

**CAREFULLY SEALED
IN GERM-PROOF TUBES**

**PURITY
OATS**

**BRINGS TO YOUR TABLE
THE DELICIOUS NUT LIKE
FLAVOUR OF THE FAMOUS
ALBERTA OATS**

MANUFACTURED BY
Western Canada Flour Mills Co. Limited

Department of Lands and Mines.

Fredericton, N. B., May, 1918.

DEAR SIR,—

The object of this letter is to bring to your attention some of the more important points of the FOREST FIRE LAW, and to enlist your co-operation on behalf of fire protection.

BURNING PERMITS—The close season in respect to fires is now April 15th to October 15th. During the close season a burning permit must be obtained from a Forest Ranger before setting any fire for land-clearing, brush burning, etc., within 12 miles of the forest. Experience has shown that in the timbered countries undergoing settlement, the permit regulation is the only means of ensuring adequate fire protection both to the settler and to the forests. This regulation, in one form or another, is in force today in every section of Canada where fire protection is successful.

It is our desire to place the least possible restriction on your land-clearing work. Each forest Ranger has been instructed to see that all settlers are visited as often as possible, so that permits can be obtained without difficulty or delay.

We ask you to do your burning in the early and late parts of the season, when weather conditions are safe, and to use every reasonable precaution to prevent your fires from escaping control and causing forest fires. It is especially important that all slashes near railroads, public roads, etc., be disposed of, because they are particularly liable to be set on fire.

RULES FOR SLASH BURNING—The following rules are recommended for guidance in burning slashes:

1. Burn in the early spring and fall, preferably when the slash is dry but the soil damp. When the soil is very dry a fire will destroy the humus or vegetable matter which enriches the top layer, and also is much more difficult to handle.

2. If possible, have one or more neighbors assist in the burning so that the fire may be kept under control at all times.

3. Always make a light fire-break around the slash by throwing any brush or litter in for 50 feet. This will help to confine the fire and let you get round it quickly should it start to spread.

4. If the slash adjoins timber, burn it if possible when there is a light breeze blowing away from the timber, and start the fire first on the leeward side. If the slash is on a side hill, start fires first on the upper side, and burn down hill. When a good guard has been backed along the top, fires may be set at the foot of the slope and allowed to burn up.

If conditions are at all dangerous, never start a fire in the morning. The best time to start burning is after 4 o'clock in the afternoon of a calm day. The slash is then dry and burns readily, there is little danger of wind, and the fire burns out during the night, when it is least apt to escape.

5. Keep close watch on the area until all fires are out.

CO-OPERATION IN FIRE FIGHTING—A forest fire is a menace both to private and public property, and often to life. From the standpoint of good

citizenship alone, every able-bodied citizen should in every way possible try to prevent fires, and be ready and willing to assist in putting them out. Land owners are required by law to do their utmost to prevent the spread of any fire (no matter how caused, even if set under permit), burning on their own property, and must place themselves and their employees at the disposal of the Forest Ranger for the purpose of fighting such fires. The "Forest Fires Act" states that such fire-fighting must be done at the expense of the landowner, and if he fails to take action, he is required to pay any expenses incurred by his neighbors, or by the Government, in fighting the fire.

Thus every person in the Province has a direct interest in the prompt and effective suppression of all forest fires. With the great forest area to be protected, Forest Rangers can only protect the timber resources of the Province by having the willing assistance and hearty co-operation of every citizen.

Your help in this matter is earnestly requested. All you are asked to do is this: First of all, put out promptly any fires which may start on your own property. Next, watch for fires on your neighbor's land, and if one is discovered, warn him and help in extinguishing it. Lastly, if you discover a fire on Crown Lands, or if a fire threatens to spread to Crown Lands, notify the Forest Ranger if you cannot yourself readily extinguish it. If you yourself extinguish a fire, please report your action to the Forest Ranger.

