

WANTED

MEN to BOOM FRUIT CULTURE in NEW BRUNSWICK.
The possibilities of Fruit Growing, particularly Apples, in N. B. are now fully appreciated.

Write us and we will tell you how you can do a good work for your district, and make money for yourself.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES WANTED EVERYWHERE

STONE and WELLINGTON,

The Fonthill Nurseries,
(Established 1837)

TORONTO - - - ONTARIO

NURSERY STOCK

Before ordering trees, write us for our Catalogue and prices or see our nearest Agent. We are the largest growers of Trees in Canada. Full line of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry and Plum trees. Our trees are noted for fine root system and largest limb growth. Our Nurseries are patronized by the largest and most progressive Fruit growers of Canada Write for an Agency.

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

WANTED

A live representative for Woodstock and surrounding District to sell HARDY NURSERY STOCK etc.

"Canada's Greatest Nurseries"

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

STONE & WELLINGTON,
TORONTO, ONT.

BULGARIA'S FUTURE.

Her Great Natural Resources Await Proper Development.

The principal wealth of Bulgaria to-day is in agriculture. The production of grain during the past twenty years has assumed such proportions that Bulgaria, small as it is, is eighth in the world's cereal producing countries. American machinery is in great demand for farms, and one sees everywhere American harvesters, mowers, windmills, traction engines and pumps. They are becoming as familiar as American sewing machines.

The greatest wealth of Bulgaria is in its forests and mines, but these have not as yet been exploited. Nowhere in Europe are there such forests of pine, hemlock, oak, walnut and birch.

Manufacturing is still in its infancy. Not more than \$10,000,000 is as yet invested in manufactures, and the greater part of this capital is employed in the making of Bulgaria's one famous export - attar of roses, which comes from the region of Kazanlik. Only one-fourth of one per cent. of the population of Bulgaria is engaged all the year round in factory work.

Sofia and Varna are the only cities with tramways; but many cities are illuminated with electricity. Owing to its mountains, Bulgaria is possessed of tremendous water power, which is going to count in the future industrial and traction development. Except for her railways, the country is not dependent upon coal. Even these are beginning to use oil. Petroleum, coming from the adjacent fields of Roumania and by boat from Batoum, is plentiful and cheap.

The Bulgarians are noted for their industry, their ability to save and their foresight. Although naturally possessing many of the characteristics of the Turk, acquired through centuries of subjection and not to be shaken off in one generation, they have not his proverbial laziness. In working capacity they are like the German peasant, while in saving they are like the French. The wealth in the hands of the peasantry is an unknown quantity, for they have no faith in banks, but it must be considerable.

Among the bulk of the people the standard of living is still very much like that in Turkey, but education is spreading and prosperity increasing.

If the Bulgarians secure an outlet to the Aegean Sea, the nation is bound to become one of the most important agriculturally in the whole world.

Artificial Eyes.

The use of glass for artificial eyes dates back to about 1818. The Greeks in the fourth century before Christ had a false eye which was practically a thin band of iron which passed around the head and held in place a thin sheet of metal, covered with a fine skin, on which was painted an eye with its eyelids and lashes. About 800 years before Christ a metal shell somewhat like the half of a walnut shell, on which were painted the iris, the pupil and the white of an eye,

For Sale

FOR SALE-The property of the late A Henderson, Orange Street. Possession given May 1st 1913. Also some household 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. 33 tf

FOR SALE:-:-Northern Spies and Golden Pippins, by the peck or bushel. Apply to Miss Emma Henderson Orange street,

Titanic

Wreck of "Titanic," largest, best written, best illustrated and most attractive 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
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.

was forced into the cavity and held very much as our glass eyes are held. The trouble with this older method was the tremendous weight of the metal, and, of course, the painting was necessarily more or less ghastly. Yet, so far as there is any record to show, there was no substantial improvement in these metallic and painted eyes until within the last century.

Sulphur Bottom Whales.

