

**House For Sale**

The House known as the Marston house, on Connell St. This house has been remodeled and put in first-class condition—contains eight sleeping rooms—has all modern improvements, hot water heat, large lot of land, for further particulars, apply to George R. Mavor, Woodstock.

**For Sale**

FOR SALE—In Lakeville, Car. Co., the house and lot lately owned and occupied by Robt. Anderson. Apply to Mrs. W. E. Perley, Fredericton, N. B. Telephone 329-42. 40t2

FOR SALE—Invalid's Wheel Chair, never used, will sell at a big discount. Call on, or address Mrs. W. A. Brackett, Broadway. 39

**To Let.**

TO LET—The B. B. Manzer house on Green Street, occupied by F. W. McLean. Possession given May 1st. 36tf

**Wanted**

WANTED—Girl to set type, apply at DISPATCH Office.

We have position for a good man with a fair education who can furnish reference we will give steady employment and pay a straight salary to the right party, people using intoxicating liquors save your stamps, see our big Ad in this paper today. National Light Co., Baraga, Michigan.

HOGS WANTED—Highest market price paid for hogs. If you have any to sell it will pay you to call on R. S. PHILLIPS, King Street 30tf

WANTED—A 5 x 7 Plate Camera, must be in good condition and price low, address, stating make and price, W. A. Brackett, Box X, Woodstock, N. B.

**Found**

FOUND—On Saturday evening, a bunch of keys on the Post Office steps. Call at the DISPATCH Office.

**New Spring Suits**

in the latest styles. One piece Dresses, Coat Suits and Underskirts.

A fine display of Waists in the Newest Designs Whitewear, Hosiery, Wall Paper.

**MRS. F. L. MOOERS**

Payson's Block, Main St

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W. B. HOWARD, D. P. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B.

**Sermon From Shakespeare**

(Copr. 1909 by Bradley-Garretson, Co Ltd.)

Take heed, be wary how you place your words.

—Henry VI., Part I., Act. III., Sc. 2.

These words were uttered by La Pucelle (Joan of Arc) to her soldiers as they were about to enter the town of Rouen in disguise. She dreaded lest their speech might betray them. Peter was betrayed to the enemies of Jesus by his Galilean tones. Words betray not only nationality, but also give an indication to character. In the former case it is by the manner of speaking; in the latter it is by the substance of the thought. Care should be exercised as to what words are allowed to come out of the mouth. According to them men are deemed coarse or refined, shallow or thoughtful, unlearned or cultured.

Words are the winged messengers of the mind. Once let loose they cannot be recalled, but journey on doing good or evil, blessing or baning. Words are fossils containing the history, social and moral, of past ages. They are seeds from which action grows. They are flowers which spread perfume abroad. They may be daggers that stab the heart, or upas trees that poison all who come under their influence. Too great care cannot be taken as to how words are placed. The tremendous power of words is well expressed by Byron:

"But words are things, and a small drop of ink, Falling, like dew, upon a thought, produces That which makes thousands, perhaps millions, think."

A good deed or an evil deed affects only those immediately concerned, but when the story of it is told it may affect the whole world. Shakespeare has won more battles than did Henry V. His written words have stimulated the spirits and strengthened the arms of thousands of English soldiers.

How great is the power of words! A word may be a torch to set men's hearts on fire. Marc Antony's words inflamed the Roman mob against the murderers of Caesar. Lincoln's words at Gettysburg, by firing the spirit of the nation with true patriotism, did as much to bring the Civil War to a successful conclusion as did Grant's sword at Richmond. The words of Adams, of Franklin, of Payne, and of Alexander Hamilton, made the American War of Independence. The words of Rousseau, Voltaire and the Encyclopedists roused France to bloody revolution. A spark carelessly dropped may set a city on fire, so a word or phrase may make a war. "Remember the Maine!" drove Spain from the North American seas and the Philippines.

Words are beacons directing and guiding men on the journey of life. "Do it now" is on many a business man's desk. They are a light which says that the harbor of success can be safely gained by application to the work in hand. The spiritual world is studded with word-beacons that point the way in storm and darkness. Words sometimes are wreckers' lights luring goodly vessels on to rocks and shoals; many a life has had a vicious bent given to it through impure literature.

Words are a safety-valve. "Give sorrow words; the grief that does not speak Whispers the o'er-fraught heart, and bids it break."

