

WANTED

NEW BRUNSWICK.

...of Fruit Grow-
...Apples, in N. B.
...and we will tell you
...do a good work for
...and make money for

PRESENTATIVES
ED EVERYWHERE

WELLINGTON,
...Nurseries,
...1837)

ONTARIO

ERY STOCK

...trees, write us for
...are the largest growers
...Full line of Apple,
...Plum trees.
...Our trees are noted for fine root system
...largest growth. Our Nurseries
...are patronized by the largest and most
...progressive fruit growers of Canada
...for an Agency.

Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen Ltd
Brown Nurseries, Welland C
Ontario

WANTED

A representative for Woodstock and
...District to sell HARDY NURS-
ERY STOCK for

"Canada's Greatest Nurseries"

and see the tremendous demand for fruit
...throughout New Brunswick at present.
The special interest taken in the fruit
...business in New Brunswick offers excep-
tional opportunities to men of enterprise.
We offer a permanent position and liberal
pay to the right man.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
TORONTO, ONT.

Powerful Eye Magnets.

Many hospitals in England are pro-
vided with a special apparatus for
extracting iron and steel fragments
from the eye by means of powerful
electro magnets. The magnet employ-
ed has a core three feet long and six
inches in diameter of the best Swedish
soft iron. Two hundred pounds of in-
sulated wire are wound in two coils
about the core. The end of the mag-
net is threaded to receive terminals of
different shapes to suit various con-
ditions. The magnet is mounted on
ball bearings and can be moved in any
direction. The strength of the mag-
netic field may be varied at will by
means of a rheostat. When used at
its maximum power the magnet exerts
a pull of thirty pounds per square
inch at a distance of an inch. A special
type of apparatus is provided for
reclining patients. In this case the
magnet is mounted on trunnions and
is tilted by means of suitable gearing
operated by a hand crank.—Scientific
American.

The South Sea Swells.

We all remember with what fre-
quency in the old narratives of experi-
ences in the south seas reference is
made to the heavy swells of the ocean,
which impressed the navigators with
the idea of their remoteness from land,
says Scientific American. The great
size of the sea waves in high southern
latitudes has been explained by the
fact that south of the Cape of Good
Hope and Cape Horn there is neither
windward nor leeward shore and the
prevailing wind in all longitudes is
westerly. Thus when a west wind
springs up it finds a long westerly
swell, the effect of a previous wind,
still running. The new born wind in-
creases the steepness of this swell and
so forms majestic storm waves, which
sometimes attain a length of 1,200 feet
from crest to crest. The average
height attained by sea waves in feet
is about half the velocity of the wind
in miles per hour.

Peruvian Petroleum.

Efforts are being made to develop
more extensively the petroleum re-
sources of Peru. The known deposits
of oil occur in a very narrow strip of
land between the foothills of the
Andes and the shore of the Pacific,
and much of this is flooded at high
tide. Pipes of railroad iron driven in
the pipe ocean sand, which varies in
depth from five to fifty feet, are used
as foundations for the derricks. The
shallowest of the driven wells is 1,700
feet in depth. There is very little gas,
and the oil is very heavy, so that it
can be put into buckets with shovels,
and it is carried direct to the furnaces
to serve as fuel.

Industrial Use of Volcanic Ash.

For some time past a company in
Japan has been engaged in exploiting

For Sale

FOR SALE-The property of the late A
Henderson, Orange Street. Possession
given May 1st 1913. Also some house-
hold furniture, a piano case organ,
suitable for church or home; and a
second hand wind mill. Would like to
sell for repairs to some one who has
one.

For information apply to
Miss Emma Henderson
14 Orange street
Woodstock, N. B.

Titanic

Wreck of "Titanic," largest, best
written, best illustrated and most attrac-
tive book ever offered public for \$1.00.
Agents wanted. Biggest commissions
ever. Freight prepaid. Outfit free.
Send 10cts. cost mailing. Rush to-day to
"Maritime Publishing Co." Box 94 St.
John, N. B.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

SHORT ROUTE
FROM ALL POINTS IN THE
MARITIME PROVINCES
To Montreal
AND ALL POINTS WEST

All Rail Route to Boston
Two Trains Each Way Every Week
Day.

W. B. Howard D.P.A.C.P.R., ST. JOHN, N.B.

NOTICE.