Probably the largest of the whales, as well as the most gigantic of all living creatures, is the sulphur bottom. It attains a length of nearly or quite 100 feet and a weight of 150 tons. One individual measured 95 feet in length, 39 feet in girth, with a jawbone 21 feet long; baleen (whalebone), 4 feet long; weight of baleen, 600 pounds; weight of entire whale, 147 tons, and it yielded 110 barrels of oil. The sulphur bottom seldom bolts, as the whalers term the action of leaping diagonally from the sea, or breaches, as perpendicular springs are called, but when it does perform in this manner it presents a truly wonderful sight.

Swiss as They Talk.

Many of the Swiss regard themselves as great linguists. I asked one gentleman the reason for this, but he refused to tell me. He seemed, for some reason, to be offended at the question. Another native I met told me he spoke seven languages; to me it seemed as if he spoke them all at once. I know a little of German myself and was quite interested in listening to him. For some reason he put me in mind of a patchwork quilt trying to talk—one of those crazy ones.—Wide World Magazine.

Made For Concealment.

Stick insects, which are so called because of their resemblance to dry sticks, have two forelegs, which they fold over their eyes when disturbed and evidently think that in so doing they are lost to view. The eggs of these insects take over six months to hatch. They are only one-tenth of an inch in their widest part, yet an insect which at hatching is three-quarters of an inch in length is packed into them. The stick insects destroy the weaklings by eating their legs.

He Admitted It.

"English as She is Japped," is the title of an article in a recent number of the Oriental Review.

The oriental capacity for using our mother tongue with strange twists of unconscious humor is well known, but few examples are equal to this delicious sign on a Japanese baker's shop:

"A. Karinura, Biggest Loafer In Tokyo."

Fired With Enthusiasm.

"Do you know what it means to be fired with enthusiasm?" asked the suffrage evangelist. "Yes," my last three bosses all showed unmistakable enthusiasm in firing me," replied the female stenographer.

THERE ARE ALWAYS PLENTY OF GOOD POSITIONS OPEN.

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

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Our catalogue tells you all about our courses and the cost. Send for it now. Address.

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More than 1-3 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, Prin.,
Houlton, Me.

MAPPING THE NATION.

United States Geological Survey Preparing Hugo Atlas.

More than one-third of the area of the United States has been surveyed and mapped by topographers of the United States geological survey in connection with the preparation of a detailed topographic atlas of the country.

The maps represent areas called quadrangles and show by a system of contour lines all topographic features, giving elevations as determined by the survey's spirit level work. The quadrangles are areas limited by parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude and differ in size with the latitude of the areas and with the scales of the maps.

The maps are of uniform size, but are engraved on three scales. The quadrangles mapped on the largest scale cover 15 minutes in latitude and in longitude, and the scale of the map is 1:62,500, or about one inch to the mile. The quadrangles mapped on the next largest scale cover 30 minutes in latitude and in longitude, the scale being 1:125,000, about one-half inch to a mile. The quadrangles mapped on the smallest scale cover one degree of latitude and longitude, the scale being 1:250,000, or about one-fourth inch to the mile.

Topographic work has been completed in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island and the District of Columbia and will be finished in Maryland during the next field season. In only five states has less than one-tenth of the area been covered.

It is not yet possible to make an estimate of the number of sheets that will form the completed atlas, but it will probably exceed 8,000.

A GREAT INDUSTRY.

Portland Cement Ranks Third to Coal and Iron.

The growth of the portland cement industry has not ended, and its present relative importance is rarely understood. Its increase in size and in commercial influence brings with it certain consequences which might well be borne in mind at the present moment. We can no longer feel that the cement industry is small and unimportant and that its condition is purely a matter of private or local interest. On the contrary, it must be realized that the soundness of the cement industry has now become a matter of interest not only to cement manufacturers, but to commercial and financial interests generally.

In capital employed it probably ranks third only to iron and coal among the American mineral industries. It certainly far outranks in this respect all the gold mining industry of the United States and Alaska. Even the copper industry falls into lower place, for Finlay has recently estimated that the value of all the copper mining and smelting plants of the United States is only \$110,000,000. From the banking point of view, therefore, we are dealing with one of the three great extractive industries of the world.—Edwin E. Eckel in Engineering Magazine.