There is relief in expression. To relate one's sorrows to another human being often brings surcease from sorrow. It is true that, "Sorrow ebbs, being blown with wind of words."

Words are a sword. Evil is in the land. The pulpit, the platform and the press have in their hands a two-edged sword with which to drive it out. Slavery was abolished in the civilized world by means of words that roused to action. Intemperance is being driven rapidly by the same force from its strongholds. Virtue and vice exist in a nation in proportion as the words of the inhabitants are clean or unclean. When the monster vice is abroad it requires the angel with the flaming sword of words that stir men's blood to slay it.

Words are a balm. The soul is suffering; how soothing is a word of sympathy. In the heat of the day at the height of the struggle a man is smitten down. Left to himself he desponds. His thoughts are gloomy and he is incapable of action. The true friend comes along; he places his words well. The despairer is strengthened and under their influences can once more begin the battle of life. There is balm in Gilead so long as the friend with the sympathetic word is near at hand to be a physician to the soul.



**FAMOUS DOCTOR'S PRESCRIPTION.**

The advice, "Take heed, be wary how you place your words," is excellent if taken in the very broadest sense. Men are judged by their words. They do evil or good by their words. By their words they strengthen or cast down. Words should be placed with care and not thoughtlessly uttered. Scott truly wrote: "And many a word, at random spoken, May soothe, or wound, a heart that's broken."

Let every word be consciously aimed at a mark, or so cultivate the spirit that even random words which emanate from it will have power to soothe and strengthen.

**Telegraph Device Will Work Wonders**

LONDON, Mar. 13.—Sir John Nicholson Barren, member of parliament for the Hawick Burghs and parliamentary secretary to the postmaster general, informed a meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom to-day that very shortly there would be introduced a telegraphic machine which would tick off despatches between England and other parts of the British Empire at the rate of 50 words a minute. The announcement was made while Sir John Barren was opposing a motion in favor of the British government co-operating in the establishment of an all-British trans-Atlantic cable on the ground that the present cables were under American control, Sir John asked the meeting in view of the pending developments in telegraph not to place itself at present and the motion was withdrawn.

**Twixt Bull and Bear.**

Lincoln stories are common, and the tellers of them are not as accurate in ascertaining their genuineness as they are prolific in producing them. The following tale may or "may not be a real Lincoln." It is, in any event, a good story:

Two farm-hands, Lincoln used to say, were set upon by a huge bull while crossing a rocky field. One managed to gain a tree. The other took refuge in a hole in the tree that proved to have an exit in the rear.

The man who had chosen the hole was no sooner in at one end than he was out at the other. With a bellow, the bull made for him. He turned and again shot through the hole. The bull once more bore down upon him, and once more he was in and out of his hole.

The strange pursuit kept up some minutes. At first it mystified the farm-hand up in the tree. Then it angered him.

"Hey," he shouted, "you idiot! Why don't you stay in the hole?"

The bull was dashing from one end of the hole to the other at great speed, and the man was bobbing in and out desperately. He heard, however, his comrade's shout, and found time before his next brief disappearance to shout back:

"Idiot yourself! There's a bear in the hole."

**The Time of Long Sermons.**

Those who like long sermons should have lived in the seventeenth century. The manner in which the Rev. John Howe, Minister of Great Torrington, in Devonshire, conducted Divine service on a public fast day is thus described by a contemporary: "Mr. Howe said that upon these occasions he began about nine in the morning with a prayer for about a quarter of an hour, in which he begged a blessing upon the work of the day, and afterwards read and expounded a chapter or psalm, in which he spent three-quarters of an hour; then prayed for about an hour, preached for another hour, and prayed for about half an hour. After this he retired and took some little refreshment for about a quarter of an hour (the people singing all the time) and then came into the pulpit and prayed for another hour; and gave them another sermon of about an hour's length; and so concluded the service of the day..."

**Query: What Is Forestry**

An Explanation Of The Aims Of The Smallest Faculty

Whatever explanation is given to this question it should be the aim of the informer to dispel from the public mind many of the notions that it has gathered about the subject, and in their place instill some of the main and important objects of the science. Most people associate forestry with some one thing, as, for instance, tree planting or some kind of scientific lumbering, both all right in their place, but they give a wrong impression when taken alone. Another idea very prevalent at the present time, and one that must be stamped out, is that of setting aside virgin timber for non-use in forest reserves.

