

Zam-Buk

Purely Herbal—No poisonous coloring
Antiseptic—Stops blood-poison
Soothing—Ends pain and swelling, etc.
Heals all sores.

50c. box. All Druggists and Stores

PERSONALS

Miss McAfee of Woodstock was a guest of Mrs. Keith last week. . . Rev. and Mrs. Ross, of East Florenceville were guests of Mrs. Hatfield on Friday. . . J. H. Cluff and J. W. Wolverson, of Woodstock, were at the Exchange on Tuesday. . . Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Coy, of Woodstock, were last week guests of G. O. Orser, Windsor, and Mrs. Geo. Ackerson, Rockland. . . A hail-storm passed over the northern portion of the country on Saturday. The stones were large as peas, but owing to the harvesting being well advanced little or no damage was done. . . Capt. Deedes of the engineering staff of the C. P. R. was thrown from a railway motor Friday afternoon and received a fracture of the arm. F. Wolverson, who was riding with him, escaped with a few minor injuries. . . J. T. G. Carr is confined to his home by illness. . . N. B. Smith and wife of Arrowhead, B. C., arrived here on Monday. He is a son of John B. Smith, of Rockland, and has been in the west for over twenty-five years. . . Garfield S. Larlee, station agent at Bath, has been enjoying a month's vacation, part of which time was spent in the wilds of Tobique, where he secured a moose, two deer and all the partridges the law allows one man to take. Mr. Larlee, accompanied by Mrs. Larlee and child motored through Hartland, to Woodstock, on Monday afternoon. —Observer.

W. S. Sutton, of Woodstock, was in Andover on Wednesday. . . Rev. G. B. and Mrs. Macdonald, of Sussex, spent Sunday in Andover. . . Mr. McCain, of Florenceville, spent Sunday in town. . . Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Moore are visiting Mr. Moore's mother in Florenceville. . . Misses Jean and Eleanor Slipp, of Woodstock, are visiting friends in Perth and Andover. Victoria County News.

Rev. H. G. Kennedy attended the meetings of the Baptist Association held in St. John, last week. . . Miss Louise Moore of Woodstock, was a visitor in town on Friday. . . Fred F. Harrison has purchased a farm in Monticello, and expects to take up his residence there shortly. . . Mrs. Lizzie Driscoll of Woodstock, spent a few days in town, the first of the week, the guest of relatives. . . Rev. H. G. Kennedy, Rev. F. Clarke Hartley, have been attending the Conference of Baptist churches at Bangor this week.

Geo. Dow and Miss Minnie Dickinson spent Sunday in Woodstock, the guests of Mrs. J. E. Graham. . . Ex-Congressman Stephenson of Minnesota, was a visitor in town on Saturday, registering with a party at the Snell House. Aroostook Pioneer.

Lies travel fast and so keep from getting nailed.

THE BLONDE ESKIMOS

Northern Trapper Claims to Have Seen Them Before Stefansson

A far northern trapper, G. L. Deschanbeault, returning from Fort Simpson to Edmonton, challenged the claim of Explorer Stefansson that he was the first discoverer of the blonde Eskimos.

Some two and a half years ago Deschanbeault on a hunting expedition accompanied by Joseph and William Hudson encamped on the Copper Mine River, seven hundred miles north of Fort Simpson. While in camp the Eskimo interpreter informed Deschanbeault that strange stories were being told among his companions about another tribe of "Huskies" who, although they resembled the ordinary Eskimos in their habits, had the pale faces of the white man.

Fired by curiosity, Deschanbeault decided to follow the Copper Mine River to its junction with the Great Bear Lake. On arriving at the shores of the Great Lake, the little party came upon the encampment of the strange tribe. The Eskimos were dressed after the customary fashion of natives of the north, but instead of being squat of stature and dark were of fair build and of light complexion.

MacFarlane Howlette.