**THE ELECTION OF
MAYOR
AND
TOWN COUNCILLORS**

For the Town of Woodstock will be
Held on
**MONDAY, THE 20th DAY OF
JANUARY NEXT,**
At the Following Places:
**POLLING PLACES FOR DISTRICT
NO. ONE.**

All Ratepayers whose Surnames com-
mence with any Letter of the Alphabet
from A. to L. both inclusive, who re-
side in District Number One, compris-
ing Kings and Queens Wards, shall vote at
or near the Council Chamber, in the
Town Hall (up stairs).

All Ratepayers whose Surnames Com-
mence with any Letter of the Alphabet
from M. to Z. both inclusive, who re-
side in said District Number One, shall
vote at or near the Office of the Town
Marshall in the Town Hall (down stairs)
**POLLING PLACES FOR DISTRICT
NO. TWO.**

All Ratepayers whose Surnames com-
mence with any Letter of the Alphabet
from A. to L. both inclusive, residing
in District Number Two, which com-
prises Wellington Ward, shall vote at
or near the Union Hotel.

All Ratepayers whose Surnames com-
mence with any Letter of the Alphabet
from M. to Z. both inclusive, residing
in said District Number Two, shall vote
at or near Wilmot Kay's.

**Nomination of Candidates for
Mayor and Councillors**

Nominations of Candidates for Mayor
and Councillors shall be filled with the
Town Clerk, at the Council Chamber,
in the said Town of Woodstock, be-
tween the hours of ten o'clock in the
forenoon and the hour of twelve of the
clock noon, of THURSDAY, the SIX-
TEENTH day of JANUARY next.
Blank Nomination papers can be had on
application at the office of the Town
Clerk.

Dated this Twentieth day of Decem-
ber, A. D. 1912.

J. C. Hartley,
TOWN CLERK.

—Woodstock papers copy.

Meeting of County Council.

The Regular Semi-Annual Meeting of
the County Council of the Municipality
of Carleton, will be held at the Court
House on TUESDAY, the 21st Day of
JANUARY next, at Ten of the clock
in the forenoon.

Dated this Twentieth Day of Decem-
ber, A. D. 1912.

J. C. HARTLEY,
Secretary-Treasurer Municipality of
Carleton.

County newspapers copy.

**THERE ARE ALWAYS
PLENTY OF GOOD POSITIONS
OPEN.**

for the young man or woman who will
properly qualify for them through the

FREDERICTON
The Business
COLLEGE.

W. J. OSBORNE
PRINCIPAL.

Our catalogue tells you all about
our courses and the cost. Send for it
now. Address:
W. J. OSBORNE,
Fredericton, N. B.

THE HULTON
The Business
COLLEGE.

More than 1-6 of our students are
from New Brunswick, and we could
assist twice as many. If you have been
considering the matter, why not enter
now.

YOU WILL FIND FRIENDS HERE.
O. A. Hodgins, Prinr.,
Hulton, Me.

CUSTOMS OF WAR

**Rules That Contending Armies
Are Expected to Obey.**

A GRIM CODE OF ETIQUETTE.

**The Enemy May Be Starved to Death
or Into Yielding by Stopping His
Supplies, but His Food Must Not Be
Poisoned—Prisoners of War.**

War—that is, warfare between civil-
ized nations—has its code of etiquette
known as the customs of war, some of
which are written, others tacitly agreed
to, and these rules and regulations con-
tending armies are supposed to regard
as sacred and to obey them rigidly.

Obvious examples of fighting eti-
quette are the rules which protect the
Red Cross flag of the ambulance and
forbid the use of explosive or, within
limits, expanding bullets.

Nominally a general may use any
means in his power to bring his foe to
subjection, but there is a well defined
boundary line. A leader may cut off
his enemy's food and water supplies.
He may subject him to all the horrors
of famine and thirst, but he must not
poison his food or water.

Suppose a place is besieged and that
outside the walls are wells which the
besiegers cannot effectively hold and
which the besieged can reach under
cover of night. The besieger would be
justified in sending parties to fill up the
wells with earth and stones or to de-
stroy them with dynamite. On the
other hand, to pollute the wells with
poison or to throw dead animals into
them would be an infamy.

A "prisoner of war" has his rights.
He may be asked to give his parole—
i. e., to promise not to escape—but he
must not be forced to give his parole
and is not to be punished for refusing
to do so. A prisoner on parole who at-
tempts to escape is liable to be shot,
either when escaping or if retaken
alive.

An unparoled prisoner may also be
shot while in the act of escaping, but
if recaptured it would be murder to
shoot him, and he should not be pun-
ished for his attempt, though he may
be placed in more rigorous confine-
ment.