WHY FIRE PROTECTION IS NECESSARY—The greatest aid to agriculture and to settlement in New Brunswick is a flourishing and prosperous lumber industry. This industry contains a great deal of invested capital, and in ordinary times pays an immense sum in wages. Out of every dollar spent in logging and manufacturing lumber, a large part goes directly to the community to employ labor and buy supplies and transportation. The annual revenue from the forests forms more than one-third of the total ordinary revenue of the Government. It helps to build roads, schools, and all kinds of public works. It keeps the taxes down. The continuance and increase of this revenue is directly dependent on the prosperity of the lumber industry.

Fire protection is necessary to ensure a permanent supply of raw material for the lumber industry. It is necessary to preserve the mature timber for cutting now and in the future. It is equally necessary to protect the second growth to provide saw-timber for the more distant future, when the demand will be much greater than at present. It takes from 50 to 100 years for a second crop of timber to grow after a fire. If repeated fires occur, the young growth is destroyed, the soil injured, and the timber crop is delayed indefinitely.

Nearly all the Crown Land is held in partnership with the public, under

cases and licenses. You, as a citizen, are therefore one of the shareholders in the forest resources of the Province. You are urged to be careful with fire in the woods, and to give every assistance in your power toward the prevention and suppression of forest fires.

Yours truly,
T. G. Loggie
Minister of Lands and Mines.

New York Preparing

New York, June 5.—In anticipation of possible aerial attacks, the lights of the city were dimmed last night. Only street lamps were allowed to burn. Signs and display advertising were banned entirely. Citizens were all urged to keep curtains drawn when lights were being used in their homes.

New York, June 5.—With huge German submarines lurking off the coast the possibility that they may carry hydro-airplanes from which bombs can be dropped on New York, was given grim meaning by Police Commissioner Earhart last night when he made formal announcement of the signals which will be sounded in case of enemy air raid. This reminder that the war has been carried to the city followed close upon the heels of the order under which all display lights must be extinguished until further notice. Not only must display lights be dimmed, but it is ordered that "in office buildings and dwelling houses where lights are used, shades should be drawn wherever possible."

Upon the results of photographic observations obtained by army aviators, who flew over darkened New York last night, will be determined the question of further darkening the city as a precaution against possible air raids, it was stated to-day. The main object of the airplane observations was to know how far the lights permitted an aviator familiar with the map to find strategic spots or places where bombs would do the greatest damage.

**Germany's Time
Is Shortening**

London, June 4. (V. A. R. H. L. M. T.)—In the recent acts of Germany there is evidence of a desperation which might allow increased confidence in the final result, declared Sir R. B. Fisher, Lord High Chancellor, in a resuming a war savings meeting on Monday. The spirit in which a nation faced difficulties was the thing he really counted.

Lord Chancellor continued: "What means this bombing of hospitals, this murdering of nurses and medical men and their patients? It means the senseless killing of those who are maddened at the obstacle which England has thrown in the way of Germany, as it ever has thrown obstacles in the way of any power that aspired to the domination of Europe and the world."

"The conduct of our enemy at this time recalls what was said of another personage: His effort is great because he knoweth that his time is short. Our enemy's time is indeed short. It will not be long before America has redressed the balance and enabled us to mete justice to Germany."

"As to the treatment of prisoners by Germany, nothing more famous could be conceived."

**Woman Describes
The Ruin of Russia**

Continued from page 6

your clothes taken off your back literally. Just think that there is no police, nobody to call for help for those who would like to help. Save their firearms confiscated, even the officers, even the highest Generals. All the soldiers, etc., are armed and have become highway men. At any moment you can expect a number of them to come

Notice to Owners of Dogs

A LAW

To provide for the taxing of dogs and the preventing of same from running at large.

1. Every person who is within the Town of Woodstock the owner, possessor or harbourer of a dog, shall pay a yearly tax of Three Dollars for each male dog and Six Dollars for each female dog.

