

# SOME Holiday Suggestions

We want to help you in the work of selecting your Holiday Gifts, and in presenting this partial list of Beautiful Goods to choose from, we feel sure that we can suit you at very little trouble to yourself.

Our line of lovely Creations in the way of suitable presents for the Ladies consists of beautiful Toilet Cases, Manicure Sets, Brush and Comb Cases, Dainty Packages of Perfumes in all the leading Odors, such as Rogert and Gallet's, Splendora, Vencedor and Elegantior, new odors this year, Indian Hay, Helitrope and Vera Violetta. The Crown Perfumery Company's Crab Apple and English Roses, and a long list of others such as Egyptian Lotus, Lily of the Nile, Iris Blanc, June Clover, and Violet Simplicity, the latter being one of the most exquisite and delicate of Perfumes on the market today. We can show you very pretty and useful articles in Staghorn Goods, something chic in Dainty Little Thermometers, Trinket Boxes, Mirrors, and other Christmas Novelties.

There are many other things that we might mention, pretty and useful for Lady or Gentleman, Girl or Boy, such as Toilet Waters, Colognes, (we carry a full line of the famous 4711, Puff and Powder Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Ladies' Purses, Fancy Walking Sticks and Ice Sticks, and a nice line of Dainty Confectionery.

As we have said, this is a partial list of our Christmas Stock, and we respectfully ask you to come and see for yourself for we feel sure we can please and satisfy you.

For the Gentlemen---One of our Travelling Cases makes a pretty and useful present, or we can show you a nice Shaving Outfit with Mug of Sterling Silver, which makes a very appropriate gift.

Most gentlemen smoke, and for them we have provided a great assortment of Good Pipes, in Meerschaum and Briar, either Plain or Mounted, Cigar and Cigarette Holders, Cigar and Cigarette Cases in real Seal, Natty Boxes of Good Cigars in 10s, 25s, 50s and 100s.

Gents' Wallets and Coin Purses, Military Brushes in Sets or Singles, in Ebony, Tortoise and Native Woods.

## THE PEOPLE'S PHARMACY, OPPOSITE CARLISLE HOTEL, I. EDWARD SHEASGREEN, Prop.

### The Sheriff's Christmas Dinner.

Deacon Johnson gib a dinner  
At he cabin Christmas day;  
Ax de preacher, all de deacons—  
Nary Deacon stay away!

An' hit sholy did look scrumptious  
When dey got de table sot—  
Chicken, possum meat an' turkey,  
All so brown an' smokin' hot!

Den de preacher ax de blessin',  
An' des bar'ly hab got dun  
When de sheriff bus' de do' in.  
An' Br'er Johnson tuck an' run!

Den de sheriff lick he mustache,  
An' he says ter ole Sis Lou,  
"Well, Ah see Ah've missed de deacon,  
But Ah think de dinner 'll do!"  
—Erank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

### To the Teachers of New Brunswick.

(CIRCULAR NO. 5.)

Harcourt, N. B. Dec 1st, 1904.

DEAR FRIENDS,—The N. B. Teachers' Association has now Subordinate Associations organized in Albert, Gloucester, Westmorland, Kent, Northumberland Victoria, Carleton, York, Sunbury-Queens, Kings, and St. John Counties, and in St. John and Fredericton Cities, besides individual members in two or three of the other counties.

Starting on Sept. 26th, 1902, our membership on Dec. 31st, 1902, was only 11, all in Albert County; by June 30th, 1903, there were two Associations—Albert, with 55 members, and St. John City, with about 100; on June 30th, 1904, we numbered about 450, or one-quarter of all the profession in active service. We now appeal to all Teachers in unorganized counties to unite and form themselves into Associations in conformity with the Constitution and Declaration given below; or if not possible to organize at once, to sign the Declaration and forward it, with per capita tax of ten cents, to the Secretary of the N. B. T. A.

Teachers in organized districts who have not yet enrolled, are earnestly requested to at once forward their signatures and fees to the secretaries of the Subordinate Associations in whose territories they are employed. Each Association is urged to have its full number of representatives present at our next provincial meeting, to be held in Fredericton on Easter Monday, 1905; and to promptly forward per capita tax to the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer.

