Miss Mamie Glass has returned to Massachusetts after a visit with her parents at Lower Wind-sor.

Mrs. Effie Parent of Upper Queensbury was last week visiting her brothers, Wilmet and Judson Rideout.

The wedding of Miss Pearl Carpenter and Frank Plummer of Waterville is announced to take place on Oct. 9.

Miss Laura Curtis has returned to the Emerson School of Oratory, Boston, after spending the summer months at home.

F. Holland Birmingham arrived from Calgary last week to spend a few weeks with his father, Ransford Birmingham.

Rev. Joseph MacLeod, D.D., editor of the Maritime Baptist, spent the week-end with his daughter, Mrs. J. Fred Boyer, at Victoria.

If potato-canker should break out in New Brunswick the farmers might bid goodbye forever to potato raising. Watch for it and report to Ottawa any symptom of it.

"Greenwood" cemetery has lately had a wire fence put about it which improves it greatly. George G. Gray was one of the foremost in having the work done.

Harvey T. Reid wishes to thank the many kind friends and especially the members of the base ball team for their good wishes and the presentation made last week, all of which he appreciated highly indeed.

GIRLS WANTED in Ganong Bros. Candy Factory, St. Stephen, N.B. Good salaries and steady work. Board will be furnished for a reasonable amount at our own boarding-house, which is presided over by a very competent matron. In addition to salaries to those who apply immediately, we shall give for regular attendance a bonus which terminates Dec. 31st. Write for particulars.

Mrs. John Reid was visiting friends at Benton recently.

All kinds of pickling spices of purest grade at Estey & Curtis'.

Mrs. Edgar Carpenter of Waterville was in Hartland on Tuesday.

Burnett G. Miller spent Monday and Tuesday in Fort Fairfield.

Look for Taylor's announcement of millinery opening elsewhere in this paper.

W. D. Keith offers at a bargain a second-hand cook stove in good serviceable condition.

Mrs. John Gray and Mrs. W. A. Gray of Mars Hill, Me., were guests of Mrs. S. H. White on Saturday.

Rev. M. H. Manuel will hold his regular service next Sunday at 3 p.m. at Upper Brighton.

By calling on Keith & Plummer when you need a cooking stove you can save \$5.00 on each purchase.

R. E. Holyoke of Woodstock and John Ryan of Bath have been appointed provincial constables.

Mrs. Stephen McMullin returned last week from a visit with her daughter, Mrs. G. E. Royer, of Fort Fairfield.

A. S. Estabrooks, Rockland, has for sale the mare formerly owned by Rev. A. F. Baker; also waggon, sleigh and harness.

Miss Sadie Currie, the popular post office clerk, is enjoying a vacation and is relieved in her duties by Miss Annie Davis.

Keith & Plummer are head quarters for fleece lined underwear, Hewson's Woolen Mill goods, in both sweaters and underwear.

Mrs. May Crandall and her two children, of Schenectady, New York, is staying with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gillin.

On Friday and Saturday, at the Forester's Hall, George McCollom will sell at auction the furnishings saved from the Commercial hotel fire.

Nehemiah Caldwell and Mrs. Caldwell of Boston have been visiting at the home of J. H. Belyea, Somerville, and A. D. Kennedy, Hartland.

Friends of Harry Saunders, engineer on the express train, will sympathize with him in the recent death of his wife which occurred at their home in St. Stephen.

Keith & Plummer have in stock one carload, each, salt, shingles, lime and cement; also have a carload of "Kings Quality" flour due to arrive today.

B. W. Morgan returned last week from the International Survey of the St. John River and leaves on Saturday to resume his studies at Trinity College, Toronto.

Mrs. Jonathan Brown, of Lower Brighton was last week operated on for carcinoma of the breast by Drs. Macintosh and Curtis of Hartland and Dr. Rankine of Woodstock.

C. H. Taylor has for sale one second-hand tubular cream separator, also a new Empire separator; very low prices. Two waggon, a thrashing machine and wood cutter will be sold very cheap.

Mrs. Rex York of Somerville is making a satisfactory recovery from her long illness. The nurse, Miss Marion Stevens, was dismissed from the case on Saturday.

The judges at the Centreville exhibition, which will be held next week, will be for horses, Dr. T. F. Johnstone; cattle, Stuart M. Fiske; dairy products, C. W. McDougall, grain and fruit, S. L. Peters.

Mrs. J. W. Stevens who has been visiting friends in this vicinity went to her home at Fairville yesterday. Her husband who for nearly fifteen years has been employed in the Cushing mill at St. John will leave on Saturday for a visit in Boston.

There does not seem to be the usual active preparations for the lumber woods. Local operators are rather reticent as to what they purpose doing, and it is evident their minds are hardly settled. Some men have been hired and sent in and the wage averages \$30 to \$35 per month.

Raymond Jones, awaiting trial for indecent assault on a little girl at Middle Simonds a couple of months ago, escaped from the jail on Monday night and got away to Houlton. The county jail deserves the sound condemnation given it by Judge Carleton last week.

Fort George is booming—don't get left.

The United Baptists will hold their annual convention in Moncton on Oct. 18 to 23.

Estey & Curtis will buy all the apples you have to sell and pay high prices for them.

Sir Richard Cartwright, for many years prominent in the political affairs of Canada, died in Kingston, Ont., on Tuesday.

Hon. J. K. Flemming returned from his western trip on Tuesday. He is very favorably impressed with the evidences of progress and development he witnessed.

At Woodstock on Tuesday in the case of the King vs. Everett Crabb the grand jury found no bill. Crabb was charged with stealing logs from F. E. Sayre.

G. A. White, for many years Woodstock manager of the Bank of Montreal has received notice of his removal to Shediac. He will be succeeded by E. W. Jarvis of Perth.

Dr. Wood of Hillcrest Hospital, Pittsfield, Mass., has been here the past week or two for the purpose of hunting moose. He has been down at Shewan, at Hayden Hamm's camp, in company with A. L. Baird.

Rev. W. H. Johnson, pastor of the Baptist church at Jacksonville is soon to leave to take up the pastoral charge of the church at St. George. He is likely to be succeeded by Rev. W. H. Jenkins a brother to the pastor of the Victoria circuit.

Building a Nation for God; special Rally Day service at 2.30 on Sunday afternoon in the Methodist church. New Crusade Hymns, Recitations, Address—"The Message of the Flags", by Premier Flemming, who has returned from a trip through the west. Everybody welcome. Silver collection to aid Sunday school work throughout the Dominion.

S. W. Smith's ad. came to hand too late for insertion in its regular place. He desires to say that he has a large line of ladies' misses' and children's coats in a large range of heavy cloths, latest style and moderate prices. You will also find a large stock of all kinds of fall and winter goods for every member of the family. He would again like to point out that having two stores to buy for he is able to carry a larger range of goods at less cost and can serve you better and save your money. His groceries are always fresh, of highest quality, and prices moderate. Hunters will find this store a good place to get their wants supplied. Hunting licenses are also sold, and, by the way, Mr. Smith is also a vendor of marriage licenses and carries wedding rings in stock. For the farmer he is offering a good assortment of all reasonable requirements, including binder twine, potato diggers, baskets, harvesting tools. Full stock of shoes, pants, overalls, gloves, and gum rubbers. Mr. Smith aims to keep his stock complete as possible but if there is anything not in stock that you desire he can get it on shortest notice. He wishes to serve you and asks for the opportunity. Highest prices paid for all kinds of produce in exchange for goods.