2. Every person who is within the Town the owner, possessor or harbourer of a dog shall before the First Day of June, in each year hereafter procure such dog to be numbered, described and registered for the year commencing on the First Day of January then last, in the office of the Town Marshal and shall cause such dog to wear around his neck a collar of metal or of leather with metal plate on which metal collar or plate shall be inscribed the name of such person and to which collar shall be attached a metal check on which shall be inscribed the letters and figures indicating the year in which such tax has been paid and a number corresponding with the number under which such dog is for the time being registered in the books of the Town Marshal.

3. Every person shall on the payment of the tax imposed by Section 1 of this By-Law and registering his dog as provided in Section 2, be furnished free of charge with the metal check mentioned in the next preceding section.

4. The Town Marshal or any other person authorized for that purpose by the Town Council may seize any dog found roaming at large elsewhere than on the premises of the owner, possessor or harbourer thereof, contrary to the provisions of this By-law and it shall be the duty of such Town Marshal or any other person to do so and the Marshal or such other person after making such seizure shall retain such dog in some convenient place for forty-eight hours and in case the dog is not claimed by the owner, possessor or harbourer thereof within said forty-eight hours, then it shall be the duty of said Marshal or such other person as aforesaid to kill the said dog.

5. The owner, possessor or harbourer of any dog so taken into custody as aforesaid under the next preceding section may reclaim his dog on application to the said Marshal or such other person on proof of his ownership, and on the payment of the sum of One Dollar which shall be retained by the Marshal or such other person so seizing and retaining such dog, and upon the payment of the tax imposed by Section 1 of this By-Law and the registering of such dog as provided by Section 2, of this By-Law provided that the tax upon the dog so taken into custody shall not have been already paid.

6. The owner, possessor or harbourer of any dog within the Town neglecting or refusing to pay the amounts specified in this By-Law to be paid on or before the First Day of June, in each and every year as aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than Three Dollars and not more than Ten Dollars for each and every dog or bitch so owned, kept or harboured.

**Why Blame the
Good for the Bad?**



BECAUSE this, skim milk will not nourish a baby; has nothing to do with milk fresh from a registered cow.

BECAUSE some coffee develops a bitter tang—and is not satisfactory—has nothing to do with

**SEAL BRAND
COFFEE**

"Seal Brand" is coffee that has been selected from the world's best plantations by coffee experts, roasted and blended by those who have given a lifetime to the study of coffee.

If you like a cup of GOOD Coffee, try "Seal Brand".

In 1/2, 1 and 2 pound tins—in the bean, ground, or fine ground for percolators.

If you want to know the true secret of a delicious cup of coffee, write for our booklet, "PERFECT COFFEE—PERFECTLY MADE". 105

CHASE & SANBORN, MONTREAL

into your private lodging and, under the pretence of 'perquisition,' take away all your money and valuables.

"And as the Government declares that in a 'real socialistic State' no crime against private property will be considered as such, for the biggest of all crimes is just 'the crime of private ownership,' you see there is nowhere to look for help.

"Our money is not accepted anywhere abroad. Russia is bankrupt so that it is impossible to escape. All my friends and relatives are in the same awful position. Everybody lives on their last money, even those who were quite rich. Their money was in Government or private bonds, and as they are declared void, where will you get money from? My poor mind cannot grasp the whole thing; it is too great a madness.

**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 18th day of June next,**

at 11 o'clock a. m.
Dated this 23rd day of May, 1918
J. C. HARTLEY,
Secretary Treasurer.

I hope with all my heart that my dear American friends are happy. It is some relief to know that there are people not suffering what we have to. My only chance to save my little girl's life and my own would be to get away from here and go to the United States. If you can think of any way to bring this about please write to me at once. I would do any kind of work, and if I came to starve there I would be to have my little one escape from this madhouse. Here, if we do not die in the next months, we will be slaves, regular slaves, of our lowest classes. So you see that anything in free America would surely be a thousand times better than what we must live at here."