The special attention of those who think the minimum schedule too low, is

V of the Constitution below.

of ten cents has been im-

minate Associations to pay

ization expenses of the

ve. For further informa-

tion apply to the undersigned, or to T. E. Colpitts, Alma; B. P. Steeves, Dorchester; Geo. T. Oulton, Moncton; A. E. G. McKenzie, Newcastle; E. W. Lewis, Campbellton; Isaac N. Draper, Woodstock; F. A. Good, Fredericton; C. J. Callagan, St. George; L. R. Hetherington, Chipman; Rex Cormier, Hampton; Miss T. J. Caie, Milford; or A. J. Witzel, Tracadie.

Yours fraternally,

W. M. McLean, President, St. John.

R. D. Hanson, Vice-President, Bathurst.

Henry Harvey Stuart, Sec.-Treasurer, Harcourt.

R. Ernest Estabrooks, McAdam Junction.

Bessie M. Fraser, Grand Falls.

S. W. Irons, Moncton.

W. J. S. Myles, St. John.

Executive Committee.

CONSTITUTION OF N. B. T. A.

(Amended in convention at St. John, June 29 30, 1904.)

The objects sought to be obtained by this New Brunswick Teachers' Association are:—

1st—To aid the cause of Education;

2nd—To exalt the character and efficiency of Teachers;

3rd—To lengthen the period of service for Teachers;

4th—To increase the salaries of Teachers and so render the profession more attractive and permanent;

5th—To use all honorable means to secure the passage of laws beneficial to the profession and to improve the condition of Teachers and Schools.

Article I—This Association shall consist of its officers and representatives from various City and County Associations.

Article II—Officers of this Association shall be President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and four additional members or the Executive.

Article III—Each Subordinate Association shall be entitled to one delegate, and one additional delegate for every twenty-five members or major fraction thereof in excess of twenty-five members.

Article IV—Each Subordinate Association shall pay to the Provincial Association a per capita tax of ten cents, such tax to be remitted to the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer as soon as possible after its annual or organization meeting.

Article V—Minimum salary schedule for the Province shall be fixed by the Executive, and each Subordinate Association may fix a local schedule that shall not be lower than the provincial schedule.

Article VI—Next meeting of this Association shall be held on Easter Monday, 1905,

at Fredericton, N. B.

Article VII—The Provincial Officers elected to-day shall hold office until their successors are elected at the next meeting.

Article VIII—The travelling expenses of members of the Provincial Executive, attending committee meetings, shall be paid from the funds of the Provincial Association.

DECLARATION OF N. B. T. A.

We, the undersigned teachers of County (or City), N. B., hereby form ourselves into an Association, in subordination to the New Brunswick Teachers' Association, for mutual benefit and the furtherance of Education in general, and pledge ourselves:

First—Not to underbid any other teacher in salary.

Second—Not to accept from any Board of School Trustees in New Brunswick a salary lower than the schedule adopted by the subordinate Association of the County or City in which we are, or many hereafter be, employed; and, and whether there be a local schedule or not, a salary lower than that which shall, from time to time, be fixed for the Province by the Provincial Convention or its executive committee; such Provincial minimum being now as follow:—

For principal (male or female) of a Superior School \$300 per year.

For Grammar School, Superior and First Class male \$300 per year.

For Grammar School, Superior and First Class females other than Grammar and Superior School Principals \$175 per year.

For Second Class males \$240 per year.

For Second Class females \$165 per year.

For Third Class males \$170 per year.

For Third Class females \$130 per year.

Victoria County News please copy.

### The Care of Children

It is usually accepted without question that the modern scientific methods used in the care and bringing up of infants tend to increase the average duration of human life. Mr. Charlton T. Lewis, writing in Harper's Weekly, presents a different view. When infants were treated with less wisdom, he points out, the weaker perished and the stronger survived. When the sick are cared for so that a large number recover from disease, it is inevitable that on the average those who are thus rescued must be weaker than the community to which they are restored. Thus all these influences, says Mr. Lewis in conclusion, while saving life, "tend especially to save lives which are feeble in a greater proportion than those which are strong and thus in the end must lower the vitality of the great mass of the population."