Late News RE Fort George

Two Railways are rushing grades to Pacific Coast. Five Thousand men at work for another East and West link. Engineers confident of driving the Golden Spike at Fort George within twelve months.

From Montreal Daily Star.

Fort George Yard Contracts Let. Fifty acres on Necheco River, adjoining townsite, for terminal trackage. Station likely to be close to Fraser avenue.

From Vancouver Province, Sept. 3.

Two Landscape Artists from Boston arrived to look at Indian Reserve. Will lay out G.T.P. townsite.

J. H. Grisdale, Director of the Experimental Farm, will be here to open Exhibition, Sept. 17.

In many moons there has been no occurrence more significant of the development of Fort George than the arrival on Monday last of the head office staff of the Natural Resources Co. and that of the Fort George Trust Co. The advent of the head offices of the Companies is a welcome event to all interested in Fort George.

Railway Contractor W. F. Burnett picked Fort George as a town "worth living in." Looks for big boom here next Spring.

Since the first property here was disposed of values have gone up, steadily increasing.

From Fort George Tribune, Sept. 7 1912

Mr. H. H. Smalley who has just returned from Saskatoon says: "There is great talk of Fort George there and hundreds will leave Saskatoon district in the Spring for Fort George. They claim it will be another Winnipeg."

We can still sell lots at Fort George as low as \$150.00 each; \$350.00 for full Double Corners. Terms: \$10.00 per lot down and \$10 per month till paid for. Ten per cent discount for cash.

British Columbia is the richest province in Canada in mineral wealth and Fort George is in the centre of this rich country.

Prices will jump when the Railways get there. Now is the time to buy.

Write me for further information.

JOHN T. G. CARR

Sales Agent for New Brunswick.

Hartland, N. B.

A Good Life Policy

will compel a young man to save money. He will be glad of it when he is older. It trains him also to the habit of saving, and is the only sure way to guarantee adequate estate to his family—when he has one.

The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co.

Issues None But Good Policies
Communicate with or consult

T. A. Lindsay, Inspector, Woodstock, N. B.
or The E. R. Machum Co., St. John, N. B.
Managers for Maritime Provinces.

PUBLIC AUCTION

BEGINNING AT 9 A.M.

Saturday Sept. 28

I will sell the Furnishings that were saved from the Hotel fire on June 30 at private sale and will be here all the week for that purpose. What does not go by private sale will be sold by auction without reserve.

Dressers, Commodes, Bedsteads, Springs, Mattresses, Bedding, Tables, Chairs, etc., etc.

All in good repair and to go cheap.

George McCollom

Hartland, Sept. 24.

Wait and You Lose

Under this unusual offer such full smoothness of tea flavor is far too good to miss even for a few days. Buy today from your dealer with this guarantee.

In case you do not like the flavor, indeed, if you are not delighted with it, please return the broken package and have your money refunded.

Nothing but exceptional Tea could bear that test. The 40c. grade will be found particularly pleasing.

35, 40, 50c. per lb.

KING COLE
TEA

WAYS OF THE DEADLY COBRA

SAID TO BE DOCTILE AND GENTLE HOUSEHOLD PET.

But One Cannot Always Tell Just What It May Do, You See.

The cobra, or cobra di capella, to give its full title, also known as the hooded or spectacled snake, is not only one of the most venomous of the serpent family, but one of the most numerous, and the world over has less than half a dozen rivals, the most prominent of which are the Cleopatra asp, or African cobra, the horned cobra of the Caribbean archipelago, the tie palongra, or cobra moul of Ceylon; the West Indian Trigonoccephalus, the tiger snake of Australia and Tasmania. Cobras, says the New York Press, are inordinately fond of rats, and the presence of the pests about a dwelling is a certain means of luring the cobra, and perhaps causing it to construct a den in the foundation walls among accumulated rubbish, or even in the attic. It is also a voracious animal, and it is not surprising to find it in the most desolate places, old ruins and deserted cane fields and plantations, and where grass and jungle have been permitted to spring up at will. In deserted and honeycombed ant hills cobras are certain to be found.

The Anglo-Indian, after a brief residence in the east, learns to hold the cobra in contempt, though during the heated term doors and windows of necessity remain unclosed both day and night, and it is no uncommon occurrence to find traces of the visit of a cobra overnight, or even its old skin on the floor, which it has cast during its peregrinations about the room. Ample measures for protection, however, are always taken in the way of screens and canopies in beds; and when men go out walking or shooting puttees are invariably worn. Even trousers are a protection, since they catch, and perhaps tear out the curved fangs or absorb the venom. Among the natives, however, who as a rule, are too idle and careless to accept of precaution, the loss of life is considerable in some districts.

ABSOLUTELY FRIGHTFUL, and averages annually for all British India something like one-seventh of one per cent. of the entire population.

So indifferent are the natives and so imbued with fatalism that they march bare-legged through the jungles and thickets, at night casting themselves on the bare earth or floor indifferently, with no other covering than a light muslin or cotton wrapper. Naturally a prowling serpent will often cross the body of the sleeper, who, half awakened by the act, will put forth his hand to discover what has disturbed him, and is immediately bitten.

Strange to say, it is rare that a native will injure one of the reptiles, which he holds in a kind of religious veneration; and the death of one of his immediate family or relatives brings no other retribution than coaxing or forcing the author into a jar and setting him at liberty at some distance. The Hindoo priests rather encourage the presence of cobras about their temples, and even go so far as to feed them regularly, offering milk, of which the reptiles are extremely fond, claiming that, aside from the sacred character of the serpents, their value as destroyers of vermin sufficiently compensates for all danger.

Play remarks the affection that exists between the male and female asp, or African cobra, and declares that if one be destroyed the other seeks to avenge its death; and likewise, the Cingalese say, when one is killed its companion is almost certain to be discovered immediately after. "This belief," says Tennent, "I had an opportunity of verifying more than once. On one occasion, when a snake was killed in a bath of the government house at Colombo, its mate was found in the same spot the day after. Again, at my own stables,

A COBRA FIVE FEET LONG, having fallen into a well which was too deep to permit escape, its companion of the same size, was found the same morning in an adjoining drain. On this occasion the snake, which had been several hours in the well, swam with ease, raising its head and hood above water, and instances have occurred of the cobra di capella taking considerable excursions by sea.

In spite of its venomous character the cobra is naturally one of the most timid and harmless of creatures, rarely if ever, making an unprovoked attack. It is only under the sense of fear, or when irritated, that it strikes, and, like most of the serpent family, it is happy to beat a retreat when in the presence of man, and unless followed and speedily cornered, disappears in some hiding place without evincing, beyond a threatening hiss, any desire to become an aggressor.

It is its really docile and gentle disposition, coupled perhaps, with the abhorrence and awe in which it is held by the uninitiated, that causes the cobra to be the favorite of Oriental jugglers. Its striking appearance and deadly nature is so

COULD ILL BE SPARED

The word Bovril has become a household word throughout the world. Bovril itself has become an established part of the food supply of all civilized people. If there were no Bovril every hospital would be that much poorer, every doctor would be at a loss to find a true substitute, every nurse would be thrown on her own resources. If there were no Bovril, athletes in training would be less fit, and competitors in games would lose a great support.

If there were no Bovril, children would miss the quickly made hunger satisfying sandwich. Housekeepers would be less ready to meet an emergency demand for food. If there were no Bovril the camping party and the picnic party would be more difficult to feed. If there were no Bovril, life in the cottage would entail a far greater amount of cooking and fewer tasty dishes than at present. But there is Bovril and its uses are so many and so well known that life is made pleasanter and its burdens made fewer.