A prisoner may be compelled to earn
his "keep" by working at his trade, if
he has one, or by doing work for his
captors not of a purely military nature.
Thus he may be ordered to assist in
draining the camp in which he is a
prisoner, but it would not be fair to
put him to building fortifications.

The customs of war justify the em-
ployment of spies, but under certain
rules. If a soldier voluntarily turns
traitor the other side is entitled to
make use of him, but it is not honor-
able to tempt a soldier to betray his
own side.

If thus tempted a man may pretend
to turn traitor and deceive the enemy
with false information. On the other
hand, voluntarily to go over to the
enemy, pretending to be a traitor or
deserter, would be dishonorable con-
duct—that is, if the pretended traitor
is an officer or soldier.

A spy, of course, comprehends the
hazardous nature of the mission he
undertakes and is painfully aware
of the fact that he carries his life in
his hands, so to speak. Courageous
and daring though he may be, the spy
has no rights and is at all times liable
to be shot or hanged at sight. Now-
adays, though, he is usually given the
benefit of a trial by court martial.

An officer or soldier, however, caught
in the enemy's camp must not be treat-
ed as a prisoner of war, but must be
provided with a complete cure.

If a commander takes part in a
charge or persistently exposes himself
to fire he must take his chance of be-
ing shot, but in his affairs it is not the
"game" to detail marksmen to try to
pick off your opponent's general, though
every effort may be made to capture
him.

When a city or town is bombarded
public buildings—unless used for de-
fensive purposes—should be spared as
far as possible. When a place is cap-
tured the victorious foe is entitled to
seize art treasures, and so on, and to
hold them to ransom. To injure or de-
stroy them would be the act of a
vandal.

When a country is invaded the in-
vader can compel the inhabitants to
supply him with food and other sup-
plies and to act as guides, workmen
and drivers.

A person who, not belonging to any
recognized military force, takes up
arms against an invader is liable to be
shot like a dog when captured. Re-
talia is sanctioned by the customs
of war. It is military vengeance and
takes place when an outrage commit-
ted on one side is avenged by the com-
mission of a similar act on the other.

Thus an unjust execution of prison-
ers by the enemy may be followed by
the execution of an equal number of
prisoners held by the opponents, and
this act of retaliation has been fre-
quently enforced, even in recent years.
—London Answers.

Doctoring a Doctor.

"I say, doctor, did you ever doctor
another doctor?"
"Oh, yes."
"Well, tell me this. Does a doctor
doctor a doctor the way the doctor
doctor wants to be doctor, or does
the doctor doing the doctoring doctor
the other doctor in his own way?"—
Kansas City Journal.

He is happiest, whether he be king
or peasant, who finds peace in his own
house.

A MEETING WITH TURNER.

The Artist Simply Enraged the Man
Who Longed to See Him.

A printshop in London, kept by a
man who thoroughly understood and
appreciated the wares in which he
dealt, once displayed in its window
a fine but much stained and damaged
engraving—one of a set from Turner's
pictures. Turner chanced to pass and
notice it and promptly bounced into
the shop and began to abuse the dealer.

"It's a confounded shame to treat an
engraving like that!" he blustered.
"What can you be thinking about to go
and destroy a good thing? For it is a
good thing, mind you!"

"I destroy it!" responded the dealer
baldly. "What do you mean by saying
I destroyed it? And who the mischief
are you, I should like to know? You
don't look as if you could understand
a good print when you see one. I de-
stroy it! Bless my heart, I bought it
just as it is, and I would rather keep
it till doomsday than sell it to you!
And why you should put yourself out
about it I can't think!"

"Why, I did it!" said Turner.

"Did what? Did you spoil it? If
you did you deserve!"

"No, no, man; my name's Turner, and
I did the drawing and engraved the
plate from it."

"Bless my heart!" ejaculated the
print seller in a changed tone. "Is it
possible you are the great Turner?"
Then his temper rose again. "Well,
sir," he added, "I have long desired to
see you, and now that I have seen you
I hope I shall never see you again, for
a more disagreeable person I have sel-
dom met."

ODD USES OF WHALEBONE.

Wigs Are Made of it, and It Stiffens
High Grade Silks.

The notion is popularly held that
whalebone is derived from whales'
ribs, although many persons believe
that it comes from the tail of the big
mammoth. Both notions are incorrect.

The function of whalebone in the
life of the whale is of the utmost im-
portance. The inner edges of the
whalebone plates are frayed into in-
numerable hairlike processes, and the
whole forms a sort of sieve whereby
the whale may sift out its food from
the sea water. It must be remembered
that the food of this gigantic crea-
ture consists chiefly of minute organ-
isms, crustacea, mollusca, etc., floating
near the surface.