A very pretty home wedding took place on Wednesday, September 24, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Milford Howlette, Bairdsville, when their daughter, Della Regina, was united in marriage to Mr. Robert Gordon MacFarlane, of Plaster Rock. The ceremony was performed by Dr. W. H. Smith, of Fredericton, assisted by Rev. A. C. Bell, of Andover, in the presence of a small number of friends and near relatives. The bride entered the drawing room on the arm of her father while the wedding march was being rendered by Miss Eva Hiscock. The bride wore a very pretty gown of cream silk poplin trimmed with shadow lace and carried a shower bouquet of cream roses and maiden-hair fern. After the party expressed their good wishes to the newly wedded couple all repaired to the dining room, where a delectable lunch was served by the Misses Hiscock, Inman, Pringle and Howlette. The bride received a number of beautiful and useful presents including some substantial checks. The groom's present was a gold chain with pendent of pearls. Among those present were; Mrs. Boyd, of Peel, Mrs. Blackie, of Hartland, and Miss MacFarlane, of Fredericton. Mr. and Mrs. MacFarlane went to Fredericton on Thursday. On their return they will reside in Plaster Rock.

LUMBER PRODUCTS in 1912.

There was ten per cent less lumber cut in Canada during 1912 than in the preceding year, the total quantity being 4,389,723,000 feet, board measure, valued at \$69,475,784. The shingle and lath production amounted \$5,239,941 and square timber netted \$1,825,154, making the total value of lumber and allied products in 1912 equal to \$76,540,879.

Spruce is Canada's most important conifer, or softwood, for it made up over one-third of the amount of lumber and lath cut in 1912, and also constituted over three quarters of the pulpwood production of the same year. Succeeding it on the list are white pine, Douglas fir, hemlock, cedar and birch.

Birch is Canada's most important hardwood, and takes precedence over many conifers, or softwoods, as well. It was sawn in over 2000 mills, and formed 28.5 per cent of the square timber cut in Canada. To this large percentage of birch was due in some measure the phenomenal increase of 89.9 per cent of the cut of square timber during 1912, this being the first increase since 1877.

Other hardwoods increasingly used are maple and basswood, both of which are common in the farmer's woodlot. Although the hardwoods constituted only 7.1 per cent of the total lumber cut, the supply of trees is by no means exhausted for, unlike the conifers, there was an increase in the amount of such woods cut in 1912 over that of 1911.

Further information can be obtained from the Forestry Branch, Ottawa.

Prohibits Potato Importation.

The United States Government has decided, in order to prevent the introduction of potato wart into the United States, to continue indefinitely the quarantine against potato importations from the British Isles, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Newfoundland and the two French islands at the mouth of the St Lawrence River, St Pierre and Miquelon. Large quantities of potatoes have, in years when the American crop was short, been imported into the United States from both Germany and England. The United States potato crop is decidedly short this year, being \$82,000,000 bushels less than for 1912. This means that the United States will have to seek outside supplies from some source. With imports from Germany and Britain cut off Canada will be the one available source from which supplies can be drawn. In Canada as a whole the condition of potatoes is reported slightly higher than last year. In Ontario the yield will be less than for 1912, but in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia it will be greater. In any case, with the prospective demand upon this country from the United States, potato prices are reasonably certain to soar before long.

Spot cash isn't always spotless cash.

TORTOISE SHELL

Important Industry Carried on in West Indian Waters

It is the haw-bill turtle of West Indian waters that furnishes the tortoise shell of commerce. This material is also called caret. The shells are worth from \$5 to \$20 a pound, according to thickness and markings; so it will be seen that quest of the turtle is rewarded with ample financial returns.

The boats wherein the tortoise-shell hunters operate are diminutive schooners about 30 feet long and 14 feet in beam. Each turtle-boat carries a number of smaller boats with two men to each boat.

A most essential feature of the equipment is the "water-glass," which is a sort of wooden box twelve inches long and ten inches square. In one end of this box there is fitted in such manner as to render it water-tight an ordinary window pane.

The net that forms so important a part of the equipment is conical in shape and about 6 feet in depth showing a six-by-eight-inch mesh. At the bottom there is a half-inch iron hoop weighted with lead. This net is attached to fifty or sixty fathoms of light rope.

The fishing ground being reached, a number of boats are sent out and they frequently scatter to a distance of a mile or more. In each of these small boats there lies at the bow an expert who "searches the bottom." He accomplishes this task by peering through the water-glass, which is immersed to a depth of three or more inches below the surface. With this glass it is said he can see to a depth of from six to twenty fathoms in the clear West Indian Waters.

When a turtle that seems desirable is seen the net is carefully lowered and dropped over the game. The turtle attempts to escape, but becomes entangled in the mesh and is soon landed in the boat.

Inasmuch as the turtle is sought merely for its shell, it is killed on board the larger vessel and this shell removed.

The most valuable of the shells are those called "lantern backs."—Harper's Weekly.