Keep Bovril on hand.

universally understood that trifling with it appears to the layman the most wonderful. To be sure, it is claimed that performing cobras are deprived of their fangs, and consequently are harmless; but this is true only of those used by inferior performers, as a rule, though the cobra sometimes is rendered harmless by causing it to repeatedly strike some object until the present supply of venom is exhausted.

THE EXHIBITION of a harmless reptile becomes merely an exhibition of its highly trained condition; and the juggler, knowing the cobra's constitutional incredulity, if exhibiting such, is sure to be provided with one or more venomous snakes that will be produced by virtue of a few additional annas, and whose deadly character is vouched for by forcing it to strike some fowl or small quadruped. Now, too, the performance acquires a different character, since when the cobra strikes it is with the rapidity of lightning. The juggler handles it swiftly and adroitly, without faltering or hesitation, for such would be fatal, and in the swift seizure and sudden release is exhibited a daring and courage of an exceptional kind. When necessary, he provokes the serpent to strike, and ere it can recover and again place itself in an attitude of defense he grasps it quickly just below the jaws, thereby rendering it powerless. And, when it is released, it is by a swift unclosing of the fingers and removal of the arms, so deftly performed as to appear as but one movement. In due time the serpent learns that these movements are devoid of injury, and consequently submits to them unresistingly, and, unless specially roused, becomes practically harmless.

The tame cobras are handled in all ways; are taught to advance and retreat, coil and uncoil; bow their heads, and bring their deadly mouths in close proximity to those of their masters, all this being accomplished through the medium of certain vocal or instrumental sounds, which, although travellers are wont to pronounce them musical, no scope of the imagination can imbue with harmony. It is not in any sense serpent charming, but merely adroitness on the part of the necromancer, supplemented by long training and enforcement of certain habits. Nevertheless, understanding full well the fatal results of an accident, which only instant amputation can avert, most jugglers carry a large broad-bladed knife of wonderful keenness to be used.

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY. Tennent witnessed the death of a performer in Ceylon, who was provoked by his audience to some unusual familiarity with his cobra. It bit him in the arm and he expired the same evening. Forbes in his Oriental Memoirs states that, not doubting the cobra which had danced for an hour on his table while he painted it, had been deprived of its fangs, he frequently handled it to observe the beauty of its coloring, especially the white spots on its hood.

The next morning, however, his Mohammedan servant rushed in with great haste, desiring that he should retire and praise God for his good fortune since, while purchasing some fruit at a bazaar, he had observed the man who had exhibited the serpent the previous evening engaged in giving a street performance, when, the cobra becoming suddenly irritated, had darted at the throat of a young woman, who was squatted near, and inflicted a wound from which she died in the course of half an hour.

When at rest the neck of the cobra is not of greater diameter than the head, but when confronting an enemy or excited by passion and irritation it raises the front half (or a little more) of the body vertically from the ground, drawing the posterior portion into a coil, until it forms, as it were, a sort of spiral spring. By means of this, aided by an extraordinary muscular power and the elasticity of its frame, it is enabled to launch itself forward with lightning-like rapidity, and even leap, if necessary, to some distance. While thus erect it holds itself as rigidly as an iron bar, and the neck at once begins to swell to prodigious size, forming the peculiar

protuberances that is known as the hood, and exhibiting markedly two connecting spots of white, to which it owes its title of spectacled snake. This hooded appearance is due to the loose and flexible character of the first nine pairs of ribs, which, by a peculiar action of the muscles, draw forward and spread out of the ribs.

AFRICAN EAR ORNAMENTS.

Plugs of Wood, Rings of Horn or Ebony, and a Can.

No people in the world are fonder of personal adornment than the black natives of Africa. Their cravings have led them into practices that, to our eyes at least, hideously deform the body. Among these is the custom of loading their ears with all manner of rude ornaments.

The boys and girls, at the age of thirteen or fourteen, says J. Bland Sutton in his book, "Man and Beast in Eastern Ethiopia," have their earlobes pierced. A thin spigot of wood is inserted in the hole, which is gradually enlarged by the introduction of thicker pieces, until it is large enough to receive a stone with a groove running round it.

These stones vary in size, but the ultimate result is the transformation of the lobe into a rounded cord-like loop, which, in the black ears of these men and women, looks like a ring of india-rubber. Among the Masai the full size is attained when the cutaneous ring of one side will meet its fellow over the crown of the head.

When the lobe has been stretched to its utmost capacity, it becomes the receptacle of many strange things, such as plugs of wood, rings of horn or ebony, and occasionally a can or galloway. The British Museum has a stone ear-plug that weighs two pounds and fourteen ounces. It is not an uncommon sight to see natives with scores of rings in each ear.

The ornaments possess various social or tribal significance. No Masai woman ventures to leave off her ear ornaments in the presence of her husband, should she happen to take them off in his absence, she would on his return run into the hut and resume them immediately. To break one of these rings of tissue is a great offense, and accordingly when native women "fall out," they snatch at each other's ear-loops and seek to spoil one another's "beauty." The tribes have men among them, however, who are skilful enough in plastic surgery to reunite the ends of broken ear-loops.

Just how strong is the desire of the black man to mutilate his body can be seen by the fact that the native police, after three years' of civilizing service under the government, generally go back to their native villages, strip off their uniforms, smear themselves with greasy clay, and weight down their ears with wooden plugs and metal rings.

BEFORE OR AFTER.

"I thought that in the fifteen years of my practice of medicine," said a physician, "I had answered almost every possible foolish question, but a new one was sprung on me recently. A young man came in with an inflamed eye, for which I prescribed liniment—to be dropped into the eye three times a day. He left the surgery, but returned in a few minutes, poked his head in the doorway and asked: 'Shall I drop this in the eye before meals or after?'"

In France there is a tax on doors and windows.

Great Britain buys in an average year fifteen million pounds' worth of cattle from Ireland.

A total of £24,000,000 per annum is spent on the salaries of Government officials in England, Scotland and Ireland.

On the Farm

SOUND, COMMON SENSE.

Have the cows come fresh in the fall. If this practice were followed generally, there is little question but that at least 50 pounds of butter-fat per year would be added to the average product per cow in the state. Having cows freshen at this time brings the heaviest milking during the winter, when one has the most time. It brings the care of the calves in the winter; it allows the feeding of the skim-milk to the calves in the winter, while they need it; and to the young pigs during the early summer, when it means so much to them. Calves dropped in the fall are ready for grass as soon as it comes in the spring. Cows freshening in the fall will, if well cared for, give a good flow of milk in the winter; and when the grass comes a good flow during the early summer; and most of them will be dry during harvest and fall work, when there is plenty to do without a lot of milking. The average price of butter will also be higher, because of a larger portion of it being produced during the winter, when prices are invariably higher than in summer.

TEACH OBEDIENCE.

A good trainer and a good driver seldom uses the word "whoa," but when he does use it he means for the horses to come absolutely to a standstill. A horse can understand that, and will obey that, if he is taught it. Begin at the beginning to teach him if he does not stop when he hears to command something painful and sudden will happen. Do it instantly and with firmness, not with unnecessary severity, but with sufficient force to cause immediate effect. That horse will never forget the lesson. Never suffer him to lapse into disobedience.

It is a comfort to drive a horse that knows enough to stop when commanded, and lives are saved by this obedience, too. Once rightly trained and afterward influenced to remain obedient, the horse obeys automatically, stopping at the command "whoa" even when badly frightened by cars or automobiles, or any other "scary" objects.

