

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 for

"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 way to the right men.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
TORONTO, ONT.

ANDOVER

Mrs. Manzer, of Arcoostook Junction, spent last week with her son Judson.

Mrs. C. M. Huggard, and two children of Houlton is visiting her sister Mrs. Sutton.

Mrs. Elijah Sisson entertained the Baptist Sewing Circle on Friday.

Mrs. B. W. Moore who has been seriously ill is recovering slowly.

Mrs. James Bell returned from the Woodstock Hospital last week.

Miss Lizzie Hiscock, of Bairds-ville, was visiting friends in And-over last week.

Mrs. James Tibbits, entertained the Book Club on Thursday night.

Mrs. William Trafford, of Car-linford, was in Andover on Wed-nesday.

Causes Much Disease

Advice about Stomach Troubles and how to relieve them.

Don't neglect indigestion, for it may lead to all sorts of ills and complications. An eminent physician once said that ninety-five per cent of all ills have their origin in a dis-ordered stomach.

Our experience with Rexall Dys-pepsia Tablets leads us to believe them to be one of the most dependable remedies known for indigestion and chronic dyspepsia. Their ingredi-ents are soothing to the inflamed membranes of the stomach. Rich in Pepsin and Bismuth, two of the greatest digestive aids known to medicine, the relief they afford is very prompt. Used persistently and regularly for a short time, they tend to relieve pains caused by stomach disorders.

Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets help insure healthy appetite, aid diges-tion, and promote nutrition. As evidence of our faith in them, we ask you to try them at our risk. If they do not give entire satisfaction, we will return the money you paid us without question or formality. Three sizes, 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1.00. You can buy Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets in this community only at our store:

EDGAR W. MAIR,
Woodstock New Brunswick
The Rexall Store

There is a Rexall Store in nearly every town and city in the United States, Canada and Great Britain. There is a different Rexall Remedy for nearly every ordinary human ill—each especially designed for the particular ill for which it is recommended.

The Rexall Stores are America's Greatest Drug Stores

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.

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 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.

Found.

FOUND—On the Turney Road, a parcel. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this advt.

Charles W. Turney.
39-13

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.

Rev. Saunders Young, of Plaster Rock, preached in Andover Baptist Church on Sunday while the Rev. W. M. Fields went to Plaster Rock on Sunday.

Miss Leucinda Neatherly, of Plaster Rock, is visiting her sister Mrs. J. W. Niles.

Miss Ada Gibson is visiting her sister Mrs. Charles Watson, of Grand Falls.

The many friends of Mr. George Burt will be glad to know that the report of his death is false. Mr. Burt who is visiting his daughter in Virginia is in his usual health.

While coasting on the river hill Friday night, Katheleen Bover-idge had the misfortune to hurt her foot quite badly.

Mrs. A. E. Kupkey and daughter Muriel went to St. John on Mon-day to remain until after Easter.

Mrs. William Baird and young son, of Bairds-ville, is visiting her mother Mrs. P. i g l e Rillye.

Miss Anna Kelly spent the week end with Miss Bessie Kilburn of Kilburn.

Miss Lena Sisson, of For Esia-field, spent Sunday at her home in Andover.

Mrs. Sisson, of Plaster Rock, spent Sunday with Mrs. Wellin-gton Sisson.

Miss Josephine Badell spent the week end with Miss Ruth Pickett of Hillindale.

Miss Gertrude Tibbits spent Sunday at Red Rapids the guest of Mrs. J. D. McLaughlin.

SHILOH

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, and clears the throat and lungs.

THERE ARE ALWAYS PLENTY OF GOOD POSITIONS OPEN.

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



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

W. J. OSBORNE,
Fredericton, N. B.



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.

SAFETY FROM LIGHTNING.

Places of Danger to Avoid During Thunderstorms.

Sir Ray Lankester has been com-plaining in the British press of the fact that science has given the general public little information on how to be safe in electrical storms.

The greatest danger for a human being in a thunderstorm is to be the highest projecting object on the sur-face. Hence it is dangerous to be out on a golf links or a hillside or in a small boat on water. The wise thing is to take shelter in a house, or, if that is not accessible, in a cave, or under overhanging rock, or in a hole, or to lie flat. Many more persons are struck, according to statistics, in the open than when taking shelter under trees, and it appears from statistics that more are killed when seeking safety under oak trees than under beech trees, but this may be due to the relative abundance of those trees or to the nature of the soil in which they grow.