Control Valve For Dye Vessels.

A new isothermal valve has been invented by Alfred Baldwin of Keighley, England, and is now in operation whereby when the temperature of a thermometer placed in the dye vessel reaches any fixed point it completes an electrical circuit which by means of an electro magnet automatically shuts off the steam. By this means the range of temperature can be kept at 205 degrees to 206 degrees F. Since the employment of steam the temperature in a dye vessel has varied from

208 to 210 degrees on the one side the steam was admitted down to 202 degrees on the opposite side. This difference of 6 to 8 degrees possibly accounts for unevenness in dyeing. By this new control valve it is claimed that 95 per cent of the damage can be avoided, and there would be a saving in steam of 50 per cent in open vessels to 85 per cent in closed vessels.

The Dead Sea Rising.

The Dead sea is encroaching upon the land about it so rapidly in this decade that whole forests of trees which formerly grew at some distance from its banks are now partially submerged. Maps of the sea made twenty years ago show an island near the northern extremity of the lake which was not found during a recent survey, and it is supposed that this has been lost in the rising waters. The Turkish government sold the mining rights on the shores to a syndicate for about \$350,000, and if the sea for some unknown reason continues to rise these holdings will be almost unattainable.

The Flowing of Metals.

It is perhaps not generally known that one of the most important properties of metals employed in striking coins and medals and stamping and shaping articles of jewelry is that of flowing under pressure. Standard silver is remarkable for this property, which precisely resembles the flowing of a viscous fluid. The flow takes place when the metal is subjected to rolling, stamping or hammering, and the particles of the metal are thus carried into the sunken parts of the die without fracturing, and a perfect impression is produced.

Crust of the Earth.

It is now believed that the solid crust of the earth cannot be thicker than sixty-two miles. From the earth's internal reservoir heat radiations are believed to be passing away into space continually, but this loss is compensated for to some extent by the heat received from the sun.

NO LONGER OWN BOOKS.

Public Libraries Have Done Away Completely With Old-time Custom.

While the last decade has witnessed an extraordinary growth in the number of public libraries throughout the country and while no one denies that these libraries confer many benefits they are no such unmitigated blessings as many would have us believe, argues a western publication. In the first place they are undermining the good old habit of owning books. Not, of course, among the well-to-do; but the well-to-do make relatively small use of public libraries. The usual plea is that most people cannot afford to buy books. This is flatly untrue, the fact is that the ubiquitous library has killed the demand in this country for editions of standard books at really popular prices. In France splendid literature volumes are sold at a uniform rate of 25 centimes (four and a half cents.) In this edition one can buy Homer complete for 27 cents, Milton's Paradise Lost for 9, Descartes' Discourse on Method for 4 1-2, and the works of over 100 other authors at corresponding rates. In Germany one may buy nicely bound volumes of every conceivable branch of science and art at the rate of 19 cents a book. When a man can buy the works of a great philosopher for the price of a glass of beer it is arrant nonsense to say that the public cannot afford books.

We are simply doing our best to pauperize readers. They know that they do not need to buy books; a benevolent fate will provide them gratis; and so they go without. Our publishers find no real demand for editions at prices within the reach of every one, and naturally the editions are not forthcoming. The resulting evil is obvious. A man knows his own books as he can never know those of a library. The books he owns have a double value to him; he has paid for them, which creates the pride of ownership; and he has them always about him which breeds familiarity. No impending fine compels him to hurry when he wants to read slowly.

This pauperizing of readers is the greatest, but not the only evil connected with the indiscriminate use of libraries. We seem to think that if people read anything they are necessarily better off than if they do not. The main business of libraries, especially of small ones, has come to be the circulation of "popular" fiction. Even in the large cities the demand for books of this class is demonstrated by the fact that most of them are listed as "five day" or "seven day" books. It is hard to see what good is accomplished by emptying this mass of rubbish on the heads of people for the most part unable to distinguish real literature from false. Were the libraries less active in discriminating useless and often demoralizing fiction, standard works would be far more widely read; but so long as every library in the land feels called upon to have the latest work, and often several copies of it, by the latest writer of trashy fiction, such books will continue to come out in their thousands and tens of thousands, and their betters will rest unread.