FEEDING VALUES.

Based on the average farm price of feeds for the last ten years, oats are worth on the farm \$19.37 per ton, and feeding of the skim-milk to the calves is worth \$17.50 per ton, and has a feeding value of \$21.98; corn is worth \$13.63 per ton, and has a feeding value of \$22.66. In other words, at the average farm price, a dollar's worth of feed in oats costs 92 cents; in barley, 80 cents; and in corn, 65 cents. The feeding value is figured on the basis of bran at \$20 per ton. On this same basis, a dollar's worth of food nutrients could be supplied in clover hay for 40 cents; in fodder corn 57 cents; and in timothy hay for 60 cents; in ensilage for 78 cents.

In view of the above facts, it is plain that a combination of corn and clover will make a most economical feed.

DAIRY HELPS.

Never cover milk while warm in the cans as it will produce a musty odor.

The milkster who will thump a cow for squirming under the attack of flies ought to be hoisted out of the barn on the toe of the dairyman's boot.

Why should the hired man be ex-

Each and Every 5—Pound Package of

Feedbath

Extra Granulated Sugar contains 5 pounds full weight of Canada's finest sugar, at its best. Ask your grocer for the **Feedbath** 5—Pound Package.

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., Limited, Montreal.



pected to work ten hours or more in the harvest field and then while hot and dirty tackle the milking job.

In some states the law is that all milk after July 1st must be pasteurized before leaving the creamery. In Denmark milk is pasteurized at all times.

Need not expect to keep up the milk flow during the tail end of summer unless you have plenty of soiling crops to feed. Dead grass does not produce milk.

A \$5 bill will buy a detective in the form of a Babcock tester which will show up every cow in the herd that does not earn her keep.

ORCHARD NOTES.

Many farmers who have been growing fruit for years do not know that the apple and most other fruit trees form fruit buds in the late summer months.

In very dry weather fruit buds are formed quite early and in case of a wet fall immature fruit buds sometimes change into leaf buds.

Most small fruits form their fruit buds in the spring.

A Missouri correspondent writes: "I have been told to apply strong kerosene emulsion to my apple trees for scab. Is this better than Bordeaux mixture?" No. Bordeaux mixture is effective, but kerosene is not. The only way to apply Bordeaux mixture is by spraying so that every part of the tree is covered. This cannot be done with a swab.

AREATED MILK.

All milk should be areated as soon as taken from the cow. This can be done by passing it through the separator, but it is not as good as a device which divides the milk into many fine streams and then allows it to flow over a wide surface in thin sheets with plenty of ice to keep the surface cool.

If nothing better can be had, milk may be areated by placing the cans in a trough of cold water and dipping the milk with a long-handled dipper and pouring it back into the can until it is thoroughly cool.

Butter may be kept cool in hot weather by filling a basin with cold water, and putting the butter on a plate on the top of the basin.

"Yes, sir; when we were ambushed, we got out without losing a man or a horse or a gun or—" "A minute," chimed in a small, still voice.

CANARY A HOSPITAL PET.

Bird That Brightens the Lives of English Incurables.

"How is Dinky this morning?" "Did she come in last night?"

These are the first inquiries which patients at the Royal Hospital for Incurables at Putney Heath, London, England, make every morning on rising. Dinky is a bird that brightens their days.

There is probably no tamer, no more intelligent bird in London than Dinky. She is a canary. Every morning she leaves her cage and flies to a horse trough about two hundred yards away, where she takes her daily dip.

In the wards she saunters from patient to patient, and her chirrup seems to bid them "good morning." When she has made sure that every one has seen Dinky she leaves the patients to spend the day with the sparrows.

Punctually at 5 Dinky returns to the wards, where speculation is generally rife among patients as to whom she is going to have tea with. Dinky likes to please everybody, and she chooses her hostess in turn. After tea she takes leave and makes again for the open.

A POSER.



Little Tommy—Mother, were men awful scarce when you married papa, or did you feel sorry for him?

Two-thirds of the inhabitants of New South Wales belong to the Church of England.

The largest pyramid in Egypt contains 90,000,000 cubic feet of stone.

SPARKLING WATER, cool and sweet, refreshes the farmer who builds a

Concrete Well or Tank

THE FARMER, above all others, appreciates good water. He drinks more water than the city man. The city-dweller is dependent upon the public water-supply for the purity of his water, while the farmer can have his own private source of water, and thus be sure that it is pure and healthful.

MAN hasn't found a better drink than cool water, properly collected and stored. But in order to keep water fresh and pure, a tank or well casing that will keep out every possible impurity must be used.

CONCRETE IS THE IDEAL MATERIAL FOR TANKS AND WELL-CASINGS.

It is absolutely water-tight, protecting your water from seepage of all kinds. It cannot rot or crumble. It is easily cleaned inside. Time and water, instead of causing it to decay, actually make it stronger.

THERE are scores of other uses for concrete on your farm—on every farm. If you would like to know of them, write for our book, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete." The book is absolutely free.

OUR Farmers' Information Department will help you to decide how to build anything, from a porch to a silo. The service is free—you don't even have to promise to build. When in doubt ask the Information Department.

Address: Publicity Manager
Canada Cement Company
Limited

100-104 HERALD BLDG., MONTREAL.

WHEN you go to buy cement be sure that this label is on every bag and barrel. Then you know you are getting the cement that the Farmers of Canada have found to be the best.



INVITING SICKNESS

People Whose Blood Supply is Scanty
Are in Danger of a
Breakdown

Thin or impure blood is an invitation to sickness. The blood is at work day and night to maintain the health, and any lack of strength or purity in the blood is a weakness in the defence against disease. Anaemia is the doctor's name for lack of blood. Its surest symptom is palor. Anaemia does not confine itself to age or sex, though it is particularly common in young girls between the ages of 14 and 17, when nature makes peculiar demand upon the blood supply. The same lack of blood, however, prevents full recovery after la grippe, fevers, malaria, and operations, and is present in old age, and in persons who have been under unusual mental or physical strain. In all cases of bloodlessness Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best medicine known to medical science. They actually make new pure blood, which brings with it a healthy appetite and new strength and vitality. Mrs. George Roy, Clair, Sask., says: "I have tested the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills time and again when a poor condition of the blood might have led to more serious trouble. I am a woman of forty and as occasion required I have used the Pills off and on since girlhood. I have proved their value in the ailments that afflict my sex, and I have never known them to fail. I also gave them to my son for nerve trouble which we thought would result in St. Vitus dance, but the use of the Pills prevented this and made him well and strong. I do not know any better investment than to keep half a dozen boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the house, as they will save more expensive doctor's bills."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MOTHER DOCTORS.

Why Red Flannel Is Not Now Worn
for Sore Throats.

The modern young mother knows that most of the old-fashioned home remedies worked off on her when she herself was a child are practically useless.

The poultice is a very striking example. For any pain our mothers used simply to apply poultices, whose only merit was that they gave the sufferer another pain to think about. The modern mother simply keeps iodine handy, and paints it on.

Gatherings and boils, too, used always to get poulticed. Nowadays the knowing young mother gets some boracic lint from the chemist, puts a piece in a clean cloth, pours boiling water on it, and then, after wringing it out as dry as possible, ties it on, putting a bandage of flannel on top to keep the warmth in.