COLD CURES BALDNESS

Nature Steps in and Provides Protection for Head

Can baldness be cured by cold atmospheric treatment? This is a question that has been occupying the attention of scientists.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, the explorer, laid stress upon the fact that many of the men in his expedition before their sojourn in the Antarctic regions were remarkable for the thinness of their locks. They had barely been a few weeks in the frozen South, however, than their hair began to grow, and when they returned from their expedition all had hair remarkable for its thickness and luxuriance.

It has been remarked also that nearly all the men who work the greater part of the day in cold-storage rooms have good heads of hair.

The laws of Nature would seem to emphasize the fact that cold is favorable to the growth of hair. Take the case of the animals. In no countries of the world is their fur so thick and luxuriant as in the frozen Arctic regions. By a special dispensation of Providence the animal dwellers there are given an extra thick warm covering to protect them from the cold. In the brief spell of warm weather they cast their coats for a lighter one more suitable for the season.

NEW WELSH SCHOOL

Agricultural Courses to Add to Wealth of Principality

In opening the Madryn Castle Farm School, the first of its kind in Wales, Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Agriculture, said that no man had ever learned all that was to be known about farming. The Madryn Castle School would teach many things and he hoped that the advantages which it supplied would be put to the fullest use. The funds which enabled Wales to make progress in agricultural education were provided by the development commissioners, and he hoped that the day would come when it would call on them for more money for the furthering of the same purpose.

Carnarvon, said Mr. Runciman, could add £1,000,000 yearly to its wealth. He had noticed many patches of ground lying waste. Such a thing would not be tolerated in Holland, Belgium and Denmark, and he hoped that the same would soon be said of Wales.

Madryn Castle School will provide a course of dairying and poultry farming for young women, two summer courses in agriculture for farmers, extending over a period of five months, and a course in horticulture.

Thunderstorm Dangers

When clouds are driven past one another by wind currents, electricity of a frictional kind is produced. Lightning is caused by the passing of the electricity between the two clouds, or from a cloud to the earth. As it travels it expands and drives the air in front of it. When the lightning has passed the air that was driven away returns with a rush, and it is this rush which causes the noise of thunder.

IT IS NOT SAFE TO STAND UNDER A TREE during a thunderstorm, for the lightning usually strikes the highest object underneath it, so that the electric current may travel down the tree and strike the person who is taking shelter. The chief danger is standing under one of a thick group in a wood is not so dangerous. It would be more dangerous indeed to stand alone in the middle of a field with no tree near or in any isolated spot where we happen to be the highest thing amongst our surroundings.

A WEST AFRICAN RAILWAY PROJECT.

A railway which will penetrate 500 miles into the interior of Africa is now under construction in Nigeria. The line is estimated to cost £3,000,000, and to occupy four or five years in construction. The part of Africa which will be opened up by the line is not only the thickly populated region on the continent, but also includes the richest palm oil belt in the world, and a coalfield extending for over a thousand square miles and yielding coal showing 75 per cent of the value of the best Welsh coal.

The government will operate the coalfield as a public enterprise.

A RAILWAY FOR BEN NEVIS.

The London Chronicle reports that a proposition is under consideration looking to the building of a railway to the summit of Ben Nevis. This is the highest mountain in Great Britain 4,406 ft., and the line to the top will be about 4 3/4 miles long.

It is calculated that about 15,000 tourists ascend the mountain during the season, and if half used the railway, with fares at 4s. 9d. for the single and 7s. return, there would be an income of over £2,000. After allowing 2 1/2 per cent, for working there would be a substantial return to the company.

BAG 80,000,000,000 GERMS FOR SCIENCE.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 29. Having bagged 80,000,000,000 malignant germs in the wilds of Ecuador and Peru, Dr. Andrew Watson Sellards of Johns Hopkins University, and his associates have landed their prey in this country, and forthwith will proceed to make a scientific study of the creatures at a short range.

Among the eighty billion germs are pellagra, oryza fever, yellow fever, bubonic plague, typhoid fever, a collection known as uta, which is really South American leprosy, and the dreaded blackwater fever. The germs, all carefully crated, were admitted to the United States as "South American Curiosities" and were shipped to Harvard College.