### Our Homes too Warm.

The man who strives at the expense of the coal pile and peace of mind to maintain a temperature of sixty-eight or seventy degrees in his home incurs a needless waste and endangers his health, is the conclusion of Dr. Henry Mitchell Smith, a Brooklyn physician. Dr. Smith has spent years in the study and observation of the effect of an over-heated and over-dry indoor atmosphere upon the health, and has come to the conclusion that what is needed when the thermometer registers, say sixty-five degrees, is not more heat, but more moisture in the air. When it is taken into account that twenty-five per cent. of the cost of heating is expended in raising a temperature from sixty degrees to seventy degrees it will be seen that Dr. Smith has solved a great economic problem, as well as pointing a way to the preservation of health. A moment's thought recalls the fact that we often sit out of doors in the spring and summer with perfect comfort at a temperature that would cause us to shiver in our rooms in winter.

These widely different conditions Dr. Smith attributes to the presence of humidity in the one instance and its absence in the other.

Dr. Smith has so repeatedly demonstrated the fact that an indoor temperature of sixty-five degrees is more balmy and agreeable than a much higher temperature, provided there is sufficient humidity, that, he declares, it should be a cardinal rule that if a room at sixty-eight degrees is not warm enough for any healthy person it is because the relative humidity is too low, and in such a case the proper procedure is to raise the relative humidity and not the temperature. He recommends that every household should have a hygrometer, or moisture indicator, and that water should be evaporated in rooms in sufficient amount to secure a relative humidity of about sixty per cent. In the absence of the hygrometer, a simple test will be to evaporate a sufficient amount of moisture to make the room comfortable at sixty-five or sixty-eight degrees.

One point emphasized by Dr. Smith is that every time we step out of our houses during the winter season we pass from an atmosphere with a relative humidity of about thirty per cent. into one with a relative humidity of, on an average, seventy per cent. "Such a sharp and violent contrast must be productive of harm, particularly to the delicate mucous membranes of the upper air passages.

The remedy is to maintain the indoor humidity at the proper point, between sixty and seventy per cent.

### Changes in the World's Wheat Situation.

Britain's acreage in wheat this year was 727,000 acres less than in 1898. At the same time her imports of wheat are steadily increasing. For the first ten months of this year these amounted to 150,000,000 bushels, or 23,000,000 bushels more than for the same period two years ago.

Next to the decline in English wheat production, and the increase in English imports, the most significant factor in the wheat situation is the decline in United States exports of wheat to the Old Country. For the first ten months of this year United States exports of wheat to Great Britain were only 12,200,000 bushels, as compared with 70,000,000 for the same period two years ago. The falling off in exports from the United States has been made up from other sources. The exports from the East Indies to Great Britain have increased from 13,700,000 to 38,200,000 bushels, Russia and the Argentine have quadrupled their sales, and Australasia has doubled hers.

The change which has taken place in the situation of the United States as a wheat producer is even more strikingly shown by a news item in the New York Sun than it is in the facts above given. A lot of 40,000 bushels of Oregon wheat, which was recently landed at Antwerp, is actually to be brought back to New York for use in a local mill. This is, the new York Sun says, the first time in the history of the grain trade that wheat exported from the United States has been brought back for any other purpose than to meet the exigencies of a corner in that commodity, and the re-importation at this time is due to the small crop of wheat in the United States this year and the high prices now obtaining for it.

### Of Interest to Home Builders.

A small house for the country or suburbs that unites practical and artistic features in an effective manner is illustrated in the January Delineator and will prove interesting to intending home builders. The wide veranda—a point of note—is of field stone which is carried around on one side to inclose a well. The interior treatment of woodwork gives a dignified setting to the furnishings and simplifies the problem of wall and door hangings, red oak being employed throughout the first story and carried up the stairway. Long window seats, quaint mantels and leaded glass windows supply an atmosphere of individuality, and the floor plans in their economical arrangements are especially suggestive.