Goose grease, another home remedy that our mothers used to swear by, but which is rapidly disappearing. Many a man still young remembers his mother energetically rubbing this peculiarly nasty stuff into his chest. But if he were a child again, and had a weak chest, the chances are that it would be the much more efficacious camphorated oil with which he would be rubbed.

Not many years ago anyone afflicted with neuralgia used to be provided by a sympathetic mother or wife with small bags of hot salt,

OLD LADY ALMOST CRAZY WITH ECZEMA

A Remarkable and Convincing Statement of the Success of Cuticura Soap and Ointment in the Treatment of the Pain, Itching and Burning of Eczema

"I, the undersigned, cannot give enough praise to the Cuticura Remedies. I had been doctoring for at least a year for eczema on my foot. I had tried doctor after doctor all to no avail. When a young girl I sprained my ankle three different times, paying little or no attention to it, when five years ago a small spot showed upon my left ankle. I was worried and sent for a doctor. He said it was eczema. He drew a small hole from the ankle about the size of a match and about an inch long. The small hole grew to about the size of a dime. The doctors never could heal the hole in the ankle. The whole foot ran water all the time."

"My husband and my sons were up night and day wheeling me from one room to another in the hope of giving me some relief. I would sit for hours at a time in front of the fireplace hoping for daybreak. The pain was so intense I was almost crazy. In fact, I would lose my reason for hours at a time. One day a friend of mine dropped in to see me. No more had she glanced at my foot than she exclaimed, 'Mrs. Zimmet, why in the world don't you try the Cuticura Remedies?' Being disgusted with the doctors and their medicines, and not being able to sleep at all, I decided to give the Cuticura Soap and Ointment a trial. After using them three days that night I slept as sound as a silver dollar for eight long hours. I awoke in the morning with but very little pain, in fact, I thought I was in heaven. After using the Cuticura Soap and Ointment I will be sixty-four years of age, my next birthday, hale and hearty as present." (Signed) Mrs. Julia Finner, 212 E. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 7, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. Send to Father D. J. O'Connell, 27 Columbus Ave., Boston, U. S. A. and free sample of each with 22-c. bottle.

to be held against the cheek. But nowadays no one who has ever heard of aspirin would think of using bags of salt again. Aspirin tablets can be obtained at any chemist's, and in nine cases out of ten work like a charm.

One of the most deep-seated of home superstitions used to be that a sore throat must be wrapped round with a stocking or a piece of red flannel. Why the flannel should be red, or why any wrapping was wanted at all for an internal trouble, nobody knew. Nowadays the mother with a little medical knowledge never wraps anything round a throat at all, and instead of making the child sip hot honey and vinegar or black-currant jelly, gets it some formalin tablets to suck, which not only soothe, but cure.

Burns are always occurring where children are about. The small boy who burnt his hand fifteen or twenty years ago used to have a very bad time of it, as the flour or oil his mother used to apply smarted nearly as badly as the burn itself.

Flour and oil are quite good in their way, but their only merit was that they kept the air out and gave the burn a chance to heal nicely. But the modern mother dips clean rags in a pint of hot water in which a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda has been put, and wraps them round the smarting palm or finger. This treatment not only compels the burn to heal properly—bicarbonate of soda being an antiseptic—but also eases the pain.



M. RAYMOND POINCARÉ,
Premier of France.
WELL PEOPLE TOO.

Wise Doctor Gives Postum to Convalescents.

A wise doctor tries to give nature its best chance by saving the little strength of the already exhausted patient, and building up wasted energy with simple but powerful nourishment.

"Five years ago," writes a doctor, "I commenced to use Postum in my own family instead of coffee." (It's a well-known fact that tea is just as injurious as coffee because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.) "I was so well pleased with the results that I had two grocers place it in stock, guaranteeing its sale."

"I then commenced to recommend it to my patients in place of coffee, as a nutritious beverage. The consequence is every store in town is now selling it, as it has become a household necessity in many homes."

"I'm sure I prescribe Postum as often as any one remedy in the Materia Medica—in almost every case of indigestion and nervousness I treat, and with the best results."

"When I once introduce it into a family, it is quite sure to remain. I shall continue to use it and prescribe it in families where I practice."

"In convalescence from pneumonia, typhoid fever and other cases I give it as a liquid, easily absorbed diet. You may use my letter as a reference any way you see fit." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

CEDARS OF LEBANON.

Very carefully enclosed and guarded are the 200 remaining cedars of Lebanon, those famous trees that once clothed all the sides of the Syrian mountains. So tall and beautiful were they in comparison with the trees of Palestine that the Hebrew writers celebrate them with extraordinary praise, and from the earliest times their soft, white wood was the glory of Jewish architecture. They were used in Solomon's Temple and in its successor, and also in the church that Constantine built at Jerusalem. The surviving trees are called by the Arabs "the trees of God," and under their wide-spreading branches the clergy of the Greek Church occasionally celebrate Mass. Several of the trees in the grove are over 1,500 years old, and have a height of 100 feet and a circumference of 50 feet.

Within the London Metropolitan Police area there are close upon 12,000 miles of streets.



The flies that are now in your kitchen and dining-room were probably feasting on some indescribable nastiness less than an hour ago, and as a single fly often carries many thousands of disease germs attached to its hairy body, it is the duty of every housekeeper to assist in exterminating this worst enemy of the human race.

WILSON'S FLY PADS

kill flies in such immense quantities as cannot be approached by any other fly killer.



OIL FOR FUTURE WAR SHIPS.

Commission to Investigate Value as Against that of Coal.

Much interest has been excited in British maritime and engineering circles by the announced determination of the Government to appoint a royal commission to investigate the problems associated with the future means of propelling war ships, with special reference to the use of oil. The chairman of the commission will be Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher, formerly first sea lord of the admiralty.

It is believed that the appointment of the commission is a tacit recognition that the future propellant of war ships will be oil instead of coal, and the prophesied death knell of the steam engine is causing some uneasiness.

In the days of sail propulsion the British navy was supreme, for the Britons were excellent sailors, and when steam supplanted canvas Britain remained in the premier place because the British engineers not only mastered the new power, but the enormous coal reserves of the United Kingdom gave the nation a great advantage. With the advent of oil England loses several of these advantages.

A new age is at hand when the British navy will not have an advantage over the other powers. With the exception of a small amount of shale oil in Scotland the British Isles are without any apparent supplies of the precious fluid.

In a measure the coming of oil has been prepared for better than the coming of steam, for already at various naval ports enormous oil tanks have been erected and two immense oil ships for service with the fleet are now being built.

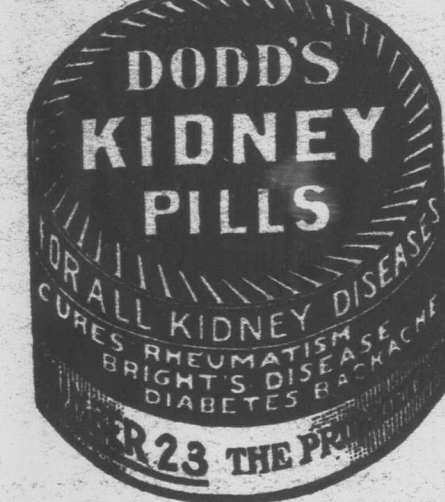
Growth of the internal combustion engine promises to be so rapid that the existing sources of supply for the British navy will soon prove inadequate.

SIX FOOLS AND ANOTHER.

Shabby Old Man Showed That He Had the Coin.