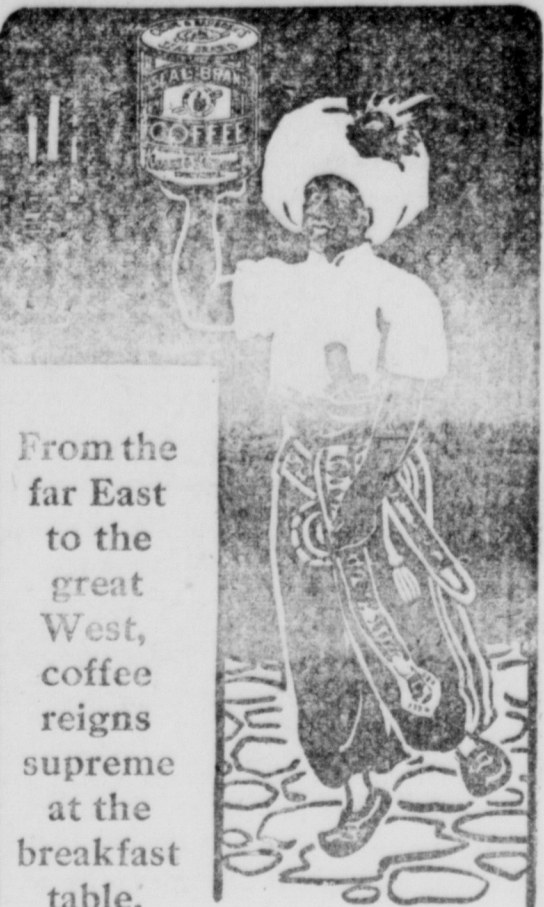
The red colors in apples cannot be increased materially by any kind of fertilizer application though potash and possibly phosphates may be of some slight assistance. These colors are directly dependent upon sunlight and maturity, with the latter occurring preferably on the tree. Late picking, open pruning, light soils, sod culture and mildly injurious sprays, therefore, tend to increase the reds in fruits, while opposite conditions decrease them.

An Ancient Bank Note

St. Petersburg's Asiatic Museum claims to have a Chinese bank note issued at Peking in 2800 B.C. It is similar to those now in use. It is of thick white paper, inscribed in blue ink. Round the border is engraved the counsel: "However much you may possess, strive to be thrifty." If its date is authentic it disposes at one blow of a number of seemingly well substantiated facts. It throws back the use of written characters at least 1000, and the invention of printing more than 2,000 years and proves that a highly developed state of civilization and an utterly unsuspected economic system must have existed under the Emperor Fu Hsi, who has hitherto been treated as a purely legendary monarch.

Salmon in Thousands

Over in the Old Country they fish all day and go home tickled to toddle with one solitary, isolated, expatriated salmon as a prize. Here you can't give away a scowload of 'em; but you don't see any tumble in the high cost of living, moving, and having your being. —New Westminster News.



From the far East to the great West, coffee reigns supreme at the breakfast table.

Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand Coffee

is the recognized standard by which all others are judged.

Chase & Sanborn, Montreal.

TO AVOID FIRES

Don't go into closets looking for clothing with a lighted match.
Don't kindle fires in stoves with kerosene.
Don't put hot ashes and coal in wooden barrels or boxes.
Don't thaw out frozen water pipes with a torch or lamp.
Don't allow waste paper and rubbish to collect.
Don't use gasoline for cleaning in a closed room.
Don't look for gas leaks with a match or lamp.
Don't allow lace curtains near gas brackets.
Don't allow oily rags near stoves or about the premises.
Don't allow sawdust to be used in cuspidors or on floors.
Don't throw waste paper in a fire-place.
Don't throw cigarettes or cigars away lighted.
Don't keep matches in paper boxes, or lying about carelessly.
Don't use snapping parlor matches.
Don't forget that matches are the beginning of many conflagrations.
Don't hang your clothing near open fires or stoves.
Don't fill lamps after dark, and never when lighted.
Don't allow rubbish in hallways.
Don't burn leaves and dead grass on windy days.
Don't forget to have the chimneys of your home cleaned once a year.
Don't fail to look twice at everything that looks like fire.
Don't fail to give the fire department representatives every opportunity to make a careful examination of your property.
Don't fail to notify the chief of the fire department of anything you may see that is dangerous and liable to cause fire, remembering that every day is fire prevention day.



HERBERT G. PONTING

who accompanied Capt. Scott's expedition to the far South. The moving pictures and photographs he secured are the best records of the ill-fated trip that will be handed down to posterity.