When the whale opens its mouth and
moves along a great multitude of these
minute forms of life find their way in.
Then the whale closes its mouth, and
the water is strained out through the
whalebone sieve, and the food is re-
tained.

The common uses of whalebone are
known to everybody. It is, however,
put to two uses not generally known
even in England, where the fine inter-
nal fringes mentioned are employed in
the making of barristers' wigs. By reason
of their lightness they retain the
curl better than does ordinary hair.
Fine whalebone threads are also some-
times employed to stiffen the tissue in
high grade silks.—Harper's Weekly.

**"MY BACK HAS NEVER
TROUBLED ME**

Since Taking GIN PILLS

Lyons Brook, N.S., Feb. 26th.

"You are perfectly free to use my
name in any way to benefit GIN PILLS,
for they deserve the highest praise.
My back has never troubled me since
taking GIN PILLS, and my wife feels
much better after taking GIN PILLS
for her back. She thinks GIN PILLS
will make a complete cure."

JAMES L. NAUSS.

GIN PILLS will always relieve Lame
Back, Sciatica in Back and Legs,
Rheumatism, Burning and Stinging
Urine, Painful Urination, Weak or
Strained Kidneys, and always prevent
taking cold in the kidneys and bladder.
Every box is sold with a positive
guarantee to give prompt relief or
money refunded. 50c. a box, 6 for
\$2.50. Sample free if you write
National Drug and Chemical Co. of
Canada, Limited, Toronto. 141

Feeling For Death.

For a week the self appointed guide
to the blind on their daily walks had
noticed that the two men who were
her, special charges felt carefully of
the wall on either side of the door of
the asylum when passing in and out.
Since she was there to lead them, that
precaution seemed not at all neces-
sary, and she finally asked their rea-
son for it.

"I am looking for craps on the door,"
one old man told her. "They don't
like to let us know here in the asylum
when any one dies for fear of making
us feel bad, but they put craps on the
door, and by feeling for it when we
pass in and out we can find out for
ourselves when one of us has gone."—
New York Times.

A Train For Tyler.

During Mr. Tyler's incumbency of
the presidential office he arranged to
make an excursion in some direction
and sent his son Bob to arrange for a
special train. It happened that the
railroad superintendent was a strong
Whig. As such he had no favors to
bestow on the president and informed
Bob that his road did not run any
special trains for the president.

"What!" said Bob. "Did you not fur-
nish a special train for the funeral
of President Harrison?" "Yes," said
the superintendent, "and if you'll
bring your father in that condition you
shall have the best train on the road."

Genius and Work.

Men give me credit for genius. All
the genius I have lies just in this:
When I have a subject to hand I study
it profoundly. Day and night it is be-
fore me. I explore it in all its bear-
ings. My mind becomes pervaded with
it. Then the effort which I make the
people are pleased to call the fruit of
genius. It is the fruit of labor and
thought.—Alexander Hamilton.

The Literary Waitress.

"Will you have a cereal for your
breakfast?" asked the waitress.
"A cereal? No, thank you," replied
the witty guest. "I should prefer
some short stories."

Whereupon she brought him some
lanes' tails.—Chicago Post.

A Mean Dig.

Miss Pansie—I've had many chances
to marry. Only a short time ago a
man told me of his love. Miss Per-
did he also tell you the name of the
lady?—Megendorfer Blatter.

**A Jealous man always finds more than
he looks for.—Mlle. de Scudery.**

The Doctor's Question
Much Sickness Due to Bowel
Disorders

A doctor's first question when consult-
ed by a patient is, "Where your bowels
regular?" He knows that ninety-eight
per cent. of illness is attended with
inactive bowels and torpid liver, and
that this condition must be removed
gently and thoroughly before health
can be restored.

Remall Orderlies are a positive, pleas-
ant and safe remedy for constipation
and bowel disorders in general. We are
so certain of their great remedial value
that we promise to return the purchaser's
money in every case when they fail to
produce entire satisfaction.

Remall Orderlies are as light as candy,
they act quietly and have a soothing,
strengthening, healing influence on the
entire intestinal tract. They do not
purge, gripe cause nausea, flatulence,
excessive looseness, diarrhoea or other
annoying effect. They are especially
good for children, weak persons or old
folks. Two sizes, 25c. and 10c.
Sold only at our
store.—E. W. Mair.