At Duseau's restaurant, in the Grand Murekoi at St. Petersburg, six officers of the Imperial Horse Guards sat drinking champagne. Not far from them sat an insignificant little man with a shabby coat and an unkempt beard, and a glass of liquor in front of him. It was not long before he became aware that he was being ridiculed by the officers aforesaid. By and by, as they became more and more offensive in their remarks on his personal appearance, etc., he called for the waiter and said: "Bring me six bottles of your best champagne."

The waiter hesitated. "Did you not hear what I said?" asked the little man. "Take these glass—large as you can find." The waiter again hesitated, but obeyed instantly at the peremptory repetition of the order. "A piece of soap," was the next order. It was brought. "A towel," the waiter handed him one. "Now open the bottles," the waiter did so. The little man now filled the basin with the contents of the six bottles, rolled up his sleeves, washed himself in the costly fluid, wiped his hands, laid a hundred-rouble note on the table, and casting a look of withering contempt at the officers, strutted out of the room.



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LIGHTNING IN THE TROPICS.

Storms in Central Africa—In Madagascar 300 Deaths a Year.

Thunderstorms never occur in the Arctic regions. Nearer the equator the more severe are the electric manifestations.

In certain parts of Central Africa the average run of thunderstorms is 250 days a year, yet there are some very curious exceptions. In Sumatra and Java, both very hot climates, there are only ninety-two storms yearly, and in Borneo only about fifty. The gold coast of Africa has only about sixty a year, which is less than occur in Florida, though the latter country is outside the tropics.

In Java there is a thunderstorm every day for five months. Perhaps the most astonishing fact in regard to the thunderstorms is that the island of Mauritius, which is only 55 miles east of Madagascar, has on an average only one thunderstorm in eighty years.

Yet in Madagascar the lightning is more destructive than anywhere else in the world, the annual number of deaths being more than 300.

INSECT STINGS AND SUMMER SORES.

Insect bites and stings, blistered feet and sunburn! These three things, or any one of them, may spoil some days of your vacation, or make your work a bore! Zam-Buk is the remedy you need! It takes the "burn" out of these red, inflamed patches where the sun has got home on you; it cools and heals blistered feet and hands.

In the hot weather young babies suffer greatly from heat spots and chafed places. Here, again, Zam-Buk will give almost instant ease!

For cuts, burns, and more serious skin diseases, such as eczema, blood-poisoning, etc., and for piles, Zam-Buk is absolutely without an equal. All druggists and stores 50c box or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

Mr. Goodwin—"According to this paper a man has lived on beer alone." His wife—"Well, that's as it should be. Any man who lives on beer ought to be compelled to live alone."

A safe and sure medicine for a child troubled with worms is Mother Graves' Worm Extirminator.

Martha—"John, why are you shaking the boy like that?" John—"Well, he has just taken his medicine and I forgot to shake the bottle, so I'm giving it a good mixing now!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"Did you make a success of keeping chickens?" "To a certain extent. Where I failed was in trying to sell them or persuade them to lay eggs."

If attacked with cholera or summer complaint of any kind send at once for a bottle of Dr. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial and use it according to directions. It acts with wonderful rapidity in subduing that dreadful disease that weakens the strongest man and that destroys the young and delicate. Those who have used this cholera medicine say it acts promptly, and never fails to effect a thorough cure.

As many as 442 rocks and shoals were discovered last year on the high seas.

Minard's Liniment Cures Croup in Cows.

On the Western Railway of France, which is owned by the State, there is a deficiency exceeding \$15,000,000 for the past fiscal year.

Relief for the Depressed.—Physical and mental depression usually have their origin in a disordered state of the stomach and liver, as when these organs are deranged in their action the whole system is affected. Try Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They revive the digestive processes, act beneficially on the nerves and restore the spirits as no other pills will. They are cheap, simple and sure, and the effects are lasting.

MUSIC AS MEDICINE.

A medical journal has recently announced the results of some experiments made to ascertain the relations of music and medicine. One curious piece of news obtained is, that, if a lively air is played on a harp or mandolin, a man's tired muscles regain their original vigor. The music of a violinello, on the other hand, has a precisely opposite effect, in temporarily lessening the unusual strength and vitality of the hearer. In nervous and impressionable people, sad music in a minor key, such as Chopin's "Funeral March," actually weakens the pulse and makes the beating of the heart feeble and more irregular. An American doctor caused some amusement a little time ago by suggesting that almost every mental trouble could be cured by suitable selections of classical music regularly administered. Jealousy, grief, overwork, homicidal mania, nervous breakdown, all had their corresponding air. The medical world is taking the idea seriously.

To submit to a headache is to waste energy, time and comfort. To stop it at once simply take

NA-DRU-CO Headache Wafers

Your Druggist will confirm our statement that they do not contain anything that can harm heart or nervous system. 25c. a box. NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, 124

The Heart of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the

"OTTO HIGEL"
Piano Action

ELECTRICITY ON THE FARM.

Hydro-Electric Will Demonstrate at the C.N.E.

Just how electricity can be utilized on the farm will be fully shown at the Canadian National Exhibition. The Hydro-Electric Commission have taken a large space in the Process building, where all kinds of farm machinery will be run by the white juice from Niagara. It will be a demonstration no up-to-date farmer can afford to miss.

SKITTISH RELATIVES.

A team of horses belonging to Dr. Karl Elrich of New Minden ran away on East Main street Saturday morning. The doctor had driven in to meet some relatives who were frightened near the public square by the single-tree hitting their hind legs.

Costiveness and Its Cure.—When the excretory organs refuse to perform their functions properly the intestines become clogged. This is known as costiveness and if neglected gives rise to dangerous complications. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will effect a speedy cure. At the first intimation of this ailment the sufferer should procure a packet of the pills and put himself under a course of treatment. The good effects of the pills will be almost immediately evident.

THE OTHER SIFT.

He—"If a man marries a prudent girl two can live as cheaply as one." She—"Pshaw! A prudent girl wouldn't think of marrying a man with as little as that."

This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S Liniment in my family for years, and consider it the best liniment on the market. I have found it excellent for horse flesh. (Signed) W. S. PINEO. "Woodlands," Middleton, N. S.

NONE TOO SOON.

"Alfred, dear, I didn't think a trip across the lake would be like this! O, I'm so sick! Let me lean on you."

"O, no, no, darling! Don't do that. Lean over the rail."

It Makes New Friends Every Day.—Not a day goes by that Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil does not widen the circle of its friends. Orders for it come from the most unlikely places in the west and farly places in the east and farly north, for its fame has travelled far. It deserves this attention, for no oil has done so much for humanity. Its moderate cost makes it easy to get.

Some persons give cheerfully according to their means. Other persons give grudgingly according to their meanness. Let us not be of the latter sort.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

About 8,000 new species of insects are named annually.

"Why are you so bitter against Uncle Nebuchadnezzar?" "He lost his money shortly after we named the baby after him."

Warts on the hands is a disfigurement that troubles many ladies. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove the blemishes without pain.

First instituted in Switzerland, savings banks were started in 1787.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

FATHER TO THE RESCUE.

A little lad was desperately ill, but refused to take the medicine the doctor prescribed. His mother finally gave up. "Oh, my boy will die, my boy will die," she sobbed. Presently a voice piped up from the bed.

"Don't cry, mother. Father'll be home soon and he'll make me take it."



ED. 4. ISSUE 24-12

FARMS FOR SALE.

H. W. DAWSON, Ninety Colborne St., Toronto.

OVER FIFTY GOOD IMPROVED Farms in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta at right prices on easy terms.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL a stock, grain or dairy farm consult me. H. W. DAWSON, Toronto.