We are not at a loss for definitions, comprehensive and seemingly explanatory to the man already enlightened but needing much explaining to the man on the street. It is from this explanation that the man is going to formulate his own definition, so that we should be careful to accentuate only the all-important objects of the science.

Timber production it without doubt the ultimate aim of forestry, and not only timber but timber of a certain kind and quality is sought. Nature will if left alone, to be sure, produce timber but not of the quality we want, at least not in anything like a reasonable time. If we kept out fire after lumbering nature would surely put a new crop on the ground, but seldom of a desirable species and within a reasonable time. Hence we see the need of the forester to direct nature's laws.

Besides the production of timber, forestry may be used for the protection of the head waters of streams, insuring the uniform flow necessary for the production of water power and for the watering of agricultural soils, the holding of blow sand land, etc.; but in the natural order of things this will usually follow as an incidental to the real object, the production of timber.

All we ask to work on, then, is the "absolute forest soil", i.e., non-agricultural soil. Except in very few cases forestry practice will not prove super or on soils fit for agriculture, and one of the strongest pleas we can advance for the practice of forestry in Canada is that almost three-quarters of the Dominion is absolutely worthless except for the growing of trees. If we do not finally practise forestry on these non-agricultural soils Hudson Bay may as well cover the North County, the Artic Ocean, the North West Territories, and the Pacific the greater part of Britise Columbia. Finally then, we expect to be limited to the soils worthless for agriculture, so that the timber standing to-day on agricultural soils must eventually fall to the axe.

Curious as it may seem, many who believe in the practice of forestry have really forgotten that the ultimate result of forestry is the production of timber for the use of man. Those people look upon the cutting of virgin timber as some sort of a crime, and have to some extent led the lumberman to believe that we are not in sympathy with him but appear rather as his enemies. They either forget or do not understand that in virgin woods such as we find the

**A WOMAN'S WAY TO GET RELIEF**

TAKE GIN PILLS FOR LAME BACK.

TYNESIDE, P. O., ONT. "I received your sample of Gin Pills and after using them, I felt so much better that I got a box at my druggist's and now I am taking the third box. The pain across my back and kidneys has almost entirely gone and I am better than I have been for years. I strongly advise all women who suffer from Pain in the Back and Weak Kidneys, to try Gin Pills". Mrs. T. HARRIS.



Gin Pills contain the well known medicinal properties of Gin as well as other curative agents—but do not contain alcohol. Gin Pills are guaranteed by the largest wholesale drug house in the British Empire to give complete satisfaction or money refunded. 50c. box, 6 for \$2.50—sample free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Dept. N.B. Toronto. If the bowels are constipated take National Lazy Liver Pills, 25c. box. 98

lumberman exploiting to-day, there is no growth taking place, or at least no more than will be offset by the decay. It resembles the miser's gold—it is dead capital (if there is such a thing). In order to save this growth that is now merely offsetting decay, we must use the axe, cut away all but the normal stock and start a new crop. Indeed, Roosevelt in his first message to Congress said forestry was the perpetuation of the forest by its wise use." Of course we would like to see the lumberman's method improved, and, without doubt, it will be when he can financially see his way clear to do so. As Dr. Fernow has so often accentuated it is rather the knowledge of supply and demand than the fact itself that sets prices, and as soon as our people gain that knowledge prices will be such as to allow the lumberman to more closely follow our wish.

This, then, suggests the question—Can the lumberman practise forestry? The one element in the business that practically settles this is the "time". Under the most intensive methods it is going to take, in Canada, from 60-120 years to grow a crop of timber. Now as the lumberman is wholly concerned with the present, or at least with the near future, it is seen that he is barred. We can, of course, be of help to a man in the lumber business and he can to some extent practise forestry, but finally it is the State or other long-lived institution that will have to provide for the future. This is more that ever true when we come to realize that forestry means foregoing present revenues for the sake of increased revenues in the future. Therefore it is apparent that the present non-productive condition of the great bulk of our forests in the East is to be charged not to the lumberman so much as to the indifference of the provincial governments responsible for the welfare of the crown lands.

In my mind then the points to be dwelt upon in an explanation of of the question are—timber production for the use of man, forever, on absolute forest soil by long-lived institutions.

C. MACFADEN.