Avoid a solitary high tree, but seek protection in a wood or clump of many small trees. In a house avoid during a storm placing yourself between two large and prominent conductors of electricity, such as the water pipe or the gas main and the fireplace. If the house is a detached one or a corner house in a row and the storm is close you may do well to retire into the basement until the storm is over. On the whole, the long rows of houses of fairly equal height in the streets of a great town are about as safe as any place during an electric storm. They are so safe that it is not thought worth while to protect them with lightning conductors. The Eiffel tower in Paris, being entirely built of iron, is a huge lightning conductor and has been photographed in storms with forked lightning harmlessly playing about its head.

UNDERGROUND WATERS.

Some Subsurface Basins Are Almost Chemically Pure.

Water is found in some amount in all formations below the earth's sur-face, from the loosest and most porous sands and gravels to the hardest slate and granite. The amount varies from the merest trace chemically combined in the molecules of the rocks to im-mense reservoirs which supply wells flowing hundreds of thousands of gal-lons a day. Some waters are so pure that a refined chemical analysis shows only minute traces of organic and mineral matter; others are so heavily charged with minerals or other im-purities as to be unsuitable for use.

The slope of the surface at any point is one factor determining the amount of water absorbed by the ground. The direction and amount of slope also determine the form of the water table—that is, of the upper limit of satura-tion. Except where the surface is flat the water table is generally not parallel with the surface. It is almost invariably farthest from the surface on the summits of hills and mountains and nearest to it in valleys and along the coast, reaching the surface in swamps and along rivers, lakes and beaches. The surface of the water table is always in motion, its higher portions flowing toward the lowest outlets along rivers or the sea. This direction of flow explains why fresh water is usually found when a well is dug in a sandy beach—Geological Sur-vey.

GREAT MAP FACTORY.

Geological Survey Turns Out an Enormous Number.

The greatest official mapmaking es-tablishment in the country at present is the United States geological survey. In constructing the huge topographic and geologic maps of the United States every detail of the work is done by the survey, from the work of the topog-raphers who make the maps in the field down through the various stages of drafting, lettering, editing, engraving and lithographic printing in many colored inks. There is practically no compilation about the geological sur-vey maps. They are based on surveys made on the ground, and the office work consists simply in putting them into form for issuance to the public. They depict most faithfully the char-acteristics of the areas surveyed.

Every year with the coming of the open field season numerous survey parties hurry away from the Washing-ton office to the four quarters of the United States, as well as to Alaska, and the result of their season's work is the topographic and geologic map-ping of tens of thousands of square miles of all sorts of country, ranging from the most forbidding swamps and morasses to the loftiest of the glacier covered mountains of the Rockies and the high Sierras and including the most valuable mineral deposits of the nation.

While these parties are thus trav-eling untrodden fields the survey en-graving and printing plant throughout the summer, as in fact through all the year, is turning out hundreds of thou-sands of copies of the results of the previous year's field work. In a single midsummer month this year the sur-vey plant printed 102,404 topographic maps, 5,345 geologic folios, each con-taining many maps, and 111,170 copies of other geologic maps, charts, etc. Be-sides its own maps, a great number of maps are also printed by the survey engraving division for other branches and departments of the government.

PETRIFIED TREES.

Three Prehistoric Giants Discovered in California.

Three petrified redwood trees that have been pronounced the very largest in the world that have thus far been discovered have just been uncovered from the debris of the mountain side only a short distance from the fa-mous Bohemian club grove, in Sonoma county, Cal. This point is near the little town of Occident. One of these prehistoric monsters, which make the pyramids of Egypt modern by com-parison in their ages, measures twenty-three feet in diameter and is 350 feet in length. The other two petrified trees are thirteen and twelve feet in diameter, respectively.

The very largest petrified trees yet discovered, near Calistoga, Sonoma county, Cal., are only twelve feet in diameter. These three trees lie on a wooded hill pointing due north and south. The petrification is most remark-able, the grain of the wood and in one of them the decaying heart being very plainly discernible. Surrounding these petrified trees is standing a forest of very large redwoods. However, all of the standing trees are dead. The owner of the land on which these three great petrifications lie is now having the debris all cleared away so as to fully expose the giant trunks, and an iron-railling will protect them. Scientific American.

Fish Avoid Turbines.

The belief that factories may be very destructive to fish through their tur-bines seems to be modified by recent experience. Nearly a score of years ago Sir Thomas Brady expressed the opinion that few fry survive an en-counter with a turbine, and his experi-ments tended to prove that most of those passing through are killed. A Scotch investigator now finds that young and old fish may at least easily avoid the turbines. Not less than twenty experiments with trout and salmon have been reported by Professor Mc-Intosh of the marine laboratory at St. Andrews, and one of the striking re-sults was the ease with which trout swam about the turbine pits without be-ing drawn into the vortex caused by the action of the turbines. They seemed quite capable of avoiding being injured except in case of some special accident. Under good conditions they could swim out of the turbine pits and pass up stream to seek some safe way of get-ting by the turbines.