MALE HELP WANTED.

RAILWAYS REQUIRE YOUNG MEN for positions in stations. These men are placed in positions as fast as we can prepare them. Railway officials endorse our school. Now is the time to make arrangements for Fall studies. Free Book No. 12 explains Dominion School Railroad training. Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND FARM SCALERS. Wilson's Scale Works, 9 Esplanade, Toronto.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, etc. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write before too late. Dr. Ballman Medical Co. Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

TON SCALE GUARANTEED. Wilson's Scale Works, 9 Esplanade, Toronto.

VENTRILLOQUISM—LEARN TO THROW your voice; complete instruction, 25c. Ventriloquism box 401, Wingham, Ont.

SALARIED POSITION AWAITS COM- petent business man who can invest \$100 in profitable going manufacturing business. Manager, 601 Kent Building, Toronto.

Your Overcoats

and faded suits would look better dyed. If so agent of ours in your town, write direct to Montreal, Box 23. Gold Medalist. British American Dyeing Co.

LANGMUIR'S ORNOSOLS Shingle Stains

Protect—Preserve—Beautify Samples and Booklets on Application JAMES LANGMUIR & CO., Limited 1874 Bathurst Street TORONTO



Anti-Dust

disinfectant sweeping powder, is a life-preserver because it kills all disease germs.

Floors clean; carpets bright; home fresh and sweet. No dust while sweeping. Ask your Dealer for it.

MacLaren Imperial Cheese Co. Limited Sole distributors for Ontario THE SAPHO MFG. CO., Limited Montreal

AROUND THE WORLD

TWO CRUISES—ON THE S.S. CLEVELAND (10,000 Tons) 15, 1912 From New York Oct. 15, 1912 From San Francisco Feb. 5, 1913 Will visit: Madeira, Azores, Italy, Egypt, India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Java, Philippines, China, Japan, Singapore, Hawaii, with Oriental American Tour INLAND EXCURSIONS AND SIDE TRIPS

OPTIONAL 17 Days in India TOURS 110 Days Each \$650 and including all expenses up (above and below).

"Ask anyone who has made the Cruise. Write for Booklet."

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE 41-45 BROADWAY, N. Y. or Ocean Steamship Agency, 67 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.

To-day—Right now—before you forget, ask your grocer for

'KING OSCAR' SARDINES

those delicious little Norway fish that are packed with such scrupulous care in the purest and most wholesome Olive Oil.

Get Them From Your Grocer

Trade supplied by John W. Bickel & Greening, Hamilton

Our Neighbours

Centreville.

(Intended for last issue.)

Many fields of buckwheat have been injured by frost. Potatoes are turning out fairly well, some rot where planted in low ground.

N. Blanchard, wife and daughter, of California, were visiting Mr. Blanchard's sister, Mrs. W. Balloch. They are on their way home after an 8 months tour.

Our Agricultural Fair comes off Oct. 2 and 3. The stock will probably be extra good but roots and grain will not be up to the average on account of the season.

The Hartland Cement Works are making concrete tiling, etc., at Howard Steward's gravel pit. The quality of the gravel is excellent and they are turning out some nice stock.

Fred J. Williams of New Westminster, B. C., is here on a short visit.

Mr. McInerney who has run the Perkins hotel for some months has moved to Woodstock and taken charge of the Aberdeen hotel.

O. M. Sherwood and wife intend spending the winter in California.

Dr. and Mrs. Brown were called to New York on account of the illness of their son, Cyril, who was operated on for appendicitis. The operation was a success and Cyril is doing nicely. The doctor returned Saturday.

Miss Bessie Harold left here Monday, Sept. 2nd, and was married at Seattle to William Wiggins on her arrival there.

The Oddfellow's Lodge is gradually waking up and are now doing some work. We hope to see them arrange to build a nice hall in the spring. They already have the lot on which to build and quite a start on the financial end. A little extra endeavor this winter would provide funds enough to build a good hall. The Rebekahs ought to be more interested and we expect to see them make a move in the near future.

We are still looking for the St. John Vally Railroad. Nothing doing in this section as yet.

Miss Elizabeth Belyea of Rockland is visiting her sister, Mrs. Frances West.

Mrs. Barry Estabrook and daughter Jean are in Portland, Me., guests of Mrs. Fred Cheney.

Miss Annabell West, R. N., is caring for Mrs. Cole of Robinson.

Miss Field is visiting her brother, Dr. B. R. Field.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Simonds of Royalton spent Sunday at E. L. West's.

During the fair to be held here Oct. 2-3, the ladies of the Baptist church will serve meals in the exhibition building.

Mrs. John Cormier spent last week in Bridgewater with her daughter, Mrs. J. C. Burt.

Lee White and Randolph Clark started Sunday on a hunting trip.

Bob White spent Sunday at home.

George Wilkinson has bought a lot of land on Mill street and begun excavating for a cellar.

E. Brown accompanied by his sister, Miss Vera Brown, started for Robtway last week, where he will attend the Boys' school.

Mrs. Mary Belyea of Robinson is visiting her many friends in this village.

The Misses Anderson and Colwell of St. John have returned to attend C. M. Sherwood's millinery parlors during the season.

Cleaton Cunningham of Boston spent the week-end visiting his mother and sister, Mrs. C. W. Walden.

Mr. and Mrs. M. London of Bloomfield spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Bell Nicholson.

Fred Pond has moved his barber shop to the Cheney building on Mechanic street.

Miss Minnie Bridges of Boston, who spent a few days with her friend, Mrs. Walden, has returned home.

Albert Simonson, who went to Montreal some three weeks ago for an operation, is gaining very slowly.

Mrs. Charlie Miller is visiting friends in Woodstock.

Mrs. A. C. Gibson and Mrs. Leander White have returned home after a week's visit to Mrs. J. A. Humbles in Fredericton.

Mrs. Penna is visiting her son, Rev. Henry Penna at the Methodist parsonage, —Mars Hill View.

If you knew of the real value of Chamberlain's Liniment for lame back, soreness of the muscles, sprains and rheumatic pains, you would never wish to be without it. For sale by all dealers.

Fort Fairfield.

The stores are paying 30 cents for eggs now and selling them for 35, and are paying 25 cents for butter and selling it for 30.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Kimball, Miss Dora Kimball and Roy Kinney went to Woodstock this Wednesday morning, to return this evening or Thursday.

Herbert C. Cogswell of Lowell, Mass., and his cousin, Harry Robinson of Greenfield, Mass., started Friday for Hartland to visit relatives there before returning to their Massachusetts homes. They have for some time been visiting their uncles in Fort Fairfield.

According to the government estimates the total number of millions of bushels of potatoes in the United States last year was 293, while the indicated number for the present year will be 398, an increase of over 35 per cent. Hence it does not seem reasonable to expect very high prices the coming year.

Irish Cabbler potatoes are 80 to 85 cents in the Fort Fairfield market. Quite a few are coming, also a very few Mountains, but most of the Mountains are being stored. Most farmers began digging on Monday, if they had not begun before. Some of the tops are yet very green, but quite a few are likely to be dug a little before maturity. Wages are from \$2.00 to \$2.50 a day, or 5 cents a barrel, with board in either case. Help is fairly plentiful this week, but is expected to be scarce soon. Very little rot is thus far reported, the general quality being good. Yields are reported from good down to rather light. —Review.

Running up and down stairs, sweeping and bending over making beds will not make a woman healthy or beautiful. She must get out of doors, walk a mile or two every day and take Chamberlain's Tablets to improve her digestion and regulate her bowels. For sale by all dealers.