Its Motive Power.

"Human speech is a mighty engine. Unless it is run by hot air."

AT LAST, HE IS FREE OF LUMBAGO

Because He Took GIN PILLS

Winnipeg, Jan. 6th.

"I have been a sufferer from Lumbago for some years past and during Christmas week had a very acute attack which confined me to the house. About the latter part of April, I met your Mr. Hill and mentioned my complaint to him. He advised me to take GIN PILLS. I have been taking them at intervals during the early part of the present winter, and up to date have had no return of my old trouble—in fact, I feel better than I have for years and think that my old enemy has vanished for good and all."

H. A. JUKES.

GIN PILLS will protect your kidneys and bladder against the ravages of winter. No matter how much you may dread cold weather, because you have been subject to Rheumatism or Lumbago, you will be free of pain if you take GIN PILLS.

50c. a box, 6 for \$1.50. Sample free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto. 136

WILLIAMSTOWN

Feb. 6th, 1913.

We are having a change of weather the last few days, it is quite cold now, but not as much snow as we would like, if what is around the fences, was on the road it would suit us better, the road and fields are one glade of ice, Farmers are having a lot of trouble getting their cattle to water, some are hauling it to them.

Allan McAuley, Pioneer, and Wm. McWaid of this place are hauling logs to the Lakeville mill for building next summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Watt, Richmond, spent Wednesday at her brother's Mr. John A. Watters.

Miss Ethel Watters, spent a few days last week at her fathers here.

Thomas Emery Sr. was calling on his neighbors one day last week.

Miss Sarah Jameson spent part of this week at Lakeville.

Report says we will have Rural Mail Delivery in a few weeks in this section.

No School at Pioneer yet. Inspector Meagher visited Lakeville school this week.

Mrs. H. Stoddart was the guest of her brother John McEgan one day last week.

Miss Ada Read, Centreville, and Miss Kate McAuley, Pioneer, are visiting Miss Jessie Graves, Jacksonville.

Miss Marnie Emery, Pioneer, and Miss Mabel Page have been visiting relatives at Tracy Mills.

Mrs. Ann Savage, Pioneer, was calling at Mr. A. Jameson's last Tuesday also Mr. and Mrs. Havelock Wilson, Lakeville.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Baker, Woodstock were guests of her brothers, R. J. and H. Gillis, Sunday.

Miss Sadie Jameson is visiting her Uncle and cousins in Houlton.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Watt, Richmond, were guests at her brother's Mr. John A. Watters Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Watters spent a few days at Four Falls, quite recently, guests of their relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wiggins.

Miss Bell Lindsay suffered a paralytic stroke last week and as she is quite aged her recovery is considered doubtful.

Harry Carvell is recovering from his illness, slowly.

A public dance was held in the Orange hall at Lakeville last Friday night. All denominations of religion were represented at least all churches in this parish.

For Bald Heads

A Treatment that Costs Nothing If It Fails.

We want you to try three large bottles of Rexall '93' Hair Tonic on our personal guarantee that the trial will not cost you a penny if it does not give you absolute satisfaction. That's proof of our faith in this remedy, and it should indisputably demonstrate that we know what we are talking about when we say that Rexall '93' Hair Tonic will retard baldness, overcome scalp and hair ailments, and if any human agency can accomplish this result, it may also be relied upon to promote a new growth of hair.

Remember we are basing our statements upon what has already been accomplished by the use of Rexall '93' Hair Tonic, and we have the right to assume that what it has done for thousands of others it will do for you. In any event you cannot lose anything by giving it a trial on our liberal guarantee. Two sizes, 50c. and \$1.00. Remember you can obtain Rexall Remedy in this community only at our store—The Rexall Store. E. W. Mair.