A Walking Machine.

Professor Hele-Shaw predicts that, inasmuch as men and animals move upon the angle joint in a way quite superior to that of the rolling of a wheel, the time will come when a me-chanical walking machine will be in-vented to move over parts of the earth where roads to not exist or are still in evil condition. He thinks that the higher his standard of locomotion be-comes and the more he improves the roads the more man will feel the need of such a machine, which may possibly move at a speed of twenty miles an hour. There already exists a kind of pedaled wheel for heavy automobile en-gines, which progresses by steps in-stead of by rolling.

RAILROAD MAN HAD TO LAY OFF

Until He Took GIN PILLS

Buffalo, N.Y.

"I have been a Pullman conductor on the C. P. R. and Michigan Central for the last three years.

About four years ago, I was laid up with intense pain in the groin, a very sore back, and suffered most severely when I tried to urinate.

I treated with my family physician for two months for Gravel in the Bladder but did not receive any benefit. About that time, I met another railroa-man who had been similarly affected and who had been cured by GIN PILLS, after having been given up by a prom-inent physician who treated him for Diabetes. He is now running on the road and is perfectly cured. He strongly advised me to try GIN PILLS which I did—with the result that the pains left me entirely."

FRANK S. IDE.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50. Sample free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada Limited, Toronto. 137

FIRESHIP IN SEA FIGHTS.

And the Floating Volcanoes That Were Called "Infernales."

Nothing in the thrilling narratives of many old sea fights appeals more strongly to the modern imagination than the doings of the fireships.

The idea of using incendiary vessels for the destruction of a hostile fleet was of great antiquity. They are said to have been employed at the siege of Tyre in 333 B. C. and again by the Rhodians about a century and a half later. By the English, however, they were first used in 1370, and two cen-turies later had come to be looked upon as a legitimate naval weapon, their at-tacks being regarded and dreaded in much the same way as are those of the torpedo craft and submarines at the present time.

The explosion vessels, or "Infernales," invented by the Italian engineer Gian-belli were the most formidable. The designer procured two vessels of about eighty tons each and laid along their bottom a foundation of brickwork. Upon this he erected a marble cham-ber with five foot walls containing 3,000 tons of gunpowder, while on the top of this chamber was a six foot layer of gravestones placed edgewise. A marble roof rose over these, and upon it was piled a quantity of round shot, chain shot, millstones, blocks of stone, iron shod beams and anything heavy which would cause the explosion to take a lateral effect. The effect of this float-ing volcano was appalling, for the masses of stone and shot, disintegrated and flung skyward by the explosive, fell and destroyed any vessels, build-ings or men in the vicinity.

Three years later the Spanish armada before Calais was attacked by fireships prepared by the English. Eight vessels were selected, and so great was the haste that not even their guns or stores were removed. They were ignited and launched and with the wind and tide in their favor advanced straight for the center of the anchored armada. Ship fouled ship amid the cries of ter-ror and the crash of falling spars, and, though the Spaniards finally succeeded in getting to sea, the fireship attack completely disorganized and demoral-ized them and helped largely to make the eventual battle of Gravelines the success it was.

The most recent and at the same time one of the most interesting fire-ship exploits which ever took place was that carried out against the French fleet in Basque Roads in 1809 by Lord Cochrane. His explosion vessel, in-tended to destroy the boom behind which lay the French fleet, was a truly awful contrivance. Cochrane piloted the vessel and lit the train at the last moment, and on the evidence of a French captain whose ship was close by it did its work well, for the air was filled with shells, grenades and blazing debris, while the explosion tore a huge rent in the boom.—London Globe.

Wells in Granite Rocks.

In the investigation of underground waters in granite rocks in Connecticut by the United States geological survey it was found that in drilling below a depth of 200 feet the chance of ob-taining water greatly decreases. The same conclusion has been reached in the study of granites in Maine. The chances of obtaining a good water supply by drilling in granite range from 95 per cent for wells less than 100 feet deep to only 50 per cent for wells more than 400 feet deep. Those who drill below 200 feet take the risk of incurring more expense than would be involved if they should stop drilling and sink another well 50 or 100 feet distant.

The Great Salt Lake.

Reports continue that the waters of the Great Salt lake, in Utah, are gradu-ally sinking. This seems to bear out the theory of many scientists that the lake is but a "shrunken remnant" of a vastly larger body of acid water that at one time reached out to the northern and western borders of Utah and be-yond, forming a veritable inland sea.