Knowlesville.

The pie social which was held in the school house last Thursday was a decided success. The neat sum of twenty eight dollars was realized.

The Ladies Aid will meet at the home of Mrs. W. Lawson on Thursday afternoon.

Israel Craig purchased a valuable horse from James Hobbs recently.

Rev. Judson Corey filled his regular appointment here on Sunday.

Ruby Phillips was successfully operated on for adenoids by Dr. McIntosh last Saturday.

Miss Vernie Avery is visiting friends in Ashland.

Mrs. James McLean and son, Elmer of Woodstock returned to their home after visiting for a few days with Mrs. George Whitehouse.

Quite a number of the young men from this place have gone across the border potato digging.

Mr. and Mrs. Osbert Whitehouse visited friends in Woodstock the first of the week.

Some of the young people from here attended the pie-social and dance at South Knowlesville last Friday evening.

An article that has real merit should in time become popular. That such is the case with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been attested by many dealers. Here is one of them. H. W. Hendrickson, Ohio Falls, Ind., writes, "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best for coughs, colds and croup, and is my best seller." For sale by all dealers.

Upper Brighton.

Frank Cheney of Fort Fairfield was visiting relatives here this week.

Gurston Day has purchased the Munzer Day place and is going to move next week.

Sami Cook and wife, were visiting Mr. Cook's sister, Mrs. Geo. Bubar at Rockland.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Bubar of Linneus, Me., were visiting relatives at Wakefield, Victoria, Rockland and Upper Brighton last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bertie Day were visiting Mrs. Day's sister, Mrs. Geo. Bubar at Rockland.

Miss Beulah Rourke is improving nicely, her nurse, Miss Gray has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Young and Mrs. Fred Snow of Blaine, Me., and Mrs. D. T. Day of Florenceville were visiting at Bertie Day's and Henry Day's last week.

Rev. and Mrs. Schurman were calling on friends here last week.

Miss Edith Day is visiting her sisters in Millinocket, Me.

The implicit confidence that many people have in Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is founded on their experience in the use of that remedy and their knowledge of the many remarkable cures of colic, diarrhoea and dysentery that it has effected. For sale by all dealers.

Gordonsville.

We are all glad to see Geo. Logue's smiling face again.

Mrs. Robert Lovely is spending a few days at home.

Henry Lovely and sons are busy

getting their harvest at Gideon Perkins'.

The infant baby of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Rogers has been very sick. Janie Brooks has been nursing it.

Quite a number of the scholars have been kept home on account of measles.

Mrs. Henry Lovely and daughter, Hazel were calling on friends in Bath one day last week.

Wellington Lovely has returned from Ashland, Me.

James McDonald of Glassville was calling on friends of this place.

Bennie Briggs was among those who went west on the harvest excursion.

Wellington Lloyd is kept busy with his gasoline engine thrashing for the public.

As the hunting season has opened, the autos are very thick.

Wellington Lloyd is building a new house, much to the improvement of the place.

The party at George Logue's was a great success, all report a good time.

Soft Food For Egg-Laying.

A large number of experiments have been carried out from time to time, with the object of ascertaining how poultry can best be fed in order to stimulate egg production; and in some of these experiments it has been clearly demonstrated that two lots of poultry, representing totally distinct breeds, and being fed only on dry grain, consumed a good deal more food, costing a great deal more, than did two similar lots of poultry fed almost exclusively on soft food, that is to say, on meal moistened with hot water. It has also been shown that an average poultry fed on soft food all through the year, with grain given to them only at night, produce eggs at a much larger rate than poultry kept under exactly similar conditions but fed only on dry grain could produce.

There is, of course, an art in preparing soft food of the right type, and that art consists in properly and scientifically mixing the food, so that its composition shall be of the sort that will encourage egg development. Generally speaking, a mixture of equal parts of coarsely-ground oats, pea-meal, middlings or thirds, and barley meal, with 20 per cent of fibre meal or meat or bone finely granulated, will give the best possible results in egg production. Of course, a little experience is necessary, and the feeding must be adjusted according to local conditions; time of year, breed of poultry, and other considerations; but, on the whole, the mixture indicated will be found suitable for general use in order to produce an abundance of eggs.

Few, if any, medicines, have met with the uniform success that has attended the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. The remarkable cures of colic and diarrhoea which it has effected in almost every neighborhood have given it a wide reputation. For sale by all dealers.

Marvels of London Life.

The immensity of the world's greatest city is strikingly illustrated by the facts and figures published recently in a report on London life issued by the London County Council. It is estimated, for instance that £1,400,000 is paid every week in rent, and £420,000 in rates, while for the privilege of keeping about 180,000 dogs Londoners pay £61,000 a year. The rich pay over half a million a year in carriage and motor licenses, while altogether no less than £1,000,000,000 worth of property belonging to Londoners is insured.

It is remarkable that while fifty years ago only half the people living in London were born in the capital, today we are approaching the time when three-quarters of the population of London are natives, the figures being 668 per 1,000. Most people are under the impression, as they notice the new streets of houses springing up in all directions in the metropolis, that London is growing larger every day, but, as the matter of fact, last year £5,600,000 less was spent on the house building than in 1902.

There are 750 weddings in London every week, while the weekly average number of inquests is 100. No fewer than 53,000 drunkards are convicted in twelve months, while postmen deliver every day 4,000,000 letters, postcards, circulars and newspapers.

A Policy with the Manufacturers Life creates a valuable estate immediately. Provides a sure income for old age; gives an absolutely safe investment; furnishes available cash when most needed.

Marriage.

There is some mysterious attraction about the word "marriage" that interests most people, no matter what country they live in, or what their rank may be and what "the marriageable age" is in different lands. Austrian boys and girls are allowed to set up their own homes when they reach the age of fourteen, while in Germany, where the bridegroom's age must be eighteen, the age of the bride is left to her own discretion.

In France and Belgium, too, eighteen is the earliest age at which a youth can take a wife, but both these countries fix the lady's age at fifteen. In Spain and Portugal a boy of fourteen and a girl of twelve can enter the marriage state—no wonder there is great poverty in the Spanish Peninsula!

In Saxony and Russia there is a more prudent arrangement—the bridegroom must be eighteen and the bride sixteen, but in some of the Swiss Cantons we meet with husbands of fourteen and wives of twelve.

The Turks consider any youth and maiden who can understand the necessary religious ceremonies are old enough to be united for life.

Very early marriages are the rule in tropical countries. Little Hindu girls are married at eight or nine years of age, the boy-husband often being only twelve or fourteen, though elderly men frequently marry child-wives. In China, too, young folks are married at an age when in England they would not be out of the nursery. As civilization advances, the marriageable age, usually becomes higher.

The C.P.R. telegraphers who threatened to strike last week if their demand for higher wages was not acceded to have had their grievance satisfactorily settled. Following is the basis of settlement:

Twelve per cent, increase in wages to all operators; one hour reduction per day in working hours for agents and operators; advance of five cents per hour for all work over regular schedule of ten hours per day; one day off for all train dispatchers each week, with no reduction in pay; line-men to receive ten per cent, of an increase in salary and an allowance for overtime and Sunday. David Campbell, vice-president of the order of railroad telegraphers, who was one of the representatives of the men at the conference, said that the settlement was considered satisfactory. He also said that the talk about a strike was quite uncalled for under the circumstances. The C.P.R. officials had met them in a most amicable spirit and had continued this spirit throughout the negotiations.

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